The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1872—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 104.

SHIPWRECK.

The Loss of the Guatemala—Boat Loads of Passengers Safe—Sufferings.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—By the arrival of the steamship South America, yesterday, at Aspinwall, on the 19th inst., information was received that three boats from the steamship Guatemala, which was wrecked on Toras Island, on the 13th, succeeded in making the shore. A fourth boat, containing her chief engineer, Tholomew, the first officer, Smith, one passenger for Manseillo, and eleven, of her crew, had been heard from at the latest advices, and were believed that they were lost. The survivors met with no kindness from the people on the route on the journey to Salina Cruz, and were charged exorbitant prices for the necessaries.

Mayoralty Nominations.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The Republicans have nominated Henry L. Pierce for Mayor.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 29.—The Republicans of this city nominated for Mayor Hon. Spooner.

MARRIED.

WENTWORTH—FROST—On the evening of Nov. 28, by the Rev. W. L. Worcester, Mr. Edward A. Wentworth, of Chicago, to Miss Ella M. Frost, of Roxbury, Mass.

DIED.

TOWNSEND—Oct. 26, Charles Victor, infant son of E. and E. E. Townsend, aged 1 year and 3 months.

SANAHN—Clark H. Sanahn, on the 27th inst., at 1 p. m. Dec. 3. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIS—The funeral services of Mary T. Davis, wife of Captain A. E. Davis, of the United States Marine Band, will take place at the residence of her father, Mrs. Geo. Davis, 186 South Peoria-st., at 1:30 o'clock to-day.

The remains will be taken by train to Rose Hill.

HAINES—At his residence, No. 39 Carroll-av., at half-past 3 o'clock, Nov. 29, Captain Fred. K. Haines, aged 39 years, in the steamboat business.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Cincinnati papers copy.

NIEMEYER—Nov. 26, at 5 o'clock, Emma F., daughter of Otto Niemeyer.

Funeral from her residence, 119 Augusta-st., at 1:30 p. m.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Insertion.

LOST—PAIR OF REAL GLOVES, AT McVicker's Theatre, on the evening of Nov. 28. Liberal reward paid for the return of the gloves. Address J. D., this office.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Important and Peremptory Sale OF Two Hundred HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS At Auction

On Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29 and 30, At Store, 207 West Madison-st.

Sales to take place at 2½ and 7½ p. m. each day.

This collection forms the finest and largest ever offered at Auction in this city, and will well worthy the attention of Lovers of Paintings. Paintings on exhibition Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and until time of sale with catalogue.

Sale positive and without reserve.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY'S SALE

Nov. 30, 2½ p. m., The New and Second-hand

Furniture, Carpets, Cutlery, Guns, Crockery, Glassware, etc., that must be closed at the

ELISON & FOSTIVE, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Madison-st.

IMPORTANT ART SALE AT AUCTION.

ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully call the attention of Art lovers to the new and valuable collection of

Paintings and Works of Art

BELONGING TO THE

BROOKLYN ART GALLERY,

And collected during the past year by Mr. CHARLES RODE, Esq., from the studios of EUROPEAN ART CENTRES, also be found consistent

In this collection will be found specimens of the leading Artists of America.

The entire collection will be on exhibition, with catalogues, at

STORE NO. 970 WABASH-AV.,

Near Twenty-second-st.

Among the array of artists represented in the collection will be found the names of such as

Carl Bühner, H. Hastings, G. Suss, Henri de Beul, J. C. Verrasentz, L. Robbe, Wm. Hart, Geo. L. Brown, And many of equal celebrity.

The whole to be sold by auction without reserve,

Wednesday and Thursday, Afternoon and Evening, DEC. 4 and 5, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock p. m.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

55 and 57 South Canal-st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF Pawnbrokers' Goods

On Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 9 a. m.,

BY ORDER OF

A. LIPMAN, 27 West Madison-st.,

CONSISTING OF

Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc.

Sale will continue all day until every lot is sold. Ingress now ready.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.,

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

This Morning at 9½ o'clock,

Large lot Second-Hand Goods, Carpets, Lounges, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Mirrors, and Chromos.

3 Buggies and 2 Babcock Fire Extinguishers, all new and perfect.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION

We are still in the field, with another large lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANOS, and every article of Furniture necessary for a family.

20 Parlor Suits, to close.
12 Crates W. G. Crockery.
150 Walnut and Spindle Bedsteads.
40 Rolls Floor Oil Cloth.
100 Mirrors.
75 Rolls Carpet.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 30, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By A. J. CHURCH.

Pawnbroker's Stock

I will sell, on Friday and Saturday next, at 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., at my Store, all the whole of the Unredeemed Pledges in detail, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, English Swiss, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, etc., whole without reserve for cash.

A. J. CHURCH, Auctioneer.

GRAND COMBINATION OPENING.

The Grand Combination Opening CONTINUED!

Through Monday Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 2.

For the accommodation of our many friends who were unable to receive proper attention on Saturday we make the above announcement.

HEWES & PRESCOTT,
C. D. AUSTIN & CO,
IRA P. BOWEN & CO.,
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
GILES, BRO. & CO.,
SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,
WEBSTER BROS.,
BURLEY & TYRRELL,

The above houses having cordial invitations to their GOODS on this made with the WEST SIDE 10 o'clock. The SOUTH

MILLINERY,
CUTLERY,
CROCKERY,
FURNITURE,
JEWELRY,
FURNITURE,
MILLINERY,
HOLIDAY GOODS,

completed their Fall and many friends and the public SPECIAL OCCASION. line of Omnibuses to run to SIDE line will run as usual

258 WABASH-AV.
260 WABASH-AV.
262 & 264 WABASH-AV.
266 WABASH-AV.
268 WABASH-AV.
267 & 269 WABASH-AV.
270 & 272 WABASH-AV.
274, 276 & 278 WABASH-AV.

Winter STOCK, extend a generally to the inspection Arrangements have been and from the premises until every five minutes.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

FORTUNES

FOR THOSE WHO WIN!

Saturday Next (Dec. 7) The Day.

THE ONLY CHANCE!

$500,000 CASH.

The Second Grand Gift Concert, authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, will positively and unequivocally take place in the great Hall of the Public Library, at Louisville, on Saturday next, Dec. 7, 1872, and official copies of the drawing will be ready for general distribution on the Tuesday following. Tickets will be closed on Tuesday night, Dec. 3, and orders for packages of 25, 50, 100, and 500 each will be received at the Sherman and Tremont Houses from 8 to 11 o'clock Tuesday night. Inquiries at the office. The list of gifts is as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT,	1 Cash Gift.....		$2,000
ONE GRAND GIFT	$100,000	1 Cash Gift.....	1,000 each
ONE GRAND GIFT	50,000	15 Cash Gifts...	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift.....	25,000	20 Cash Gifts...	900 each
1 Cash Gift.....	20,000	30 Cash Gifts...	800 each
1 Cash Gift.....	15,000	40 Cash Gifts...	700 each
1 Cash Gift.....	10,000	50 Cash Gifts...	600 each
1 Cash Gift.....	7,000	60 Cash Gifts...	500 each
1 Cash Gift.....	5,000	70 Cash Gifts...	400 each
1 Cash Gift.....	4,000	80 Cash Gifts...	300 each
1 Cash Gift.....	3,000	90 Cash Gifts...	200 each
1 Cash Gift.....	2,000	100 Cash Gifts...	100 each
1 Cash Gift.....	1,000	113 Cash Gifts...	100 each
TOTAL 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH.....			$500,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

The Drawing will be in public, by blind children, ten to fifteen years of age, from two glass wheels, the contents of each of which can all be seen by the audience; one containing the gifts on printed slips in sealed circular boxes, and the other smaller ones with numbers on them corresponding with the numbers of the gifts printed on the slips, the boxes to which they are awarded, as the Office of Public Library, Room 4 Public Library Building, Louisville, the Governor of Kentucky, Agent for the management of the Concert. Drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees and the following Commissioners appointed by the Governor:

Hon. E. S. Hardin, Judge Court of Appeals, Ky.; Hon. Proctor Knott, late M. C. Lebanon Dist.; Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor Ky.; General Ed. H. Rannay, U. S. Marshal, District Ky.; Hon. T. B. Cochran, Comptroller Louisville Chancery Court; Hon. Wm. Lindsay, President Louisville National Bank; Hon. John Barbee, Manager Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool, Eng. Phil Lee, Com. Attorney, 9th Judicial Dist.; Dr. C. Graham, Founder of Graham Cottage; Col. Wilson P. Johnson, Manager Galt House; Dr. T. S. Bell, Prof. Med. University Louisville; Hon. J. G. Baxter, Mayor of Louisville; Hon. T. L. Burnett, City Attorney; Henry Weatherd, Treasurer of Louisville; A. O. Brannin, President Manufacturers' Bank; Philip Lodge, of the Louisville Hotel Co.; James Bridgeford, President Bank; Dr. D. W. Whipps, Proprietor Willard Hotel; J. C. Johnson President Traders' Bank; H. Victor Newcomb, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.; Henry Pappe, Goddard & Co.; Isaac Bard, Andrew Graham, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant; Dr. Norvin Green, President L. & N. Short Line R. R.; Col. Rose, Agent Adams Express Company.

The money for these gifts is now on deposit as per the following certificate to J. C. Short:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 26, 1872.

This is to certify that J. C. Short is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars for the profit of the Gift Concert Fund, $250,000, of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay of all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

E. S. YEACH, Cashier.

Numbers run from 1 to 100,000.

FARMERS & DROVERS BANK, Louisville, Treasurer.

Two committees of ticketholders from all parts of the country connected with the Concert. Drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees and the following to verify the whole.

Orders may be addressed to Gen. THOS E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville; or F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., Chicago; J. M. HALE, 8 West Madison-st.; Sherman House; PHILLIPS & HANNA, 207 Market-st., and 208 Wabash-av.; or F. FITZPATRICK, 231 State-st.

HORTON & EMERSON, 148 Lake-st.; EMERSON & STOFF, West Side Library, 220 West Madison-st.; and Tremont House, Chicago.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.

C. O. D.

CHICAGO.
NEW YORK.
PITTSBURGH.
ROCHESTER.

FINE CLOTHIER. A. J. NUTTING. FINE CLOTHIER.

MEN. YOUTHS. BOYS. CHILDREN.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES. EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST.

BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

Or exchange for good city property or an equivalent in value, a Sugar Plantation in Louisiana, in complete working order and now harvesting a crop.

A comfortable residence, steam sugar house, cabins, mules, carts, and all needful implements on the place. Commands a beautiful and healthy location, excellent society, daily mail, Southern fruits and flowers, and a productive soil.

To any one desiring a pleasant home and occupation in a genial climate and in one of the garden spots of our country, the present affords a favorable opportunity.

Cash value of the property, $25,000. Apply to

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 LaSalle-st.

A BARGAIN.

For sale for cash, or exchange for a good residence lot or ..., a cottage of six rooms, hall, pantry and closets, on ... lot, south and east front, corner Washington and ...ett-sts.; 15½ years' lease; first 3½ only $35 yearly; ... property that suits would also give all the carpets, ..., since, oilcloths and curtains. Apply at house, ... Monday.

MANUFACTURING LOT,

...200 feet, corner Twenty-second and Allport-sts., adjoining railroad. For sale by A. J. KNISELY, 514 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

...es, Lofts, Offices and Dwellings,

In all parts of the city.

Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 90 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

...ent Rooms, Stores, Offices, Sleeping Rooms,—on ... Dearborn, and State-sts.

...ply, Sherman House, for founders.

By J. M. MARSHALL, 119 Clark-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMIE FAVARGER,

...de Boulogne, Paris; Branch 286 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

...de Falcon Rivoll and Miss Manchester will open ... French and English Boarding and Day School for ... Ladies, January 1st, 1873.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Watches, SILVER WARE.

We are still retailing goods in our Wholesale Department, entrance on Monroe-st. We will open our Retail Room, filled with beautiful goods of our own importation, and manufactured to our order, about the middle of this week, of which due notice will be given.

N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

Removal.

WENDELL & HYMAN,
JEWELLERS,

Have removed their WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT to their New and Elegant Marble Building, at the

N. W. Cor. of Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

Will open their RETAIL DEPARTMENT in a few days.

REMOVAL.

LYON & HEALY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Sheet Music, Music Books, and Musical Instruments, General Northwestern Agents for the Burdett Organs, and Ditson's Musical Publications, AND

SMITH & NIXON,

General Northwestern Agents for the

Steinway

PIANOS, and dealers in Low and Medium-Priced Pianos, have removed to their new Store and Warerooms,

State and Monroe-sts. Chicago,

Opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

REMOVAL.

J. B. HALL,
TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED TO

130 DEARBORN-ST.,

Two Doors North of Madison.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

WILMANNS & THIELCKE,
ABSTRACT MAKERS

REMOVED TO

No. 90 LaSalle-st.,

ROOM NO. 20.

REMOVAL.

On and after Dec. 2, our Mortgage Banking office will be in Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

GALLUP & PEABODY.

HUTCHINSON & LUFF

Have removed their Law Office to

20 Tribune Building.

Security Life Insurance Co.

REMOVED TO

Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

C. C. GILMORE & CO.,

Conveyancers and Abstract Makers, HAVE REMOVED their office to

No. 88 LaSalle Street, Rooms 23 and 24.

E. SECKEL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, will remove Dec. 1 to

201 East Kinzie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Central Hall

Is undergoing extensive alterations and repairs and cannot be leased for parties or entertainments before December 6.

MATTOCKS & MASON,
523 Wabash-av.

Inkstands and Letter Clip,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FURNITURE.

WEBER

FURNITURE COMPANY

220 Wabash-av.

Now is the time to buy

FURNITURE!

We offer to the public the largest stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE

At manufacturers' prices. We manufacture our own goods, and parties can save TWENTY PER CENT by purchasing direct of us.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,
220 Wabash-av.

HALE & BRO.,

Not Being Wealthy,

OFFER THEIR STOCK OF

Furniture!

10, 12, 14 & 16 Canal-st.,

AT COST,

For Thirty Days.

The Largest and Best Assortment in the West.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

We shall continue to sell as heretofore

At Reduced Prices

All the time, regardless of 20 or 30 Days. Parties in want of first-class

FURNITURE!

Of every description at LOWER PRICES than can be bought west of New York, should not fail to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

267 AND 269 WABASH-AV.

FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS TREES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

COLBURN'S, Confectioner,

638 West Lake-st. Factory, 128 North May.

The only manufacturer (by steam) of all varieties of Confectionery in Chicago having a Retail Store. Sunday Schools and Church Festivals supplied at wholesale rates. Pure and Fresh Candies retailed less than any other place in Chicago. Buy at COLBURN'S, and save money.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRS. AKINS & AULT,

Surgeons and Physicians.

We take pleasure in informing our patrons that we have opened an elegant office in McVicker's Theatre, Rooms 2 and 3. Office will be open from 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.

N. B.—Our office, corner Clark and Harrison-sts., will be open day and night.

W. T. AKINS, M. D. E. D. AULT, M. D.

SIMEON W. KING,

United States Commissioner, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, for ALL the States and Territories, and Commissioner United States Court of Claims. Office 167 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Abram French & Co.

337 WABASH-AV.,

Will, during the present week, open a very large and choice assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS

consisting in part of

Bronzes, Parians,
Mantel Ornaments,
Smoking Sets,
Jardiniers,
Card Stands,
Bureau Sets,
Baccarat's Glassware,
Silver-Plated and
Majolica Ware.

The public are cordially invited to call and examine our elegant assortment of the above goods.

ABRAM FRENCH & CO.,
337 Wabash-av.

A. H. MILLER,

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

Has the most complete stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

To be found in the city, consisting of Vienna, Leather, Gilt, and Bronze Goods, Watches, Diamonds, Solid Silver, Silver Plated Ware, and Jewelry of every description. Prices low as the lowest.

A. H. MILLER,
JEWELLER,
479 Wabash-av. and 42 West Madison-st.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.

Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Opera Chains, Vest Chains, Large Neck Chains, Bracelets, Coral Sets, Cameo Sets, Roman Gold Sets, Toilet Sets, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Canes, Gorham Silverware, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, French Clocks, Bronzes, Marble Statues, Music Boxes, Coral Goods direct from Naples. Will open a large invoice this week direct from Paris. Try us for your Holiday or Bridal Presents. Everything retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES. Everybody welcome whether they wish to purchase or not. GRAND OPENING every day until Christmas.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.,
137 & 139 STATE-ST., NEAR MADISON.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Diamonds, Watches, and Fine Jewelry

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

R. J. MORSE,
449 Wabash-av.

Open every evening until 8 o'clock during the month of December.

ORGANS.

THE

Mason & Hamlin

ORGAN COMPANY

Respectfully announce that they have opened THEIR OWN WAREROOMS

IN CHICAGO,

which for the present (until the completion of a new building) will be at

281 WABASH-AV.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.,

In premises lately occupied by Messrs. Root & Cady.

It is the intention of the Company to keep in Chicago, for the direct supply of the Northwestern Trade and the Public,

The Largest Stock of Organs IN THE COUNTRY.

Terms and prices will be the same in Boston, New York, and Chicago.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULARS FREE.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
281 Wabash-av.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

A rare chance to make yourself, or friend, a present. Until after the holidays, I will make and insert a first-class set of teeth for the very low price of $10. Cheaper sets for $8. Now don't think, or let anybody think for you, that you can not get a No. 1 set of teeth for the above price, but come and see for yourself. I will convince you beyond a possibility of a doubt. You will get just what I tell you, sure. J. J. DUMON, 19 West Washington-st.

CIGARS.

Brother Jonathan Cigar Store.

20,000

Havana Filler only $6.50 a 100.

SCHWEIZER'S, Canal and Washington.

WANTED.

ATTENTION.

Situation wanted by a young man who understands bookkeeping, in some wholesale or commercial house. Address O 74, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. C. Order. Visiting Knights having the work of the K. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection A. & A. Rite Masons, on Monday evening, Dec. 2, at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., 2d story.

J. S. SLOUGHTER, Grand Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular meeting of the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, in rooms, No. 128 LaSalle-st., on Monday evening, December 2, at 7½ o'clock, prompt. All Chicago lodges are earnestly requested to send representatives, as there is business of importance. By order of WM. ALDRICH, President.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

Election of officers of Court Pioneer of the West, No. 3,319, on Quarterly night, December 2d, 1872, at Foresters Hall, No. 39 West Randolph-st. A full attendance is ordered. THOMAS HAWKINS, C. R. H. J. McHUGH, Sec.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Chicago Lodge, No. 67, A. F. & A. M., next Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, at Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts. Important business. Members are requested to be present. By order of W. M.

SAM. SERLEMAN, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. In consequence of the limited quarters of Home Lodge, No. 826, and the hall of Cleveland Lodge, No. 311, having been kindly tendered us by National Lodge, F. & A. M., therefore the Annual Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock, and you are hereby summoned to attend. By order of the E. C.

S. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

A special meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be held at the Sherman House, corner Kinzie and North Market-sts., on Monday evening, Dec. 2, at half-past 7, for the installation of officers, and other important business. Dinner at half-past 6 o'clock.

JOHN STEWART, Sec'y.

St. George's Benevolent Associat'n

Regular meeting will be held on Monday, Dec. 2, at 8 p. m., at Builders' Exchange, corner LaSalle and Washington-st. Important business.

RICHD. BARNARD, Pres.

C. J. BURGOYNE, Rec. Sec'y.

CROCKERY, &c.

CHINA, Crockery & Glassware AT RETAIL.

White China Gold Band and Decorated Dinner Sets.
White China Gold Band and Decorated Tea Sets
White China Gold Band and Decorated Toilet Sets and Cuspadores.
White China Gold Band and Decorated Tete-a-Tete and Toy Sets.
Decorated Motto Coffees and Mugs.
Bohemian Glass Vases, Punch Bowls, Buff and Liquor Sets.
Cut and Pressed Table Glassware.
Lava Vases, Cuspadores, & Smoking Sets.
Parian Vases and Statuettes.
Silver-Plated Goods, Cutlery, Waiters, Parisian Granite.

Finest assortment in the city, at

F. & E. JAEGER'S,
73 WABASH-AV.,
Between Randolph and Washington-sts.

PROFESSIONAL.

Special Notice.

It is a sad commentary upon the civilization of the times that rude empirics and vile quacks are permitted to prey upon the misfortunes of their fellow beings. In view of this fact, the founders of the Dispensaire St. Dispensary deem it a duty which they owe the afflicted, to come largely before the public through the press, always the friend of true science.

Diseases of every kind will meet with the most careful and effective treatment at the hands of eminent and qualified physicians.

CATARRH, ASTHMA, COUGHS & COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA,

And all other obstinate diseases of the blood. A prompt and thorough cure will be effected in all cases within the reach of human skill. To those afflicted with diseases of the

HEART, THROAT, AND LUNGS,

or suffering with DYSPEPSIA and all its kindred ills, a cordial invitation is extended to call and investigate the advantages offered by a LEGITIMATE INSTITUTION whose attending Physicians, Surgeons and Chemists are known as men of the highest rank in their profession. It is with the greatest pleasure that we are able to announce to those SUFFERING A LIVING DEATH with that most terrible of complaints, CANCER, that their disease is CURABLE. An old Physician well known to the citizens of Chicago, and a graduate of one of its best Colleges of Medicine, will be in constant attendance. He has for years made CANCER A SPECIALTY, and has yet to find the first case in which his treatment has FAILED. CALL and INVESTIGATE. A friendly consultation COSTS NOTHING, and the most satisfactory evidence will be given of cures which have been made.

The Doctor will give special attention to all CHRONIC diseases of DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To all afflicted with ACUTE, obstinate, CHRONIC, SPECIAL, and NERVOUS DISEASES, the most flattering encouragement can be given, and they will enjoy the benefits of the best professional skill. Persons at a distance not able to call must send full particulars of their case.

In the Pharmaceutical Department of the Dispensary will be found a complete assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, etc. Physicians' prescriptions accurately prepared.

CHEMICAL AND OTHER ANALYSES carefully made.

For further particulars call at or address

DESPLAINES STREET DISPENSARY,
199 South Desplaines-st. Side entrance on Price-place.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Employment will be given to four or five thoroughly competent men, commencing at once, to introduce to the business men of Chicago Le Clercq's Instanter Copying Press, a recent invention of extraordinary utility. Apply at GENIN'S Hat Store, 175 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
123 East Washington-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

The highest rates, in cash, paid for claims against the Chicago Bankrupt Corporation by

J. E. WITHERELL, 123 Wabash-av.

A. O. Slaughter,

BANKER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

45 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

The Usual Decrease in Real Estate Transactions at this Season.

An Outside View of Chicago Property and Business Prospects.

The Rumors About Selling Part of the South Parks.

West Side Transit—How to Avoid Another Conflagration.

Summary of Transfers for the Week.

The months of November, December, and January have always been the dullest of the year in real estate transactions in this city. The statistics of the last four or five years show a very marked falling off in transactions from the middle of November to the middle or last of December, and not much improvement until about the first of February. This being the experience of past years, the present decline in the volume of real estate transactions should not excite any surprise, or be attributed to any special causes. Money is, unquestionably, more stringent this fall than usual, and we hear of instances in which the extreme difficulty of raising money on mortgages and other securities has caused the failure of a number of sales, but the effect to diminish the volume of transfers has thus far been much less than might reasonably have been expected. The fact is, that confidence in investments in Chicago real estate has been sustained through the trying circumstances of the last month better than investments in anything else, where more than 6 per cent per annum profit could be realized under any circumstances. The shares in our local stocks, horse railways, banks, etc., have declined from 15 to 20 per cent during the last six weeks; railroad bonds generally have depreciated quite as much, and yet real estate, except in special locations, cannot be bought for much, if any, less than it could three months ago, and not as low, in any locality about the city, as it could a year ago. One reason of this is, that notwithstanding the advance in prices within the year, property is still low in Chicago compared to other cities of its size. Said a Boston man to a Chicago friend a few days ago: "If it were not for my interests in Boston, which cannot be disposed of, I should much rather take my chances in Chicago with her prospects of trade, and where your best business property does not sell for over $25 per square foot, than in Boston, with her prospects, and where the best business property is held at $60 per square foot." Boston is the wealthiest city, in proportion to population, in the United States; but, judging from the accounts that come from there, we believe that the progress of rebuilding in that city will show that the recuperative ability of Chicago has no parallel in any other city. This recuperative ability has its foundation in the constantly increasing trade of the city, and this also is the foundation of the confidence that the value of real estate here will continue to advance gradually until it is not only equal to Boston property, but higher.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

The announcement that the consolidated abstract firms have made a lease of all their books and documents to a number of their recent employes, who will form a new firm, for the sum with the business of making abstracts on the same plan as pursued before the fire, will, we believe, be received with satisfaction by nearly everybody in any way interested in real estate. Almost anything would be better than the great delay, and the greater charges for opinions of title during the last year.

THE SELLING PART OF THE SOUTH PARKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed in the *Sunday Times*, Nov. 24, in a real estate article, that there was a movement on foot to sell a portion of the Lake Shore Park, being a part of the great South Parks; and, as the Park Commissioners are silent upon this subject, a very large number of property-owners in this city believe that it is their object to do if they can obtain permission through the Legislature by which permission a law may never be granted them. There was an idea among many persons when the question of "parks" came before our people that the lands on the Lake Shore, where one of the South Parks, or rather the Lake Shore Park is located, was wet ground and under water, and if there are parties who still believe in the cry of "low ponds, wet grounds, swamp lands, &c.," to them take a look at the land in question, and they will find it a beautiful tract of land,—far better than the Inland Park. What would one Park be without the other? Who can be so blind (to the interest of Chicago) as to vend any of our Park property sold? Not one acre should be sold in the county. Our system of parks or ground should be enlarged rather than diminished. The people have something to say about this matter. Whatever interests property on the boulevards have hatched up this scheme, I have expected this for weeks, but I do hope that our Commissioners will not listen to the "Ring." Yours respectfully, A LAND-OWNER.

REPLY.—As near as we can learn, there are parties who have a speculative purpose in creating the impression that there is some project on foot for the sale, by the Park Commissioners, of a part of the South Parks to pay the park debt. We are authorized to say, for the Commissioners, that they do not contemplate, and have not considered any such impossible scheme. Even if they did we do not see how they could get around the specific provisions of the law, which prohibits any changes in the park and boulevard boundaries after July, 1872.

The following extracts are from Section 4 of the amendment (passed June 16, 1871,) to the Park acts:

SEC. 4. Corporate authorities of towns having the control or supervision of any public park, boulevard, driveway or highway, which has been located in pursuance of a vote of the people of such towns, desiring to alter or change the location of the same, or any part thereof, or of any of the boundary lines of the same, may by petition, in writing, apply to the Circuit Court of the county in which such towns are situated, for leave to make such alteration or change. Notice of such application shall be given by such corporate authorities in some newspaper published in said county, at least ten days before the day named therein, when said application will be made. And all persons interested may appear before said Circuit Court, either in person or by attorney, when said application shall be made, and object to the granting thereof. After hearing all persons interested, if said Court shall deem the granting of said application to be for the public interest, it shall make an order granting to said corporate authorities leave to make such alteration or change, or such part of it as it may deem for the public good, and granting power to acquire by purchase or under any law of the State for acquiring lands for public use, such additional lands as such changes or alteration may, in the judgment of said Court, render necessary; and if, by reason of any such change or alteration, any parcel of land shall no longer be deemed necessary or useful for the purposes of said park, boulevard, driveway or highway, the said Court may direct the same to be sold and conveyed for the use of said park, upon such terms and conditions as it may think proper. Damages sustained by any person injuriously affected by reason of any such change or alteration, shall be ascertained and paid in the same manner as in other cases of the exercise of the right of eminent domain. The said corporate authorities shall make, acknowledge, and file for record, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for such county, a map showing any change or alteration made under any order of court, as aforesaid; Provided, that no application shall be made under or by virtue of this section after the 1st day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, nor shall any change be made affecting the general location of any such park after said date.

It will be remembered, in this connection, that the new Constitution of this State cuts off any special legislation. Any attempt, therefore, to get a repeal of the clause above italicised would unsettle the boundaries of every park and boulevard in the State, a proceeding that would not be permitted, as it would also unsettle the value of all ground which has been benefited by the location of parks in this or any other city of the State.

WEST SIDE TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have recently seen a great deal of comment upon our city horse-railways, and, in particular, the West Side Company. Now, this Company I do not think deserves quite so much pointed abuse as it has received at the hands of some of our critics. I do admit, however, that it has a

great many chronic failings, and that there are quite a number of them that could be easily and radically cured; but they undoubtedly never will until such time as competition, that master of fairness, takes hold of the reins. The public cannot, and a thinking public would not, expect any individual or corporation to run a business of any kind without making the most money possible out of it. It is as natural for a corporation to be selfish, and do business to suit its own pleasure and views, as it is for a single individual; and there is not one of the grumblers to-day but would do business in as selfish a manner as the West Side Company, if he had the same opportunity. If the public want quick, sure, and pleasant transit, the only way for them to do at the present time is to form an Omnibus Stock Company. Make it into shares of $25 each, or thereabouts, so that every workingman, laborer, mechanic, merchant, or lawyer could buy a share, and be as much interested in the Company and its welfare as the parties managing it. Let property-owners also take hold; it is for their interest as much as other parties. It would enhance the value of their property a great deal; it would fill the West Side brim full of private residences, and people that are marching southward on account of good accommodations and easy transit. It would in a few years double the transit, so that still another company would be necessary to be formed to accommodate the public, as at present is the case on Wabash avenue. We have men on Lake street and Randolph street that are perfectly competent to run an Omnibus Line of any magnitude. They are at present running a few dilapidated vehicles, and making them pay, and, for want of means, are unable to run better.

Now, if the grumbling public (that is never satisfied) want revenge on the West Side Company, let them go to work and form a company, and put some of these men in charge, and have pleasant riding; and, if they do not do this, let them stop their abuse and slander of a Company that is doing its best to accommodate them, and heap it on their own unenterprising spirits. R. HAMILTON.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30, 1872.

SECURITY AGAINST ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Although beauty in architecture is an important consideration, every man of common sense now realizes that the public safety, in all our structures, should be the paramount idea. No man has a right to erect an edifice, however beautiful, which endangers the property of his neighbors. Upon this point there should be no disagreement.

If the great fires that have taken place have taught us nothing else, they have, or should surely have taught us this: that safety is the foundation upon which we should build. Safety should be the foundation, the superstructure, and the roof of all our buildings. Anything short of this cannot afford satisfaction or adequate security.

It matters not if every architect in the city should express an opinion that wooden Mansard and tarred roofs were safe, this would not make them so, nor would it convince any man of ordinary penetration that they were so.

Look at the "Reaper building," on the northeast corner of Clark and Washington streets. Does any sane man consider that a safe building? Only one opinion has been expressed regarding it, and that is, that it is one of the most threatening and dangerous buildings that have ever been erected in this city, and time may prove it so. No man should have a right to put up within the limits of this city a building of such a character. Should that elevated wooden Mansard roof take fire on a windy night, nothing short of Fourth of July pyrotechnics would make a finer blaze. Every building in its vicinity would be in peril, and the city itself would be in danger.

The real French Mansard roofs are, for the most part, constructed of iron and cement, and are comparatively incombustible. But the "Reaper" roof is altogether of wood,—thin pine scantlings,—a perfect forest of them, to be converted into ten thousand firebrands, to be scattered over the adjoining roofs whenever the fire-fiend so wills it.

Is it to be supposed that our weak and inefficient Fire Department could do anything to stop a fire well started in so conspicuous a position? I say weak and inefficient, weighing carefully the import of these words, and wishing to cast no unjust reflections upon brave men or their commanders. Our Fire Department is utterly inadequate to cope with a fire that, by unfavorable circumstances, or by accident, has obtained any considerable impetus.

A few weeks ago, the stables of the West Side Omnibus Company were burned. Had it not been for a fortunate change of wind, the conflagration thus started would undoubtedly have got beyond the most energetic efforts of our present feeble Fire Department, and a large portion of the city would certainly have been consumed.

Must the city burn again before we awake from our apathy? The time has come when we must rely upon ourselves. We cannot again rely upon the crippled Insurance Companies of the country. Another great fire may crush them all. We cannot again rely upon Eastern capital,—not only needed at home, but which would be slow in coming to a city twice burned out, and now mortgaged to its utmost ability. We could not inspire the confidence or give the security that we were able to do before.

It behooves us, therefore, to protect ourselves, by caution and adequate preparation, to render it an impossible thing that this city should again be destroyed by a general conflagration. We must put this city on the defensive.

Let us have one of the strongest and most vigilant Fire Departments in the world. Let us have twice as many engines, and twice as many horses and men. What signifies the paltry cost compared with the universal sense of security that would then prevail, security that can be obtained in no other way?

We need a thorough fire ordinance, holding men acting under it to the sternest accountability. The safety of this city should not be entrusted to unreliable and incompetent men. We want not only sober and brave men, but men whose heads are not easily turned,—men who know how to be calm and efficient in the midst of danger.

The men who compose the Fire Department should be trustworthy in every respect. They should be under the severest discipline,—not a "raw militia," but trained, regular troops, ready for action at any moment, by night or day. Such men can be obtained, and they should be liberally paid. Let no "penny-wise, pound-foolish" rule be adopted. True economy will be found to consist in large pay, for good pay only can secure the services of the best men. And, if there is any class who ought to be well paid, it surely is that of our firemen, who courageously discharge the duties of their position.

We need, moreover, a large increase of our police, and particularly of night watchmen. Experience has taught us that "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." This city may be burned any night, while we are sleeping in fancied security. I write merely to sound a note of warning. That incendiaries are in our midst I entertain no doubt. It is the duty of our authorities, therefore, beyond every other consideration, to protect this city from the possibility of another terrible fire.

To secure such result, no money should be spared. Parsimony is not economy. Let us have such a police and such a Fire Department as will render the city not only secure against ordinary contingencies, but will enable it to defy the most skillful and energetic efforts of those who should seek to destroy it. Respectfully your fellow citizen, J. ESAIAS WARREN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1872.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following warrantee deeds were filed for record on Saturday, Nov. 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

Indiana av, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 25x123½ ft, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 2 in Block 11, in Davis' Subdivision of n ½ e½ s w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $1,050.

Third av, s w cor of Van Buren st, e f, undivided ½ of 150x100 ft, dated May 18; consideration, $46,500.

Paris st, between Kinzie and Fulton sts, e f, Lot 26, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $1,700.

The premises No. 1020 Wabash av, with other property, dated Nov. 28; consideration, $17,035.

Lot 44, in Block 2 of Block 4, of n w ¼ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $1,600.

Henshaw av, bet Fullerton av and Berlin st, e f, Lot 26, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $450.

South Park av, bet Ray and Gano sts, w f, 26 ft to alley, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $3,120.

Lots 1, 2, and 39 to 41, in Block 10 of Morton's e ½ n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 2, in Block 1, in Bradwell's Addition, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $700.

Clybourn av, 241 ft, n w of Webster av, n e f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $800.

Lot 6, of e 2⅜ of w 12⅜ acres of s 25 acres of w ½ n e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $700.

Cottage Grove av, s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 89 ft, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $13,000.

Lot 8, in Block 2, of Hodge's Subdivision of Sherman's e ½ w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $2,400.

Michigan av, s e cor of Thirtieth st, w f, Lot 78, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 77, adjoining the above, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 21, in Walker and Kreigh's Blocks 16 and 19, of Smith's n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $3,062.

Lot 34, in Cochran's n part of Block 20, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 20; consideration, $800.

Lots 25 to 29, in Block 10, of Harding's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $3,000.

West Twelfth st, 98 ft e of Robey st, s f, 36x125 ft, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $1,800.

West Twelfth st, 134 ft e of Robey st, s f, 36x125 ft, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 124, in Block 3, of Walker's Dock Addition, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 9, in McCally's Lots 2 and 3, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $1,550.

West Lake st, n e corner of Davlin st, s f, 27x141 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $989.

West Lake st, 27 ft e of Davlin st, s f, 27x144 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $989.

Dickson st, n of Division st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $900.

Twenty-sixth st, e of and near Buddan st, s f, 100 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Twenty-first st, 150 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 50 ft to Elgin st, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Nichols av, n e cor of Sixtieth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $1,000.

Und ½ of n w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 14, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 29, in Block 1, of Hitchcock's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $650.

Lot 5, in Block 5, same, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $600.

Lot 5, in Block 5, same, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $600.

Lot 32, of Weston's Lots 8 and 9, of Forrestville, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $2,600.

Lot 13, in Block 4, of Heintz' Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 4, 48, 14, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $1,300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Bingham st, s w f, Lots 110, 113, and 116, in White & Coles' Block 1, of Slave's n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,350.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 30: City Property—Number of sales, 115; consideration, $720.65. North of City Limits—Number of sales, 6; consideration, $11,928. South of City Limits—Number of sales, 32; consideration, $153,169. West of City Limits—Number of sales 6; consideration, $33,200. Total sales, 159. Total consideration, $928,955.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—During the past week the money market was stringent, and call loans were made as high as ¼ per cent *per diem*, but later there was a relaxation, and before the close money was accessible on call at the legal rates with exceptional loans lower. The discount market worked close during the greater part of the week at 12 per cent for prime paper, but at the close an easier feeling prevailed, and there was more currency for business notes at 10 to 12 per cent. The bank statement is favorable, as is also considered the news that Secretary Boutwell has contracted two millions of the new issue of legal tenders. The increase in legal tenders here is due to receipts from Boston and Chicago, though currency is still flowing to the southwest.

Gold has been generally weak, with a decline from 113⅛ to 112⅝, closing with a steadier feeling at 112⅜. The decline has induced a better mercantile demand for foreign exchange, which in turn has prevented any marked decline in rates.

There has been a better demand for investment securities, and both Government bonds and railway mortgages have advanced.

Since Tuesday the market has steadily advanced, and prices to-day, generally, were the highest of the week. The advance as compared with the quotations current this day week range from 1 to 8 per cent. The greatest advance was in Wells & Fargo Express from 80 to 88. The improvement otherwise was most marked in Lake Shore, Wabash, Union Pacific, New York Central, Rock Island, Ohios, and Western Union. Pacific Mail was a marked exception to the general firmness, and declined from 91⅛ to 84⅞. The later dealings of the week were noted chiefly for activity and buoyancy in the so-called Vanderbilt shares—Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific, Ohios, and Western Union.

The Northwestern corner frightened many "bears," and induced a number to turn "bulls," with a view to retrieve their fortunes.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $6,253,692; produce exports, $5,799,772; specie exports, $470,171.

The total merchandise imports since January are six millions in advance of last year, while the exports of produce and specie stand almost the same as last year.

MONEY.

The money market to-day was more active, with call loans sharp at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and steady. Gold dull and firm. Government bonds opened with slight decline, but closed firmer.

STOCKS.

The present depression in Pacific Mail is said to be the work of Jay Gould, who wants to compel Henry N. Smith to sell out 50,000 shares he holds on margins. The "pool" in Lake Shore is reported to be identical with that in Northwestern.

PRODUCE.

Flour stronger but quiet; holders firmer. Wheat advanced, owing to the cold weather. Spring closed better and in demand; winter in fair inquiry. Pork quiet and prices unsettled; for future delivery, quoted at $14.00 for December for new or old mess. Cut meats rather quiet on the spot. Sales: 500 smoked shoulders at 6c. Bacon quiet at about 7⅛c for long clear on the spot, and 7⅜c for short clear for winter months; 100 boxes short clear for December sold at 7⅜c. Lard rather firmer.

SPORTING.

Fall Meeting at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—The fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club commenced to-day. The track was in good condition, but the attendance was very small, owing to the limited means of conveyance. Only half a dozen private teams were out. Nearly all the horses in the city are laid up with the malady.

First race—Hurdle race, two miles, club purse, $600, was won by Village Blacksmith, beating Blind Tom and Belhams. Time, 4:03.

Belhams fell at the sixth hurdle. Tom led to the home stretch, where he was overhauled by Blacksmith. Blind Tom was favorite against the field.

Second race—Sweepstakes, two-year olds carrying three-year olds weights; $50 entrance; private purse of $700 added; one mile; 10 entries; 6 started; won by Cottrill's Sallie Watson beating Vandalia, Edwin Adams, Sunrise, Sallie Keller, and Bonnebal's ch g, in the same order. Time, 1:47¼. At the start, Sallie Watson took the lead, the others well bunched, except Vandalia, which was several lengths behind from the first quarter. She gradually went to the front, and was only beaten half a neck.

Third race—2 mile heats; all ages; club purse, $1,200.

Hollywood	1	1
Frogtown	2	2
Annie Bush	3	3

Nick Baker, Regulator, and Sir Rufus distanced.

In the first heat, Sir Rufus refused to go; Nick Baker led to the home stretch, Annie Bush second, when Hollywood and Frogtown came to the front, Hollywood winning by a neck, Annie Bush a good third.

Second heat—Frogtown led, Annie second, Hollywood trailing until entering the home stretch, when Hollywood took the lead, winning by half a neck. Time, 3:38¾; 3:40¼.

On Tuesday, the second day's races. The meeting will continue during the week.

THE LOST MISSOURI.

Statement of Another Survivor of the Crew.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—David North, of Rondout, N. Y., one of the four remaining survivors of the Missouri, who have arrived here, narrates a very harrowing story.

While floating about at sea in an open boat, he and his companions had to lock their legs under the seats and clasp arms to keep from being washed overboard by the heavy seas. They were without food for many days. A boiler man, Mark Anthony, went crazy the first day. William Sterr, the barber, afterwards died, and Shea, the porter, jumped overboard. From that time, the boat was surrounded by a shoal of sharks. Thos. Egan, one of the five remaining on the morning of the fourth day, while describing a splendid entertainment which he once attended, suddenly fell and died, was thrown overboard, and immediately grabbed by a shark.

By almost a miracle, the remaining four reached land. A floating bottle of whiskey which was found saved North's life.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Probabilities—Over the northwest and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Illinois, falling barometers, southeasterly winds, threatening weather. High temperatures and light snow to-morrow. For Michigan and the lower lakes, and thence to Tennessee, falling barometer, southwesterly winds, and cold, cloudy weather, followed by high temper tures. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States southwesterly to northwesterly winds, and partly cloudy, cold weather. In the New England and Middle States generally clear weather, low temperature, and southerly to westerly winds. Signals continue at Duluth, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Portland, Boston, New London, New York, and Cape May.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 30.—The weather is moderating, with an appearance of snow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The weather is very cold and clear.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 30.—Weather pleasant, and but little snow in the mining districts. There are hopes now of an open winter. The trains are all running on time.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 30.—The Hon. Virgil Hickcox, Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, paid into the Treasury, to-day, $30,000. This makes a grand aggregate for this year's business of $120,000. Navigation was suspended on the 15th of this month. Last year the canal was operated by the Trustees. The net receipts were less than $40,000. This speaks well of the present management.

Drowned.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—Last night the first engineer, named Jacob Sheffner, and the fireman, whose name was not learned, of the propeller Pittsburgh, lying at the dock, just below the bridge, in Bay City, fell through the ice, and were both drowned.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Total Receipts from All Sources for the Year, $131,770,946.

Whiskey Tax, $49,475,576—Receipts from Tobacco, $33,736,170.

Increased Opposition to Civil Service Reform.

The Congressional Printing Office.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The report of the Congressional Printer was finished to-day, and will be sent to Congress on Monday. It contains much interesting matter in regard to the Government printing. The entire cost of the office for the year was $1,802,343, which is largely in excess of any previous year for the past ten, except the year 1865, which was $2,227,099, the large sum being attributable to causes relating to the war, apparent to the reader. Of all executive and miscellaneous documents and reports, there are printed the usual number, 1,625 copies for the Senate and 1,650 for the House, and also 825 copies of bills and resolutions for the Senate and House each. The aggregate cost of the paper used in the office for the year was $498,989. The amount paid for lithographing and engraving for Congressional documents was $42,257, and the cost of maps for the Supreme Court was $1,331. The public binding alone cost $541,663. As previously stated, the orders made by Congress and executed in the Government office for Congressional printing and binding, during the past year, ending Sept. 30, amount to $893,189.97. The year preceding was $679,819 for the same class of work. This shows an increase during the last year over its predecessor within a fraction of 25 per cent. The office has completed during the past year 119,284 pages of documentary composition, and 7,869,000 volumes of that class of work, many of which exceed 1,000 pages each, on the subject of Patent Office Reports, which, with their costly engravings, were so expensive a publication and so lightly regarded by the public. The report says: "The law of Jan. 11, 1871, abolishing the publication of the Annual Mechanical Report, with illustrations, has reduced this expense very considerably. As a measure of economy it appears to be a success. The specifications and illustrations, which are designed for use as evidence in the Courts, are now bound and issued monthly, instead of weekly, as heretofore, which is quite a saving in presswork and binding. The present number issued is chiefly confined to providing the clerks' offices of the United States Courts with volumes to be used in evidence. The expense of printing these is provided for in the annual estimates for appropriations, but should an increase of this number be called for and ordered, it will be an act of justice to the funds of this office that all copies held for sale should be sold by this office, and the funds realized therefrom should be placed to the credit of its printing and binding funds, to reimburse an expense not provided for in its regular estimates for appropriations.

The printing office building, owing to the immense increase of work, is found to be too small for the purpose, notwithstanding that a wing costing $40,000 was finished a year ago."

Mr. Clapp asks for an appropriation to erect another wing which, he says, is urgently demanded. The printing of the Secretary of the Treasury's report on commerce and navigation cost $10,915, and other Department reports about the same. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 704 pages, 226,675 copies, cost $154,[illegible]; the first volume of the Census, 864 pages, 25,000 copies, $50,893; the report of the Smithsonian Institute, $7,079. The printing in the Bowen and DeLarge contested election case, which is not yet decided, has already cost $1,785. The thirteen volumes of Affairs in the Southern States, commonly called Ku-Klux Reports, cost $43,418.

The printing for the House of Representatives amounted to $205,909; and for the Senate, $125,645. The following shows the cost of printing for each Department: State Department, $24,106; Treasury Department, $322,861; Interior Department, $225,798; War Department, $142,406; Navy Department, $88,601; Judiciary Department, $42,742; Post Office Department, $167,366; Department of Agriculture, $21,790; office of Congressional Printer, $1,503; total, $1,036,307. Charging the Government for the materials, the machinery, the labor, and everything used in the prosecution of the business, it appears that the earnings of the office for the year were $2,367,946, while the expenses of the office, including $107,626 for unfinished work, were $2,134,771. There are over 1,000 employes, male and female.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is at hand. It states that the aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of the duty on the capital, circulation, and deposits of National Banks, were, for the following fiscal years ending June 30:

1870	$185,235,867
1871	144,011,176
1871	131,770,946

These amounts include sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The decrease in the aggregate receipts for the last two years is due to the legislation approved July 14, 1870, which reduced the revenue to the estimated amount of $55,000,000 per annum, but which did not go into full operation before the close of the fiscal year 1871. The receipts from spirits show an increase over the last year of $3,992,046. The sources are given as follows: Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes, $544,848; spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, or grapes, $32,572,940; distilleries' per diem tax, $2,010,986; distillers' special and barrel tax, $6,489,786; wine made in imitation of champagne, $20; rectifiers, $955,704; dealers in retail liquors, $4,028,604; dealers, wholesale liquor, $2,065,563; manufacturers of stills, $1,391; stills or worms manufactured, 426; stamps, distillery warehouse, $290,264; stamps, rectifiers', $367,920; stamps, wholesale liquor dealers', $139,602; excess of gaugers' fees, $4,118; total, $49,475,576.

The number of grain distilleries registered the last year was 511; fruit distilleries, 338; making a grand total of 3,649. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production in taxable gallons from materials other than fruit, of 68,275,745; from fruit, 757,788; total yearly production, 69,033,533.

The Commissioner recommends that Section 51 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of June 6, 1872, be further amended so as to authorize, in a more explicit manner than at present provided, the requiring of export bonds of persons applying to export distilled spirits for the benefit of drawbacks. He further says: "By the act of June 6, 1872, the fees of Gaugers, and the per diem compensation of storekeepers were made payable by the United States, without reimbursement by distillers, except by the increased rate of tax on distilled spirits, this increased rate having been determined partly by taking into account the amount heretofore paid for the services of such officers. But experience has already demonstrated that the amount to be paid will be not only greater, notwithstanding my most strenuous efforts to the contrary, than ever before, but also greater in proportion to the quantity of spirits produced. It is apparent that the retention of spirits in the warehouse after the distiller has ceased operations extends the time for the payment of tax due, and is, therefore, for his benefit only. In view of this and the foregoing statement I would recommend that, when a distiller has ceased operations, the pay of the storekeeper for subsequent services at his distillery warehouse, in consequence of spirits remaining therein, shall be reimbursed to the United States by the distiller."

By the act of June 6, 1872, the act of July 13, 1866, so far as it relates to fermented liquors, was re-enacted with some amendments made at the solicitation of the principal brewers of the United States, designed to afford brewers better facilities than heretofore for the conduct of their business under the Internal Revenue laws. These concessions do not appear to have been of a character to endanger the public interests, as the following statement will show: "The tax received on fermented liquors, at $1 per barrel, during the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $2,217,191, while the receipts from the same source during the first three months of the present fiscal year amount to $2,684,241, an increase of $466,949. The average increase of about a million dollars annually during the last three fiscal years, as contrasted with the stationary character of the receipts during the four years next preceding, is certainly gratifying; but the increase during the first three months of the present fiscal year, as above stated, far exceeds that of any corresponding period in any other year since the organization of this office. The tax received on fermented liquors at $1 per barrel was for the years

1867	$5,819,345
1868	5,685,663
1869	5,866,400
1870	6,081,520
1871	7,115,974
1872	8,009,969

The number of persons engaged in the manufacture of fermented liquors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was 3,421, distributed as follows:

Alabama	5	Mississippi	2
Arizona	10	Missouri	124
Arkansas	1	Montana	36
California	226	Nebraska	23
Colorado	36	Nevada	41
Connecticut	25	New Hampshire	5
Dakota	6	New Jersey	53
Delaware	2	New Mexico	8
District Columbia	15	New York	479
Florida	2	North Carolina	1
Georgia	4	Ohio	288
Idaho	12	Oregon	31
Illinois	216	Pennsylvania	443
Indiana	169	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	171	South Carolina	2
Kansas	46	Tennessee	11
Kentucky	46	Texas	44
Louisiana	18	Utah	16
Maine	1	Vermont	4
Maryland	72	Virginia	13
Massachusetts	56	Washington	14
Michigan	189	West Virginia	17
Minnesota	114	Wisconsin	203

"I would recommend that Sections 18 and 22 be so amended as to provide for packages known as thirds. The act of March 2, 1872, authorized their use to accommodate brewers west of the Rocky Mountains, who are compelled to send their products from the breweries to the consumer or retailer on the backs of mules, this said package being specially adapted to such mode of conveyance. Thirds appear to have been omitted in the act of June 6, 1872, through inadvertance, and they should be restored.

"The amendments made by the act of June 6, 1872, to Section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended April 10, 1869, relating to the special taxes for selling spirituous and malt liquors and wines were, it has appeared to me, intended simply to provide that, in addition to the former classes of liquor dealers, there should be two classes, at a lower special tax, authorized to sell malt liquors only, leaving to the former classes of liquor dealers the privilege of selling malt liquors, which they previously possessed, also leaving unchanged the exemption from special tax as wholesale dealers, extended to brewers, who sold fermented liquors of their own production, at the brewery, in the original packages. Nevertheless, that intention is not so clearly expressed by the language of the section as amended as is desirable in so important a provision of law. To prevent the injustice which might be done by acting upon a more technical construction of the language used as to the several classes of liquor dealers and malt liquor dealers, I issued, on the 30th of September last, instructions to Assessors and Collectors, in accordance with the above expressed view of the intentions of Congress, until I could bring the subject to the attention of that body; and I also suspended the collection of all assessments which had been made contrary to that construction. In view of this, I would respectfully recommend that the language of the section be made more explicit. I would also recommend that retail dealers in malt liquors be limited in their sales to quantities less than five gallons, and that those selling in quantities of five gallons and upwards be required to pay the wholesale dealer's tax.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were $33,736,170, showing an increase over the previous year of $157,263. The Commissioner says that, so far as he is able to judge, the law providing for a uniform rate of tax on all manufactured tobacco, whether chewing or smoking, is operating very satisfactorily. There is now no reason why revenue officers should examine into the modes of manufacturing tobacco employed by any one, or for opening or examining any package, to ascertain the character of its contents. If the package is a legal one, and has upon it a proper revenue stamp, denoting the payment of the tax, with such additional marks, and brands, and labels as the law prescribes, no officer is authorized to examine it further.

Owing to the disturbing causes which have affected the trade for some months past, it is now too early to predict with entire certainty what will be the actual result of the present uniform tax on the amount of revenue to be collected. He has reason to believe that, with the additional safeguards provided by the new law against the sale of manufactured tobacco in fraud of the revenue, and with the taxes imposed upon the sale at retail of raw or leaf tobacco for consumption without its being subjected to any process of manufacture, collections from tobacco, under the uniform rate of twenty cents a pound (which is a reduction of more than six cents a pound from the average rate for the last two fiscal years), will reach nearly, if not quite, the sums realized for either of the same years:

"In making this estimate I am relying upon making collections of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of pounds more of manufactured tobacco in consequence of the restrictions which the act of June 6, 1872, has placed upon the sale for consumption of raw or leaf tobacco. By the act of June 6, 1872, the system of export bonded warehouses, authorized by the act of July 20, 1868, was abolished, and the several warehouses established under said act are to be discontinued after the expiration of six months from the passage of the first-named act. As the average quantity of tobacco withdrawn for export and consumption for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and June 30, 1872, respectively, exceeded twenty millions of pounds, it was thought at the time of the passage of the law that six months would be ample time for the holders of tobacco then in bond (which was considerably less than eight millions of pounds, but increased after the passage of the act to the quantity given above, as the balance on the 1st day of July), either to withdraw the same for export, or for sale and consumption, upon the payment of the tax. The reports received from month to month, from the Collectors in charge of bonded warehouses, show that this quantity has been constantly diminishing, so that no great hardship will be imposed upon the owners of this tobacco by requiring them to affix stamps and withdraw the comparatively small quantity remaining in the warehouses at the expiration of the six months which the law allows for closing them. But this view of the case is especially apparent when the fact is taken into consideration that the owners of this tobacco have already had six months' credit for the taxes due on all of it, and on a considerable portion a much longer time; and also the further fact that these tobaccos, after having been stamped, can at any time be exported, and the owners obtain a drawback for the amount of tax which shall be shown to have been paid on them.

"The act of June 6, 1872, provides two modes for the exportation of manufactured tobacco to foreign countries: First, directly from the manufacturer, without the payment of any tax, and second, the payment from the store or warehouse of the jobber, dealer, or commission merchant after the tax has been paid, with an allowance of drawback on the presentation of the proper evidence that the tobacco has been exported and landed in a foreign country or lost at sea. The few months that have intervened since the adoption of the new system have by no means afforded sufficient opportunity to test its practicability. Thus far the two systems have both been in operation. At the same time the tobacco stored in warehouse is being exported under the regulations in force at the time when the late act was passed, while direct exportations from the manufactories have been made under the new regulations. The two systems operating concurrently have not tended to harmony. I have seen nothing, however, as yet which leads me to distrust the practicability and the complete success of the provisions made by the act of June 6, 2872, for facilitating the exportation of tobacco to foreign countries. Any radical change in the law and regulations touching a business so varied and extensive as is the tobacco trade requires time for persons engaged in it to accustom themselves to the alteration. For this reason such changes should be as infrequent as possible, and only made upon urgent necessity. That such a necessity existed for abolishing the old system of bonded warehouses of ports of entry which allowed tobacco to be stored therein for home consumption as well as for export, and to be withdrawn therefrom at any time upon the payment of the tax, few persons, except those who enjoyed the privileges of such warehouses have expressed a doubt. Under the present law the credit system is entirely dispensed with, and no special privileges are given for making a monopoly of trade in manufactured tobacco. All tobacco is required to have proper stamps affixed, indicating the payment of the tax, before it is removed from the place where it is made, except that which is intended for and actually bonded for export to a foreign country before leaving the manufactory. This system, it is believed, will greatly widen the field for exportation, since it provides for direct shipments from any district in the country, the manufacturer filling his bonds and completing his shipping papers in his own district. It provides, also, for the payment of the tax on said tobacco by any person who desires to export, giving him an allowance of drawback for the tax paid, a privilege which was not allowed under the previous law. Persons having in their possession tax-paid tobacco, however badly damaged and unsalable, even to such a degree as to render it worthless for sale or consumption, can, by exporting the same, always realize therefrom an amount equal to the tax.

With regard to the consolidation of districts, the Commissioner has the following to say: The act of June, 1872, required the reduction of the internal revenue districts in the United States to not exceeding eighty in number, by uniting two or more districts into one, and also the reduction of the minor officers in the service to as small a number as would be consistent with their limited duties. Immediately upon the passage of this act, a general inquiry for information was made with a view to a prompt compliance with the law. This inquiry early developed the opinion of the leading officers in the service, whose positions rendered them important in the matter, that to consolidate at once would largely interfere, to the loss of the Government, with the collection of taxes from assessments under repealed laws, than in the hands of Collectors. These collections could only be made with despatch and certainty by those acquainted with the special localities and the circumstances of tax-payers. To avoid a much greater loss by the untimely disturbance than could possibly be compensated by the consequent reduced expenditure, temporary delay was universally advised and finally determined upon. The interim was used in pushing to a rapid close the collection of the balances. The result has justified the propriety of the delay. It was estimated that by the end of June, 1872, this whole amount of internal revenue, exclusive of the balances under repealed laws, would be about $110,000,000 per annum, while the actual receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were at the rate of $125,400,000, showing several millions of dollars in excess of the estimated receipts, and this very considerably from taxes due under the repealed laws. To have violently taken the lists containing the evidences of taxation out of the hands of three out of four of these Collectors, and committed them to the care of the remaining one, would have introduced a dangerous delay in the receipts, and would probably have caused a large loss at last.

"The collections have been large, and reflects great credit upon the officers. The act of June 6 reduced the duties of Assessors and Assistant Assessors so as to have but three things which could not be done with equal propriety by the Collectors and their deputies, the two classes of officers remaining both numerous and expensive, for a work that one class could as well do. The three duties referred to are the assessment of the deficiency taxes on distillers, an unexceptional tax, only occasionally due, and the data for assessing which is always at hand from daily reports in this office. The majority of such assessments being reviewed and readjusted under the present system, all of them could as readily be certified from this office to the Collectors. In the first instance, this would insure uniformity of adjustment, a thing almost impossible where two or three unassociated minds are reading and interpreting law and regulations. Second, the special or license taxes, which are collected as a general rule, but once, in May, each year. The special tax certificates can be issued in books, as are the spirit and tobacco stamps, and charged to the Collectors at their face value, crediting them, the Collectors, only with cash or the unused certificates returned to this office. This system works admirably in the matter of spirits and tobacco, and can be very easily adapted to this other source of revenue. The third and only remaining duty with which the Collectors might not be entirely entrusted is the tax on banks and bankers. This tax is payable but twice during each year, and is the sole remaining tax on corporations. The tax on corporations was at one period all collected directly by this office, at a time when it extended to railroad insurance, canal and turnpike companies, in addition to banks and bankers. The history of this class of taxation shows that when so collected it was well collected, and the whole work done by less than fifteen clerks, at an average salary of not over $1,400 per annum each. If fifteen men could collect the tax when it reached $13,000,000 per annum, and embraced five species under the class, all of them requiring monthly returns, it is not seen why a comparatively smaller number may not now manage one-fifth of the class, and only yielding, it is estimated, for the current fiscal year, $800,000 in all. It further appeared that the exceptional labor could be done in this office without increasing its force materially, and thus enable the discharge of the entire body of assessing officers. Inasmuch as the plan of reduction under the act of June 6, only provides absolutely for the reduction of some two-thirds of the principal officers, 460 in all, and left the reduction of the assistants, over 1,300, discretionary, it seemed to be the better plan to ask Congress to make the larger reduction and make that absolute. It is not an easy matter to put out of commission a thousand or more of officers. Experience has demonstrated that nothing short of unequivocal, inexorable law, can surely do it. Discretion admits of doubt and suggests delay, in view of the great confusion and loss of revenue anticipated by a general disturbance of the collecting officers. The simplicity and security of a system which shall have but one class of officers, and these all under bonds; the fact that nothing is left for the assessing class to do that cannot be done either by the Collectors or this office, and that a saving of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 per annum of expense in salaries, etc., greater than would be effected under the act of June last can safely be anticipated. I have had prepared the outlines of a law which will give effect to the above idea. This will be presented to the proper committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate immediately upon their assemblage in December *proximo*. If it is the judgment of Congress that this plan is preferable to that contemplated by the act of June, I ask their early adoption of its provisions, that it may be put in operation completely by the 30th of June, 1873."

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of State of Ohio, Mr. Sherwood, arrived here to-night from Columbia. The purpose of his visit is to obtain statistical data from the Census Bureau for use in his forthcoming report.

[To the Associated Press.]

MRS. FISH'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The reception given by Secretary and Mrs. Fish to the Diplomatic Corps, last evening, was attended by the members of the various legations almost *en masse*, together with members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Governor Cooke, and numerous others.

VISITORS.

The President received a large number of visitors to-day, principally members of Congress, among whom were Senators Morton and Wilson.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Western members of Congress arriving here are very decided in their opposition to the enforcement of the Civil Service regulations within their States. They assert that in the country a distinctive issue of the recent campaign was the theory of Civil Service technicalities, and that this was especially true in Illinois, where Mr. Trumbull advocated the theory. They believe that the question, as to them, is settled at the polls, and assert that the system shall not be applied in their States so long as they have influence with Senators who can prevent the confirmation of new appointments based upon that theory. The Executive order limiting competitive examinations to fewer offices, reported as prepared, in these despatches yesterday, will shortly be published.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Of the thirty-five Senate Committees, fourteen are non-political. The Democrats claim that they are entitled to two of these Chairmanships. It is probable that Thurman will be made Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims in place of Garret Davis.

SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary Delano is dangerously ill.

OPPOSITION TO CONSOLIDATION.

Powerful influences will be exerted to prevent the proposed consolidation of the Internal Revenue and Customs Bureaus, as such a plan involves the abolition of many offices whose incumbents have great political influence.

TAX ON SHIP MATERIALS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—It is stated that an amendment will be proposed as soon as Congress meets, to change the tariff act of last winter, so that the drawback on material for ship building shall apply to all materials instead of a few, and also extending from two to four months in the year the privilege of the coasting trade to foreign vessels.

CHINA TRADE.

The increase of American tonnage in the China trade in 1871 was 3,870,643 tons.

BORN.

STOCKING—On Friday morning, the 29th, to Rev. C. H. W. and Mrs. Isabelle W. Stocking, a daughter.

MARRIED.

RAWSON—JONES—At the residence of H. G. Jones, 304 Colfax-av., Thursday evening, Nov. 21, by Rev. C. A. Staples, Luther Rawson, of Eagle Bend, Miss., and Miss Jennie G. Jones, of Chicago.

EMERT—WHITMAN—On Nov. 28, 1872, by the Rev. E. H. Miller, Mr. Harris I. Emert and Miss H. L. Whitman, both of Chicago. No cards.

☞ Freeport Journal please copy.

HUYCK—SCOBELL—At St. Luke's Church, Buffalo, Nov. 22, by the Rev. E. Bishop, G. L. Huyck, of Chicago, and Miss Hattie S. Scobell, of Buffalo, daughter of Richard J. Scobell.

DIED.

ADAMS—At No. 222 Calumet-av., Saturday morning, Nov. 30, 1872, of scarlet fever, Carrie Joanna, aged 3 years, daughter of S. E. and G. W. Adams.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOULTON—On Friday evening last, the infant son of George D. and Emily Ada Boulton.

The funeral will take place at 1:30 p. m., Sunday, Dec. 1, from 83 Seelye-av.

EAMES—Saturday morning, Nov. 30, Willie H., son of O. E. and Alice J. Eames.

Funeral Monday, Dec. 2, at 2 p. m., from the residence of J. L. Drake, 34 Price-place.

MILLER—Suddenly, Nov. 28, of disease of the heart, Robert Miller, 76 years of age.

Funeral at the house of his son, A. R. Miller, corner Oakwood-av. and Drexel-av. boulevard, on Sunday afternoon, 1:30 o'clock.

☞ Bangor, Maine, papers please copy.

SANBORN—On the 27th inst., Clark H. Sanborn, aged 43.

Funeral from his late residence, 456 South Park-av., at 1 p. m., Monday, Dec. 2. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

O'REILLY—Nov. 27, at Waukegan, Ill., in her 77th year, Jane, widow of James O'Reilly, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs, Dublin.

☞ Dublin and Colorado papers please copy.

HAINES—On the 29th inst., at his residence 342 Carroll-st., Captain Frederick Haines.

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 1, from Ada-st. Methodist Church, at 10½ a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MERRILL—At his late residence, 63 Twenty-ninth-st., Nov. 27, of congestion of the brain, Henry Merrill, age 39 years.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, WITH the machinery, for sale; would sell one-half; reasons sound; profits good. Address H 22, Tribune office.

A CHANCE FOR THE HOLIDAYS—CONFECTIONery, oysters, and coffee house, in a good location, for sale. Inquire at 548 West Madison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STORE, NEAR POST Office, doing a good business, for sale. Good reasons for selling. Address Y 16, Tribune Branch office.

A SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE. 30 paying boarders; cheap rent. Boarders have work the year round, close by. Owner must go South for his health. $800 buys furniture and all. Rare chance for a good man. Apply to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 W. Madison-st.

A NO. 1 LAUNDRY FOR SALE AT HALF COST to a good party, on account of illness. Apply to H. B. STEVENS, 127 West Washington-st.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—I WILL SELL HALF interest in a good paying hotel. For particulars call at the Powell House, corner Milwaukee and Western-avs.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE at less than cost; good location, low rent, and steady cash trade. Apply to DAY & SANBORN, 140 La-Salle-st.

A RARE CHANCE—DRUG STORE FOR SALE, cheap. Doing a good business. Address, in own name, H 12, Tribune office.

A CIGAR STAND NICELY FITTED UP, NEAR THE Postoffice, for sale cheap. Address CIGAR STAND, care Carrier 16.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRESS-MAKING BUSIness for sale, completely fitted up, good location, cheap rent, satisfactory reasons. Address Y 31, Tribune office.

A GOOD PAYING CANDY STORE ON STATE-ST. for sale. Small capital required. Address U 66, Tribune office.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE STOCK OF A first-class retail country store for sale, with lease to suit purchaser. Direct or apply in person to SCHRAM BROS., 208, 210, and 212 East Van Buren-st.

A FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—DOING good trade. Apply No. 41 Archer-av.

BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO. The stock and fixtures of a meat and provision store for sale very cheap. Location good. Rent low. Sickness compels a change. Inquire at 221 West Madison-st.

CIGAR STAND IN RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE room, on South Side, doing a good business, for sale; rent low; excellent chance to make money. Address B 28, Tribune office.

CIGAR, STATIONERY, NOTION, AND NEWS depot, 92 South Halsted-st., for sale; doing a good paying business. Call at 131½ West Madison-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. No real estate. Good reason for selling given. Inquire at place, 190 North Clark-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN SOUTHERN PART of city. Apply to E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

DRUG STORE AT INVOICE-PRICE, OR WILL SELL fixtures, bottles, etc., without stock, very cheap, as they must be moved immediately, as I took the store on a debt. Address F 28, Tribune office.

EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR A GOOD BUSINESS man. One of the best paying cigar stores in a first-class location, for sale at a bargain. NOCKIN & FISHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STONE QUARries on Fox River for sale upon very reasonable terms. Large profits realized, and good reasons given for selling. Address B & K, post office box 115, Aurora, Ill.

HALF INTEREST IN THE TURKISH BATHS, IN splendid condition, for sale; location first-class. Address BATHS, 494 Wabash-av.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE. Apply at 434 West Madison-st., basement.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—WITH ENGINE and fixtures complete for doing a large business. Long lease and low rent of building, barn and Fisher's ice house. Will sell cheap, as I have other business that requires all my time. O. G. SMITH, corner of Twelfth and Clinton-sts.

NEWS-DEPOT AND TOY STORE, IN BEST LOcation in city, for sale; rare chance; best of reasons for selling. Inquire at 222½ West Madison-st.

ONE OF THE BEST BEER SALOONS IN THE city for sale. A bargain for this week only. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 South Canal-st.

RESTAURANT—WITH IMPROVEMENTS—DOING a good business, for sale at a very low figure. No. 8 North Wells-st.

RESTAURANT, ON MADISON-ST., FOR SALE cheap. Inquire of J. HOTTINGER, 247 East Randolph-st.

RESTAURANT, WITH SAMPLE ROOM ATTACHed, on South Side, having a good trade and making money, for sale; must be sold on account of going into another business; this is a chance to a party acquainted with the business seldom offered. S 65, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—REASON, PROPRIEtor moved to a larger place. Apply to PROF. COIGNARD, 178 South Water-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF FIRST-CLASS retail grocery, located on one of the best business streets (West side,) is offered for sale at a bargain. Doing a good business, on cash system. If preferred, will sell fixtures and lease only. Address A 25, Tribune office.

STOCK, FIXTURES, ETC., OF A WELL-ESTABlished drug business for sale, located in one of the most thriving villages on the C. & N. W. R. R., only 1½ hour's ride from the city; about 2,000 inhabitants; the only drug store in the place; an excellent chance for a physician, especially a German, there being but one physician in the place. Address, for particulars, R. S. WILLIAMSON, Room 51 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A WELL ESTABlished cigar store for sale. Address C H R, 120 South Clark-st.

STOCK OF LOCKS, WITH A GOOD JOBBING business, for sale or exchange for real estate or leasehold property. Good chance for a mechanic. Call Monday. A. D. HYDE, 72 East Madison-st., basement.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL FURNIture store for sale, 718 West Madison-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE AT A BARgain; low rent. 24 Sholto-st.

TIN SHOP FOR SALE; SMALL CAPITAL REquired. Address W 47, Tribune office.

$150 WILL BUY LEASE, PART OF STOCK, and fixtures of a news, tobacco, and cigar store; rent only $20 per month, at 275 Blue Island-av.

$175 WILL BUY A CIGAR STORE, STOCK, and fixtures, with two rooms; rent $20 per month. Apply 69 East Chicago-av.

$400.—$75 WILL BUY GOOD WILL AND FURniture of a number one boarding house of 14 rooms, with business license. Address L 57, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY A WELL-ESTABLISHED grocery store; splendid location, near new hay market; one year's lease of store and two rooms, only $18 a month rent. Reason for selling out, owner is going to Boston. Call immediately at 390 South Desplaines-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

$500—WILL SELL HALF-INTEREST IN A WELL-established staple manufacturing business. For an investigation, call or address O. C. HASKINS, 68 East Madison-st., Room 1.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WORTH $30,000, in business in the city, would like to correspond with some young lady worth the same amount, with a good reputation and pure motives with view to matrimony. Will not answer without true name is given and address. Address F 66, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MINNIE H—B—N, WHO LIVED ON South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-ninth-st., is in the city, and would like the address of the gentleman who put the personal in for her last month. Address 160 Thirty-first-st.

PERSONAL—WILL CALVIN PIER PLEASE COMmunicate to his sister his address. Direct Corunna, Ont.

PERSONAL—IF MARY NILSON (SWEDE) IS IN the city, will she please call at 450 West VanBuren-st.

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON HAVING KNOWLEDGE or possession of the trunk or effects of Miss Rose Whitney, recently deceased, will confer a favor on her friends by addressing her brother, HIRAM WHITNEY, rear of 194 West Lake-st., second floor.

PERSONAL—WANTED—BY A YOUNG MECHANIC of steady habits, correspondence with a young lady; object, matrimony. Address, in real name, U 62, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE EXPRESSMAN WHO took a trunk from 290 Ashland-av. please send his address to M 200, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—BOYS, YOU GOT IN YOUR WORK well, "but he that hath got our two," good new kind overcoats from hall at 136 South Peoria-st. last evening, will please return to BLAKE & HANNUM and receive $50, with no questions asked. 335 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—A LADY OF 30 DESIRES THE ACquaintance of a middle-aged gent of means. Object, acquaintance, and perhaps matrimony. Address A 86, Tribune office.

PERSONAL — HANNUM. HOW DOES YOUR spring overcoat feel? Button her up tight, my boy, and weather her through.

PERSONAL—A BACHELOR OF 32, HAVING $150,000, would like to make the acquaintance of a young lady or widow, under 20, with a view to matrimony. Address, with true name, C R L, P. O. Box 273.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—NOV. 29, A LIGHT BAY HORSE, about 6 years' old, 14 hands high, one fore leg white near the hoof, one hind foot a little more white. A liberal reward will be paid for any information at Nos. 62 and 64 West Lake-st., at F. MADLENER'S.

MISCELLAN[illegible]

BOYS' CLOTHING—1,000 all wool, at $5 to $8 each. [illegible] turing Co., 138 West Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF C[illegible] miscellaneous goods of any kind, [illegible] to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

EVERYBODY HAVING ROOMS T[illegible] wanting rooms, apply at the Chicago R[illegible] 21 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOUND—I HAVE FOUND THE FINEST [illegible] hall in the city; it is at No. 71 Monroe-st.

HAIR WORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS [illegible] est prices and good wear at the old [illegible] hair working place, 260 Church-st., North [illegible] PATTERSON.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR [illegible] clothing, old gold, silver, and diamonds [illegible] scription of valuables, by sending a letter to A[illegible] WILKINS' Loan Office, 754 State-st.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW T[illegible] JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment [illegible] zilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he [illegible] spection to the eye. Don't forget the place, [illegible] av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from [illegible]

LOST—MY HEALTH, BY NOT GOING [illegible] Monroe-st., near State, and procuring my [illegible] bon whiskies.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE [illegible] ries or small lots of books. Call or address [illegible] WIN'S Cheap Book Store, 48 East Harrison-st.

OVER 200,000 ENVELOPES, RECEIVED [illegible] Eastern bankrupt sales, for sale at [illegible] package, and at low rates in quantities. [illegible] Cheap Book Store, 48 East Harrison-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOO[illegible] libraries. Call, or address the Old Book [illegible] PIN & CO., 80 East Harrison-st.

PARTIES FITTING UP STORES OR W[illegible] paper boxes of any description will find it [illegible] vantage to address N 69, Tribune office.

REMOVAL—CHACE & ABELL, DEAL[illegible] real estate, can be found in their new office [illegible] born-st., Honore Block, on and after Dec. 2.

THE NEW YORK DENTAL ASSOCIATION [illegible] no misfits in sets of teeth. Teeth extracted [illegible] pain, only 50 cents. 135 West Washington-st. [illegible] gold fillings $2 to $3; silver 75c to $1.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE [illegible] fitters of Chicago, to-day (Sunday), Dec. 1, [illegible] Globe Theatre Hall, Desplaines-st., between [illegible] and Washington, at half-past 3 o'clock p. m. [illegible] transact business of importance. A full [illegible] quested. By order of Committee of Arra[illegible] P. FLYNN, Secretary.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME [illegible] lished business; can put in $2,000 cash, [illegible] attention. Good references given and required. [illegible] H, Otis Block, Room 26.

WANTED—GOODS TO SELL ON COMM[illegible] by a man now travelling through part of W[illegible] Iowa, and Minnesota. Would prefer goods [illegible] would be light. Address N 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT YOKE OF [illegible] oxen, suitable for work in the pineries. [illegible] INGTON & CO., 243 South Water-st.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS AT [illegible] st.

WANTED—GOOD WASHWOMAN IN LAU[illegible] 434 West Madison (basement).

WANTED—PAINTERS—ALL MEMBER[illegible] Lodge No. 16 are earnestly requested [illegible] their hall, Tuesday evening, as business of [illegible] importance will come up before the meeting.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, [illegible] occupying pleasant quarters on Michigan-[illegible] Thirteenth-st., a room-mate, possessing agreeable [illegible] ties; references given and required; expense [illegible] Address, with true name, G 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE NORTH OF T[illegible] ninth-st. and east of State-st., [illegible] & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS [illegible] with $10,000, to invest in an established [illegible] business. Object, to extend. None but those [illegible] business need apply. Address E, care Carrier [illegible]

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS TICKETS [illegible] Louis. Apply at 536 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FAMILY, TO [illegible] house 241 Twenty-second-st., to deliver coal [illegible] be well acquainted with the city.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT [illegible] ana cannel coal is the best in the market [illegible] Office, 12 West Randolph-st.

WARNING—A YOUNG MAN REPRE[illegible] himself as connected with our establishment [illegible] extorted money from several parties. We would [illegible] public against him, that he may be arrested [illegible] may be next heard of. H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.

WANTED—100 MEN AND GIRLS TO [illegible] best butter at 14c, 18c, 17c per pound. [illegible] ter, 8c. SQUIRE, 188 West Lake-st.

WANTED—DOGS—ONE NEWFOUNDLAND [illegible] breed, one Scotch terrier, and two black-and [illegible] Liberal prices. Mr. SMITH, Sheridan's Stable [illegible] toria-av., between Harmon-court and Twelfth-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HORSE AND BUGGY, [illegible] elry, or hardware, a nice cottage, well located. [illegible] dress E. E., 146 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS FOR [illegible] proved farms. Improved farms for city property. [illegible] S. MILLER & CO., 165 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW GOTHIC HOUSE [illegible] rooms, only $1,000, $500 cash. $400 trade; [illegible] closets, and water in dining room; 5 years' lease; [illegible] year, no taxes. Call, or address for three days, [illegible] Park-av.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE IMPROVED [illegible] cago property for a few good farms in South[illegible] lots, and for unimproved suburban acre property. [illegible] FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS FOR [illegible] monds, pianos, &c. G 73, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE DWELLING ON [illegible] bash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., for good [illegible] proved property. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 208 [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE ON NORTH [illegible] West Side, worth $6,000 to $10,000, small fruit [illegible] in splendid condition; three-fourths of a mile from [illegible] Joseph, Mich. HAMLIN, CASS & CO., Room [illegible] change Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—COUNTRY LANDS AND [illegible] cash for merchandise. Address R 62, Tribune [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—A SECOND-HAND [illegible] power engine and boiler for real estate or [illegible] at J. SNOWELL & BRO., 554 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD TWO STORY F[illegible] house for cheap lots. D S G 245 East Monroe[illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES DESIRABLE [illegible] land in Wisconsin for first-class horse, buggy [illegible] harness. Address G 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE HACK, WORTH $[illegible] suburban lots. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desp[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] vate residence with modern improvements [illegible] utes' walk from the Court House, for improved [illegible] Inquire at 413 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—RARE CHA[illegible] first-class property for a stem-winder [illegible] and chain and music box. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE JEW[illegible] watch for a first-class piano of standing [illegible] dress S 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE SUB[illegible] residence with sixty acres attached, [illegible] fine state of cultivation, worth $20,000, for [illegible] worth from $30,000 to $40,000. Inquire of MA[illegible] COLBY, 130 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR ACRE PR[illegible] ty in Cook County, a business block in a [illegible] less than 100 miles from Chicago, and worth [illegible] free of incumbrance. JAMES ALLEN, Room [illegible] South Clark-st., southeast corner of Madison.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE, IN EX[illegible] for first-class dental work. Room 6, [illegible] dolph-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO SHARE THE [illegible] of a room. To the right kind of a person [illegible] reasonable. Address A 64, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SATCHEL CONTAINING [illegible] instruments. A reward will be given, [illegible] Dr. E. MARGUERAT, 288 State-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A JET EAR[illegible] with a bee in centre. Finder will be [illegible] leaving same with COOK, COBURN & CO., [illegible] Building, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

LOST—A VALISE, CONTAINING A CO[illegible] able amount of money; the finder will [illegible] liberal reward on returning it to REV. M. [illegible] S. J., 413 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—A CORAL AND GOLD SLEEVE [illegible] ion Madison or LaSalle-st. Finder will be [illegible] rewarded by leaving it at 111 and 113 Wabash-[illegible] McAULEY.

LOST—HIND-QUARTER OF BEEF MARKED [illegible] M," on Desplaines, Jefferson, or Washington [illegible] information of it will be thankfully received and [illegible] rewarded by J. DEMPEY, 376 Hubbard-st.

LOST—AN ALASKA SABLE BOA ON [illegible] between Morgan and Union Park-place. By [illegible] the same to No. 11 Union Park-place a suitable [illegible] will be paid.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN [illegible] Adams and South Ann-st., long gold earring [illegible] can have $5 reward by leaving it at 9½ South Ann [illegible] 72 Adams-st.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TW[illegible] ninth and Congress-sts., a large wolf muff [illegible] with other fur. If left at 42 and 44 Congress-st., [illegible] reward will be given.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD EYE-GLASSES [illegible] case. A liberal reward will be paid for [illegible] of the same to W. B. CRUTTENDEN, 88 Wash[illegible] ton-st.

LOST—ON THANKSGIVING EVENING, [illegible] amethyst sleeve button; $5 reward will be paid [illegible] leaving at 148 Third-av.

LOST—A ROYAL-ARCH MASON'S LEVEL [illegible] marked "G. K. Edwards, Corinthian Chapter [illegible] 69, Chicago." The finder will be rewarded by [illegible] G. K. EDWARDS, South Chicago, Ill., stating [illegible] may be found.

FOUND—ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF SANG[illegible] Oct. 26, a garnet bracelet; owner can have [illegible] proving property and paying for this advertisement. [illegible] quire at 104 South Sangamon-st.

FOUND—A LADY'S CAPE, WHICH THE O[illegible] can have by calling at Boston Square-[illegible] ing, Clark and Madison-sts.

$10 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN FROM [illegible] building, No. 80 Langley-st., a [illegible] tool chest of black walnut and pine, handsomely [illegible] with different woods. Any person returning [illegible] giving information in regard to it to JOS[illegible] KOSTA, No. 789 Cottage Grove-av., will [illegible] above reward, and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD — STOLEN FROM [illegible] Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, [illegible] square box, newly painted black. Mare's [illegible] white, scar on knees of front legs, weighs [illegible] about 16 hands high. Above reward will be [illegible] person finding the above, and leaving at [illegible] of Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS [illegible] making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; [illegible] is new and as staple as flour; samples free. [illegible] INGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW [illegible] day book, finely illustrated. S. M. BETTS [illegible] 75 East Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOODS SALABLE [illegible] every family. Profits large. For particulars [illegible] dress R, P. O. Box 138.

AGENTS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AGENTS [illegible] a first-class article. Liberal inducements [illegible] men. T. LABONDE, 29 North Clark-st., Room [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

AGENT WANTED—ONE WHO TRAVELS [illegible] wholesale dry goods and boot and shoe [illegible] ferred; splendid chance to make extra money. [illegible] 77 Fifth-av., third floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS' CLOTHING—1,000 ... all wool, at $3 to $5 each. ... turing Co., 138 West Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF C... miscellaneous goods of any kind, ... to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

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WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME ... lished business; can put in $2,000 cash, and ... attention. Good references given and required. ... H, Otis Block, Room 25.

WANTED—GOODS TO SELL ON COMMI... by a man now travelling through part of Wis... Iowa, and Minnesota. Would prefer goods that ... would be light. Address N 89, Tribune office.

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WANTED—GOOD WASHWOMAN IN LAUN... 454 West Madison (basement).

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TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE ON NORTH ... West Side, worth $6,000 to $10,000, small fruit ... in splendid condition; three-fourths of a mile from ... Joseph, Mich. HAMLIN, CASS & CO., Room ... change Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—COUNTRY LANDS AND ... cash for merchandise. Address R 68, Tribune ...

TO EXCHANGE—A SECOND-HAND 12 H... power engine and boiler for real estate on ... J. SNOWHILL & BRO., 554 State-st.

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TO EXCHANGE—NICE HACK, WORTH $... suburban lots. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1 FIRST-CLASS ... vate residence with modern improvements, ... utes' walk from the Court House, for improved ... Inquire at 613 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—RARE CHANCE ... first-class property for a stem-winder gold ... and chain and music box. Address immediately ... Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE JURGE... watch for a first-class piano or standing desk. ... dress S 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE SUBUR... residence with sixty acres attached, all ... fine state of cultivation, worth $20,000, for city ... worth from $20,000 to $40,000. Inquire of MALLE... COLBY, 130 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR ACRE PR... ty in Cook County, a business block in a ... less than 100 miles from Chicago, and worth $... free of incumbrance. JAMES ALLEN, Room ... South Clark-st., southeast corner of Madison.

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LOST—A CORAL AND GOLD SLEEVE-B... ion Madison or LaSalle-st. Finder will be ... rewarded by leaving it at 111 and 113 Wabash-av., ... McAULEY.

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LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN ... Adams and South Ann-st., long gold earring. ... can have $5 reward by leaving it at 574 South Ann... 73 Adams-st.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN THIR... tenth and Congress-sts., a large wolf robe lined ... with other fur. If left at 42 and 44 Congress-st., a ... reward will be given.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD EYE-GLASSES ... case. A liberal reward will be paid for the ... of the same to W. B. CRUTTENDEN, 223 West ... ison-st.

LOST—ON THANKSGIVING EVENING, ... amethyst sleeve button; $5 reward will be paid ... leaving at 143 Third-av.

LOST—A ROYAL-ARCH MASON'S KEYSTONE ... marked "G. K. Edwards, Corinthian Chapter ... 69, Chicago." The finder will be rewarded by address... G. K. EDWARDS, South Chicago, Ill., stating ... may be found.

FOUND—ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF SANGAMON ... Oct. 29, a garnet bracelet; owner can have same ... proving property and paying for this advertisement. ... quire at 104 South Sangamon-st.

FOUND—A LADY'S CAPE, WHICH THE OWN... can have by calling at Boston Square-Dealing Co., ... ing, Clark and Madison-sts.

$10 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN FROM ... building, No. 20 Langley-st., a lid to carpenter's ... tool chest of black walnut and pine, handsomely ... with different woods. Any person returning ... giving information in regard to it to JOSEPH ... KOSTA, No. 789 Cottage Grove-av., will receive ... above reward, and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN FROM CORNER ... Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, and ... square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind ... white, scar on knees of front legs, weighs 900 to 1,000, ... about 16 hands high. Above reward will be given ... person finding the above, and leaving at southwest ... of Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ... making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every ... is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. L... INGTON, 92 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

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AGENTS WANTED—GOODS SALABLE ... every family. Profits large. For particulars ... dress R. P. O. Box 128.

AGENTS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AGENTS ... a first-class article. Liberal inducements ... men. T. LABONDE, 59 North Clark-st., Room ... Chicago, Ill.

AGENT WANTED—ONE WHO TRAVELS ... wholesale dry goods and boot and shoe houses ... ferred; splendid chance to make extra wages. ... 77 Fifth-av., third floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 148 CLARK-ST., ... Madison: ... near Thirty-seventh-st., three-story and ... marble front house, $20,000; possession imme... [illegible] ... near Vincennes-av., brick house. [illegible] ... near Douglas-place, first-class two-story ... house, and lot 30x132, $10,500. ... near Adams, cottage and lot, $4,800. ... two-story house and lot, $6,500. ... near Milwaukee-av., two-story house and lot, ...

... near Thirty-second-st., 100x165. ... near Fifty-sixth-st., 50x165. ... Thirty-fifth-st., 50x181. ... Thirtieth-st., several lots. ... Thirty-fourth-st., 50x180. ... Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180. ... Stanton-av., 24x120. ... Fifty-fourth, 25x160. ... Thirty-first-st., 25x135; $1,100. ... Twenty-ninth-st. ... Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. ... near M. S. R. R., 50x132. ... near Lincoln, 50x125. ... California-av., 24x125. ... Campbell-av., 24x135. ... and Lincoln-sts., 50x150. ... Aberdeen, 25x100; $60 per foot. ... Wood and Lincoln, 50x137. ... Halsted-st., 48x170. ... Adams and Jackson, 50 feet, with ...

SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE ... southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts. ... [illegible] ... near station, ... on easy terms. ... boulevard and Dummy Station. ... Chicago & Pacific Railroad. ... boulevard, near steam cars; ... [illegible] ... east and south fronts, ... most desirable building sites on the ... favorable terms to par... boulevard is ... This boulevard is ... the present winter. IMPROVED. ... house and lot, $7,200. ... houses and lots, renting ... store and dwelling, $7,000. ... house and 20 feet. ... MASON & MILLS, Southeast corner Clark and Madison, Room 8.

SALE—BY LACEY & FAY, REAL ESTATE ... [illegible] ... Park Addition. ... located on Judson-av., con... Gilbert & Woodford's Addition. ... Central Park. ... building on Michigan-av. ... Kankakee, Ill., con... ... 12-horse ... and a 3,500 lbs ... [illegible] ... Clark County, Iowa. ... lease of ground, on ... house containing 12 ... [illegible] ... will be sold at a bargain.

SALE—TWO NEW AND ELEGANT 8-ROOM ... close to station and Normal ... monthly payments. ... bargains now offered. STORRS ... Wabash-av.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—MICHIGAN-AV.— ... one-fifth cash; will ... STORRS & WARE.

SALE—FOR WHAT THE LOT IS WORTH— ... Twenty-second-st., fine large ... owner wants money this ... STORRS & WARE, 173 Wabash-av.

SALE—NO. 46 VERNON-AV.—ELEGANT ... fruit and ornamental trees; fruit ... purchase money on long time at ... Vernon-av., one block south of ... place.

SALE—3-STORY BRICK BUILDING AND ... Adams-st. Apply at 71 ...

SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis ... between Randolph and Lake, at $475 per ... located ½ block east of Cen... ... just south of Van Buren and cut ... Winchester-av., 132x100 feet, at ... Adams-st., 3 choice corners, also, inside ... who will build; low ... Thirty-third-st.; no cash under ... price $3,000, interest 8 per ... near Sedgwick, 1 lot, $2,000. ACRES. ... running from Harrison ... at $700 per acre.

SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS ... Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and be... ... All out of fire limits. Perfect ... a very small payment down; 5 ... No Agency business. ALBERT ... Wabash-av.

SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST... Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties ... money required for one year. Inquire ... CADWELL, or at 130 South Clark-st., in bank.

SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 33 AND 35 ... near Madison-st., at a grand bar... must have money. E. H. ... 130 East Randolph-st.

SALE—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT ON ... payment down, balance on time. ... & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SMALL BRICK ... ground lease, stock, fixtures and busi... ... will exchange for ... MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metro... ... Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON MONTHLY ... 10 rooms, lot 25x125. Inquire ... GEO. CADWELL, corner of West... ... Polk-st.

SALE—8 FEET ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN ... between Forty-fifth and Forty-... FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF EIGHT ... pantry, and closets, on ... Indiana-av., between Twenty-second ... Apply on the premises.

SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, ... and commodious cottages, No. 320 ... between Lincoln and ... S. T. KING, 78 West Madison-st.

SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—300 FEET ... Calumet-av., near Douglas-place; 30 ... The best offer this week gets ... H. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 ...

SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITAL... Desplaines-st., near Harrison, at $130 ... A. KIDDER, 48 Desplaines-st.

SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: ... Adams and Lincoln-st., $125 per foot. ... Oakley-st., $75 per foot. ... blocks west of Western-av., $800. ... Monroe-st.; vacant lots taken in part ... Milwaukee-av., near Irving Park, $3,600. ... West Washington-st., $67 per foot.

SALE—OR EAST FRONT ON COTTAGE-... Thirty-first, only $100 per foot; small pay... ... secure the lot for Third or ... Market, corner of Illinois, for ... brick dwelling. K. WINNE, No. ... Room 1.

SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—105 FEET ... Winchester-av., near Harrison-st., $2,200. ... must be sold. HAIR & Co., Room 26.

SALE—LARGE DWELLING ON MICHIGAN-... Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., ... and all modern improvements, in ... and carriage house in rear. Apply ... 610 Michigan-av.

SALE—OR RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY ... house, with basement. All nicely finished, ... closets and bath-room, on Evans-av., ... Grove-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-... ... on the premises, or of JOHN R. ... Michigan-av., Chicago.

SALE—FIFTY FEET ON CALUMET-AV., ... Twenty-fifth-st. 50 feet on South Park-av. J. ... 169 East Madison-st.

SALE—LOT ON TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR ... only $900 on long time. HENRY P. ... Clark-st.

SALE—2 LARGE NEW ELEGANT COTTAGES ... five blocks from horse-cars, on a high ... in Hyde Park, $2,700 and $2,800 each. ... and lot 217 Townsend-st., North Side, ... and new. Price, $4,000; easy terms. ASA W. CLARKE, 120 LaSalle-st., Room B, (basement.)

SALE—ONLY $1,600, IF TAKEN AT ONCE, ... cottage and lot, near Centre-st. and Dayton; ... easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 ...

SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE WABASH-... near Fifty-second-st., in part payment for ... and lot; South or West Sides. R. G. ... 133 West Madison-st.

SALE—CHOICE LOT, 26½X127—FULTON-ST., ... Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $70 per foot; $650 ... R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West ...

SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS—BURNSIDE-... Forty-fourth-st. ... near Forty-fourth-st. ... near Archer-av. FRED. L. FAKE, 88 Washington-st.

SALE—25 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., BE... Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., east ... for other South Side property. ... 88 Washington-st.

SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 10 ... a bargain; West Side. E. ROGERS, ... Room 42.

SALE—$300 CASH, WILL BUY A NICE ... Butterfield-st., between Twenty-... ... balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per ... GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

SALE—$1,600 FEET, WITH 4-ROOM ... on Diversy and Clark. Want an of... ... 130 West Washington-st.

SALE—LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST ST., NEAR ... No money down if ... STARR, 75 West Randolph-st.

SALE—ONLY $1,200—SMALL HOUSE AND ... Norwood. Easy terms. Decide ... GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

SALE—$500 EACH—TWO HOUSES ALMOST ... 24½x100, one-story. Wells-st., ... Owner must have money. R. G. ... 133 West Madison-st.

SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ASHLEY-ST., ... On $50 monthly payments. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madi...

SALE—SEVERAL LOTS ON MADISON AND ... near Western-av. N. F. MERRILL & ...

SALE—A SPLENDID LOT ON TWENTY-... suitable for hotel or first-class residence. ... 89 Clark-st.

SALE—A FINE CORNER AT VINCENNES ... particularly nice. HENRY ... Clark-st.

SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—309 PARK-AV.— ... with fine improvements. On ... the city. Inquire of H. J. ... East Randolph-st.

SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR TRADE—FIRST-... property, just east of Halsted-st., ... Inquire of H. J. CHRISTOPH, ...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SHEPPARD & STREETER, ROOM 2, 180 and 182 East Madison-st.:
5 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 33, 38, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 31, 38, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 33, 38, 14.
20 acres in Sec. 34, 38, 14.
5 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 1, 37, 14.
20 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
11 acres in Sec. 16, 38, 14.
5 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
Also lots on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.
Lots on West Lake, near Wood-st.
Lots on Madison-st., near Fifth-av.
Lots on North Water-st., near Clark-st.
Lots on North Halsted, corner of Sophia-st.
Lots on North Wells-st., near North-av.
Lots on Thirty-first-st., near Hubb-st.
Lots corner of Cass and Superior-sts.
Lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Wallace-st.
Lots in Phillips' Subdivision, very cheap.
Also some desirable suburban property and farms near the city, which can be had cheap or in exchange for city property.
Also a house and lot on Cottage Grove-av., north of Thirty-eighth-st. The lot is 48 feet front and 235 deep. The house has 8 or 9 rooms, and is offered much below its real value. Especial attention is called to this last named property—suitable for residence or business—and any one wishing to make money will do well to examine this and make a proposition. We have also a large list not above mentioned.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CENTRAL PARK property—3 lots on Madison-st., two blocks east of Central Park.
8 Lots on West Monroe-st., in same locality.
7 lots on West Washington-st., 5 east of railroad, 2 west of railroad.
1 lot on Lake-st., two blocks east of Central Park.
3 lots on Lake-st., fronting Central Park, 30 17-100x125.
6 lots on Fulton-st., 30 17-100x127, just east of Central Park.
6 lots on Washington-st., same locality, 30 17-100x150.
Also, 5 lots in Block 10, Merton's Subdivision, one block north of Central Park.
Block 9, Harding's West Subdivision, one block from Park.
Also, 3 houses, brick, on Adams-st.; will take suburban or acre property.
3 houses, on leased ground, on Fulton-st.
1 house, on leased ground, on Madison-st., near the Park.
House and lot on Jefferson-st., near Monroe.
Houses and lot on Norton-st., cheap.
House and lot on Douglas-place; also, one on leased lot, on Cottage-place.
A. P. DOWNS & CO.,
No. 99 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE-ST. AND VINCENNES-av. only $15 per foot. R. R. CADWELL, Room 3, 180 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ACRE PROPERTY—20 acres in ne ¼ Sec. 9, 39, 13, corner Grand-av. and city limits.
40 acres in ne ¼ Sec. 9, 39, 13.
10 acres in n w ¼ Sec. 35, 40, 13.
10 acres near Hawthorne.
20 acres on R. R. in Sec. 29, 39, 13.
ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A NEW HOUSE OF 9 rooms, several closets, and large lot. Inquire 1031 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS LOT OF 25X80 feet, on Dearborn-st., near Washington, which can be improved to great advantage, and will be sold at a sacrifice for cash. JOSEPH E. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV. LOTS, NEAR HOYNE st., $1,000.
Oakley-st., corner Clayton, $800.
Von Horn and Evans-sts. lots, $500 to $650.
Sedgwick and Menominee-st. lots, $1,200 to $1,500.
Bushnell-st. lots, near Budden, $250.
50 foot lots near cars, $10 per month; $200.
Acre lots, 45 minutes' ride, near cars, $250.
Chicago-av. lots, monthly payment, $30; $1,000.
40 acres, Fifty-fifth-st., corner Johnson-av., $700.
5 acres, Egan-av., at Brighton, $2,000.
10 acres near cars, schools, and churches, $300.
EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., west front; $450 per foot. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $500. ONLY $50 DOWN. We have the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means. Don't go out of the city to buy a lot. We can sell you one convenient to street cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ONE 2-STORY COTTAGE, within two blocks of street cars, West Side; terms reasonable; also, for sale 2-story frame house unfinished on Hermitage-av., and 2 half cottage on Campbell-av. Inquire GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., No. 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. Title first-class. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—LOT 25x125 FEET ON Warren-av., just west of Western-av. Inquire of H. J. CRISTOPH, 126 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., NEAR Washington-st., for $1,100 per foot. WHITE & HEAD, 126 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—A SPLENDID cottage and lot on Fulton-st., near Paulina. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK AT A bargain for monthly or yearly payments two houses and four cottages in Evanston, four houses in North Evanston and two houses in Glencoe; said houses are rented to good tenants until May next; size of houses from six to ten rooms; prices from $2,000 to $6,000.
I will also sell ten more lots within eight blocks of the Evanston Depot for $350 per lot for monthly payments. Now is the time to buy; next spring there will be a great call for houses, and the lots will sell for one-third more than I now ask. Also have one house to rent cheap in Glencoe. Call at once at Room 8, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington, or near depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines. Only $10 cash, and $5 monthly until paid. Six lots left at Evanston, 4 blocks from depot, $350, on same terms. IRA BROWN, 142 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,700 WILL BUY A NEW 9-ROOM house and 8 acres good land, in pleasant village, only 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN KEENEY & Rinn's Addition to South Evanston; will be sold at a bargain as we need the money. W. N. & C. E. BRUNER, 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS AT BRIGHTON—SELLING for $300 each. Will take $1,000 cash, and balance in suburban acre property, south. Address A 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS IN JONES' SUBDIvision, South Englewood, each containing nearly 7 acres on easy terms.
Ten acres in South Englewood.
Lots on Burnside-st., south of city limits.
J. H. GILBERT, 129 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORmal School and depot, $10 per foot. R. R. CADWELL, Room 3, 180 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCE PROPerty in this beautiful suburb.
Englewood—Lots near depot; streets paved.
Hyde Park—Lot on Oak-st., near Kimbark-av., and Frederick-place, near Chestnut.
Sec. 23, T 39, R 13, 10 acres.
E. L. CANFIELD, 160 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3½, 4½, AND 5 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED 3½ mile south of depot, at Hinsdale, only $300; worth $500; small payment down. K. WINNE, No. 126 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE No. 32 Throop-st., fronting Jefferson Park, has all modern improvements. Will take inside lots as part payment. McMILLAN, 413 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 TO 30 DOCK LOTS HALF MILE from new harbor, South Chicago, at $150 cash each. Title perfect. J. W. GOETZ, 140 East Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—80 ACRES, GOOD house, good team, all farm implements, in the finest part of Kansas. Address M. SMITT, 94 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—WILMINGTON COAL LAND—EIGHTY acres in Section 12, Grundy County, Ill., in cultivation, and lying in the heart of the "Braidwood Coal Field" and adjoining mines now in successful operation. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1995, New York.

FOR SALE—FARMS—400 ACRES IN TWO FARMS; 1,000 appletrees; about two miles from Ashkum. 80 improved, near Watseka, County seat, with bearing orchard. 80 improved, near Gilman; will take cash or hardware, dry goods and Chicago property; correspondence solicited. Address E. R. HURLBUT, Ashkum, Illinois.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO city property, valuable country property. Inquire of JUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., No. 3, Tribune building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—400 ACRES AND 640 acres land, 60 miles from Chicago, prairie and timber, suitable for a grain or stock farm, adjoining tracts; will be sold separate or together. Good timber, rich prairie. Call on A. J. HAWHE, No. 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH. 16 ACRES near railway and county seat of Hancock County, Iowa. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 63 Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST STOCK FARMS in the State, 75 miles distant from Chicago, 640 acres, good buildings, &c.; over $20,000 expended in improvements; will exchange for city property, or a wholesale stock of goods. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WILL PAY ALL CASH FOR A GOOD lot between Ashland and Western-avs., and Harrison and Twelfth-sts.; must be a bargain; am posted. Address M 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOME, WORTH ABOUT $5,000. Could pay $500 or $1,000 down, $1,500 or $2,000 in monthly instalments during the year of '73, and about the same in 1874. Might pay all cash to secure a bargain. Address A 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT EAST OF WOOD-st., between Lake and Van Buren, cheap, at $2,500 to $4,000. Owners call. J. C. CORTHELL, 125 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT IN SUBURBS or suburban town. Will give a good trade for a desirable place. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$75,000 WORTH FIRST-CLASS IMproved or unimproved business property. Owners offering bargains please call on STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE FOR cash or will negotiate loans from $5,000 to $100,000. WHITE & HEAD, 126 Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $6,000 to $10,000. Will pay $1,000 in cash and give $2,000 in first mortgage notes. Want time on balance. Call on A. J. HAWHE, 170 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—160 TO 300 ACRES LYING IN A body, not to exceed 10 to 12 miles from city, and accessible by railroad. Must be cheap and title perfect. GUSTIN WALLACE & CO., Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER. HOUSE AND lot, South Side, east of State and north of Twenty-sixth-st., worth from $8,000 to $12,000. Also, in same locality, house and lot worth $15,000. Easy terms. Houses and lots on West Side, well located, ranging from $4,000 to $10,000. Also, acre property in neighborhood of Central or Douglas Parks. Also, lot 25 or 50 ft. front, on Monroe or Madison-st., near Union Park. G. WALLACE & CO., Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—FARMS IN ILLINOIS AND IOWA IN exchange for city property. WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 25, Otis Block, 152 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A DWELLING-HOUSE worth from $5,000 to $9,000, in a good residence part of the city; will make a good payment down. Address, stating price, terms, and location, J W R, care Carrier No. 4.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT. WOULD pay all cash down, if sold cheap. Give full particulars, with price, name, and number of feet. Address E 87 Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS, WITH carpets. Also, 2 other rooms on same floor; will be rented separate or together. Only respectable parties without children need apply at 304 Fulton-st., near May-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, adapted for two or four gentlemen. House modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, PANTRY AND CLOSETS, lake water; also cistern water, convenient to street cars. West Side. Inquire of J. W. APLEYARD, 27 Randolph-st., basement.

TO RENT—ROOMS—AT 1335 INDIANA-AV. APPLY on Monday, Dec. 2.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or on suite; also, handsome double parlor in a new stone front house, with all modern improvements. Terms low to the right parties. Street cars pass the door. Apply at 561 West VanBuren-st., second house west of Ashland-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the Lawrence European Hotel, 181 and 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED, WARM ROOMS, AT 274 West Harrison-st., near Halsted-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS AT 1341 INDIANA-AV.; also a nice barn for carriages and 3 horses.

TO RENT—IN PARKER'S BLOCK, NORTHEAST corner Madison and Halsted-sts., one room, suitable for a party of four single gentlemen. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 15 Grant-st., second door from North Clark-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE CONNECTED ROOMS, WITH closet, gas, water, &c., suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—259 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, NO. 538 WASHINGTON-AV., near Union Park, $15.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, without board, at 486½ West Lake-st. Inquire this a. m.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND TWO FURNISHED sleeping rooms off; Brussel carpet, marble mantels, etc. Apply to-day at No. 837 West Washington-st., near Oakley.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, PARlor and two bedrooms, with Brussels carpet on first floor; also two or three rooms in basement. Apply to-day at No. 807 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—48 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER Rhodes-av.—10 rooms; $50 per month. Possession immediately. WILLETT & HERRING, Attorneys, Room 10, 135 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF house No. 1390 State-st., 14 rooms, brick building, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or of JOHN WHITE & BRO., 169 Archer-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, convenient to business, 113 South Peoria.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, AT 237 WEST Adams-st., $10 per month.

TO RENT—SINGLE AND DOUBLE FURNISHED rooms, with or without breakfast and tea. Private family. 705 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Also, one furnished front sleeping room. Call at 23 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—1 LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH small room off, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gent and wife or two gents. Inquire at 248 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Inquire at 836 State-st.

TO RENT—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE second floor of a house containing 4 large rooms, closets and water. Half block from street cars and Hyde Park trains. Apply at No. 1 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—1069 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms at reasonable prices, to the right parties.

TO RENT—FIVE PLEASANT ROOMS, COMPRISing the lower floor of 627 Burnside-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., or one block from State-st cars; furniture for sale if desired. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED SUITE OF FRONT rooms; also a large furnished side room, heated with furnace, with gas, &c. Breakfast and tea furnished if required. Inquire at 112 Park-av.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS WITH CLOSETS, suitable for light housekeeping, at 1465 Indiana-av., south of Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AT 176 NORTH MAY-ST. Inquire up stairs.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen on very reasonable terms if taken this week. 682 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE, with use of bath, suitable for 3 or four gentlemen, with or without fire, convenient to first-class day-board. 159 South Paulina-st. Call Monday.

TO RENT—TO AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN—sleeping room, with use of sitting-room. Must be goodnatured, as I am a lady, and like pleasant people. Address, for one week, G 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH A stove, and all accommodations for a man and wife or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 31 Price-place.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at Central Hotel, 22 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, fourth floor.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS FOR $20, AT 773 WABASH-av., near C., B. & Q. crossing. Inquire at 486 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, 2, 4, OR 6 rooms, in a cottage 1½ blocks from Madison-st. and Western-av. Address S 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, without board. Apply at 24 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR SUITE, WITH USE OF bath-room. 874 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with use of bath-room, on same floor. Address M, care Carrier No. 82, Chicago P. O.

TO RENT—1 BEDROOM AND PARLOR, FURNISHed, in private family, for man and wife, or two single gentlemen. All modern improvements. 261 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS, WITH GAS AND WATER, $30 per month. Apply at 175 Third-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, AND FIXTURES FOR sale, at 57 State-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS AT 1369 STATE-ST. Inquire from 10 to 3.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS, CLOSET, PANTRY, water on second floor, for $18 per month, at No. 304 Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS WITH 3 CLOSETS AND water, at 72 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms to two or three gentlemen; only a short walk from business centre. 45 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, fire and attendance for gentlemen, without board. Apply at once to 1236 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED SUITE OF FRONT rooms on one of the South Side avenues for a gentleman and lady, and board for the lady only. Address O 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 161 WALNUT-ST., 3 ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, suitable for family or single gentlemen.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, convenient to cars and buses. None but first-class parties need apply. 18 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AT 171 WEST POLK-ST., IN brick house. Water and closet on floor. Inquire at Room 13.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, TWO HANDSOME suites of back rooms on 4th floor, Kent's Building. Water in rooms; bath and all modern conveniences on floor; for gentlemen only. Rent $30 per month each. Apply at 151 Monroe-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, WITH TWO CLOSETS, 16 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NEW FRONT ROOMS, neat and clean, at 139 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A NICE LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second floor, at 101 East Harrison-st., suitable for office, or sleeping room for 2 or 3 gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Brick building. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—1 SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms, suitable for a party of young men, or lady and gentleman. Also, 1 single front room, furnished. Modern conveniences. Apply at 232 West Washington-st., Norton's Block.

TO RENT—NEAR TWENTY SECOND ST., 3 WELL furnished rooms, single or en suite. Apply at 1001 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING,—DOUBLE PARlors, bedroom, pantry, and closet; water in house; two doors from Van Buren-st. cars. Apply 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR OF No. 16 North Green-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, to man and wife. Apply 836 West Madison-st., corner Hoyne.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, No. 8 Colfax-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—VERY REASONABLY, NO. 76 Nebraska-st.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE SUITE OF FRONT rooms and two back rooms. Apply at 53 South Curtis-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS FOR gentlemen; terms low for the winter. Apply 871 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS FOR OFFICE OR SLEEPING 283 Wabash-av., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT chamber; single rooms; one suite furnished, suitable for housekeeping. 171 West Van Buren, near Halsted.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR OF COTtage No. 509 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THREE ROOMS ON FIRST floor, and five rooms on second floor, at 763 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, NO. 256 MICHIgan-av., a large newly-furnished room, with gas and fire; terms low.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; terms reasonable to right parties. 846 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas, bath room, &c., in private family. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN. Inquire at 366 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, the southwest corner of Hoyne and Fulton-sts. Enquire at No. 783 Fulton-st., basement.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, No. 180 East Adams-st. Apply to E. J. RILEY, No. 178 East Adams-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—THREE VERY PLEASANT FRONT rooms; can be made into suites, furnished or unfurnished, and heated by steam, with or without first-class board. Inquire of B. J. DOWNEY, on premises, Republic Life Insurance Building, on LaSalle-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, FROM $8 to $10 per month. 277 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 290 STATE-ST., A LARGE NICELY furnished room, on the first floor, suitable for two gentlemen, with fire and gas, for $20 per month.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, or suitable for light housekeeping, convenient to street cars. Inquire at 407 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—330 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEgantly furnished sleeping rooms, with all modern improvements. References required.

TO RENT—IN A GOOD BUSINESS PART OF THE city, two nicely-furnished parlors, suitable for a doctor's office, or other light business; also pleasant rooms for gentlemen; rent reasonable. Street cars pass the door. Apply 183 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICE, PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOMS at 147 South Halsted-st., and 186 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—AT NO. 184 CURTIS, CORNER INDIana-st., up stairs, two nice front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for a couple of gentlemen. Inquire up stairs.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, MARBLE MANTELS, water, &c., new and good, cheap. Apply to FINLEY, 64 Desplaines-st., or at 70 West Tyler-st.

TO RENT—319 WEST TYLER-ST., ONE LARGE front room, and bed-room and closet, newly papered and calsomined, cheap.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED SOUTH FRONT bedroom; heated; has alcove, closet, and gas; private family. 295 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at 344 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—A NICE COMFORTABLE ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen at 110 South Green-st., near Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PORTION OF HOUSE No. 206 Twenty-fifth-st., corner of Wabash-av., furnished complete for housekeeping. Gas, hot, and cold water, with use of basement. To responsible parties advantageous terms will be offered by applying at the house.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 52 South Halsted-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, with water. Also, two single rooms, with board, furnished, for gentlemen. 121 Walnut-st., one block from street cars.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ladies or gentlemen at 361 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, in front, suitable for light housekeeping; also day-boarders wanted. Room and board at $6 per week. 783 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—109 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., FRONT FURnished rooms, one or two en suite, to one or two gentlemen, without board. Private house. References exchanged.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, with fire and gas, for two gentlemen. Also single room. Brick house. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—227 WEST LAKE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without stoves.

TO RENT—3 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, AT 494 WEST Madison-st. Inquire at 367 Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—AT 269½ WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, single or on suite, bath, gas, heated by steam.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE OF SIX rooms, neatly finished. 294 Thirtieth-st. Price $30 per month.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOM, CHEAP AT 14 Price-place.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT room. 392 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. Call at 508 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; also a room for two gentlemen. Inquire at 169 West Madison-st., in the rear.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS IN A NEW HOUSE, ON THE second floor, situated at No. 408 North State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND BASEMENT. APPLY AT 324 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS AT 354 WABASH-AV., for offices or housekeeping. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PART OF COTTAGE. 6 ROOMS, 3 closets, and water. 34 Cornelia-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FURnished, with fire and gas. 43 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—AT 38 CORNELIA-ST., NEAR MILWAUkee-av., a pretty furnished room, and stove; $8 a month.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT room, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and lady, with or without board, at 119 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES WANTING A NICE ROOM for the winter, at a moderate price, call at 346 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 89 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 3 ROOMS and two large closets to a respectable small family.

TO RENT—CHEAP—PART OF COTTAGE NO. 667 Washington-av., furnished for housekeeping for man and wife.

TO RENT—315 WEST ADAMS-ST., A PLEASANT furnished room, with stove.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FOUR ROOMS and three closets for $15 per month; water up stairs, No. 431 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN NEW BUILDing 349 South Clark-st., corner Harrison; also offices.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AT 730 Wabash-av., convenient to good board.

TO RENT—THE UPPER OR LOWER PART OF cottage containing 6 rooms and water. Apply at 551 Fulton-st., down stairs.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, WITH water; also front rooms, closets, gas; 2 single rooms for gentlemen. 121 Walnut-st., one block from street cars.

TO RENT—3 FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, with cook stove; can move in Monday. S 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AT 171 MATHER-ST., BEtween Halsted and Desplaines-sts.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF 84 TWENTY-FIFTH-st.; 5 rooms; rent, $25 per month.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—ONE OR TWO UNFURnished rooms, with gas, with or without board, in private family; terms moderate. T 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AT 791 WEST MADISON-ST. 6 rooms on Washington-st., near Carpenter-st. Suites of rooms for housekeeping in all parts of the city. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PART—4 PLEASANT FIRST-floor rooms, $25 per month. Apply at the shell store, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms, parlor, bed-room, bath-room, and two large closets, for $60 a month; first-class restaurant near. References required. T 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 24 SIXteenth-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH CARPET, curtains and stove, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Apply at 1055 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st., a room, handsomely furnished, now occupied by a single gentleman of good social and business standing, who desires an agreeable room-mate; any gentleman wishing pleasant winter-quarters can find them, if references required and given are satisfactory. Address, with true name, G 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, ON first floor, single or en suite; rent low. 421 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-seventh.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WITH CLOSETS, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board, at 66 Twenty-first-st., east of Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR THREE young men. 181 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED BEDroom, with bath, water-closet, and clothes-press attached, for gentlemen only, at 90 South Morgan-st. $20 per month.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, single or on suite, at 60 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—AT 274 WEST MADISON-ST., ENtrance on Morgan, pleasant furnished room; also one partly furnished. Will accommodate two persons each.

TO RENT—FOR LODGING—SMALL ROOM 46 WEST Madison-st.; $12. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—344 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERdeen, a pleasant furnished room, without board, for two gents; terms reasonable; location first-class. References exchanged.

TO RENT—746 WABASH-AV.—TWO OR FOUR gentleman can find suite of pleasant rooms, or single room, with use of barn.

TO RENT—198 WEST LAKE-ST., A NICE FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED rooms at 385 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS AND CLOSET, cheap. 287 North Franklin-st., Monday a. m.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND bed-room, and use of basement for cooking, to a small genteel family—$15, in advance. 32 Western-av.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, two pleasant rooms in front of a dry basement. Only $10 per month. Apply, on Sunday or Monday, at No. 114 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE on Taylor-st., near Lytle, containing 8 rooms and 5 closets, all in good order, and good location, water and gas. Apply to J. T. GOLDEN, 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NINE ROOMS ABOVE STORE, NO. 338 Archer-av., $25 per month. R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT AND WELL FURNISHED front room and bed room at 51 South Sheldon-st., just north of Madison, to one or two ladies or gentlemen.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT 809 WAbash-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AT NO. 14 WEST Quincy-st., near Desplaines.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND BARN—INQUIRE AT 57 William-st., near Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Inquire at 311 Pratt Place, between Leavitt and Hoyne-sts.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; cheap; 410 West Erie-st., near North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, 3 NEATLY-FURnished rooms. Furniture, nearly new, for sale cheap, for housekeeping; rent, $15. Address V 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, WITH EVERYTHING SUITable for housekeeping in a first-class house, to a widow lady or a gentleman and wife, who will board six persons. Apply, to-day and Monday, at 44 Cass-st. Also, furnished lodging rooms to let; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, WITH hall bedroom; also, room for one or two gentlemen; fire and gas in each. 84 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 107 Carroll-st., near Desplaines.

TO RENT—AT NO. 95 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Clark-st. bridge, pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, $15; OR COTTAGE of seven, $35. 621 West Van Buren.

TO RENT—356 WABASH-AV., CORNER HUBbard-court, very pleasant unfurnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—3 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS AND closet in brick building, Randolph, corner Peoria-st. Rent, $22 per month. Apply to G. CHACKSFIELD, 242 West Randolph-st., corner Peoria.

TO RENT—3 PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, with or without carpets and bedding; cottage house; desirable location; half block from street cars. 625 Burnside-st., corner Thirty-second.

TO RENT—1 OR 2 GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with furnished room and stove at No. 10 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, on Wabash.av.; furniture for sale. Address B 29, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE SLEEPING ROOM, HOT and cold water, and two smaller rooms, all with large closets. 545 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM TO LADY. APPLY at 223 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, WITHOR without board; also pleasant room with another lady. 187 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife, with the use of parlors and kitchen, in a private family; $20 per month. Address C, 105 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—AT 795 LAKE-ST., FURNISHED BEDroom, privilege of parlor, with or without board.

TO RENT—SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. No other boarders. No references required. Address L 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—29 PIERCE-ST. THREE NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board. Terms very reasonable.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS OVER 408 WEST MADIson-st.
Neat cottage containing 6 rooms, No. 1088 West Madison-st.
Two-story frame house on Wabash-av., near Harmon-court, containing 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., barn; possession of whole house given May, 1873; half of house now.
Two-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, on Thirteenth-st.; between State-st. and Wabash-av.
Two-story and basement brick houses, Mansard roof, on North Dearborn-st., near Goethe.
Four-story marble front house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; brick barn, on Washington-av., between Ashland-av. and St. John's-place; furniture worth $3,200; must be bought, and will be sold on time.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—697 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BEAUtiful 8-room house, 35 feet of ground, $67 per month. Drexel Boulevard—Nice brick house, thoroughly seasoned, never occupied, 14 rooms, bath, and water closet. CHACE & ABELL, 356 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FURNISHED cottage 1104 Indiana-av., on 8 years leased ground; $1,550 for house and furniture; terms to suit. M. C. BALDWIN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, TEN rooms, barn, and large lot, on Twenty-second-st., east of Indiana-av. Inquire of J. T. ALLEN, No. 105 Twenty-second-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING 12 ROOMS, water and gas, with barn. Inquire of GEO. S. MIDDLETON, Chicago Post Office.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, HOUSE 971 Wabash-av., for business purposes. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, IN FIRST-class order, modern improvements, and furniture for sale. Only those wishing to buy the furniture need apply. Apply at 207 Twenty-fifth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 435 North Dearborn-st., near Division; hot and cold water, furnace, baths, speaking tubes, and all modern improvements. Apply to GEORGE HARPEL, 176 Indiana-st., or 134 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—3 NEW BRICK DWELLINGS, MODERN improvements, 9 rooms each, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st. Address or apply at premises, 1446 and 1448 Prairie-av. L. G. BRAINARD.

TO RENT—NO. 62 SOUTH PAULINA, NEAR MADIson-st. Will rent all or part of house; will also rent part of furniture. Call at 227 Madison-st., or at house.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., containing 21 rooms, suitable for a boarding house. Large basement, good locality for a billiard hall; and dwelling house containing 6 rooms. Apply at 316 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, UNTIL May, in good locality, suitable for a small family, near Union Park; terms reasonable. Apply to Dr. DAY, 499 Wabash-av., between the hours of 9 and 4.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, NO. 26 Alexander-street; rent $25 per month. Inquire at 833 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR IN THE BRICK HOUSE No. 180 North Clark-st., containing 8 rooms. May be rented, if wanted, for two families.
In the same house, second floor, containing 8 rooms, to rent. May be rented, if wanted, for two families. Inquire in the rear of 178 North Clark-st., of M. BUSSE.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, three-stories and basement, with furnace and all modern improvements, just finished, corner Rush and Huron-sts.; rent $900. Apply to RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 165 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO SMALL COTTAGES NOS. 256 AND 258½ South Dearborn-st. between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. JOHN H. ROBERTS, 151 Monroe-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH BARN, ON Lexington-st., near Horne, convenient to street cars. J. H. GILBERT, 129 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS on one of the pleasantest streets in Evanston. Possession given immediately. Address L 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, NO. 799 Monroe-st.; 12 rooms; bath room with hot and cold water and marble basins; extra gas fixtures, furnace, and range. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—BY R. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st., house 516 Fulton-st.
House 218 Fulton-st.
House 452 West Harrison; new.
House 158 South Lincoln; new.
House 456 Wabash-av.; cheap.

TO RENT—HOUSE 372 NORTH STATE-ST., BEtween Elm and Division. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, IN BASEment, on Hammond-st., North Side; rent, $50. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—LOW, TO A GOOD TENANT, THE stylish two-story and brick basement house, 11 rooms, 1812 West Adams-st. A. KIDDER, 46 South Desplaines.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE AND BASEMENT of 10 rooms, on Shurtliff-av., just south of Thirty-first-st. Inquire at 313 Thirty-first-st., near Budden.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. Apply at 196 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. CALL MONDAY afternoon. Calumet-av., corner of Thirty-third-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSETS AND BARN. No. 433 West Erie-st.; $25; also 4-room house next door to above, $20. Call at 433 to-day, and at 64 Desplaines-st., Monday. C. W. DEAN.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT HYDE Park, near Hotel and depot. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 118 SIGEL-ST., NORTH SIDE; 10 rooms and closets, gas and water, and good barn. Apply in rear. One block from cars.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS ON PEORIA-ST., near Van Buren, $50 per month to a prompt tenant. Inquire at 88 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, brick dwelling of 11 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire at 23 Lincoln-av., or 14 South Clark-st.; Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, WITH closets, 33 McGrath-st., half block from Van Buren; street cars near Hoyne. Apply next door.

TO RENT—BUILDING 483 WABASH-AV., CORNER Eldridge-court; fine location; large house, and can be used to good advantage for hotel business or clubhouse purposes. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 212 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: No. 283 East Green-st.; 9 rooms, gas, good barn; $60.
Marble front, three-story; Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.
Cottage, 35 Davis-st., and barn, $35.
No. 484 Hubbard-st., 6 rooms, $30.
No. 486 Hubbard-st., 3 rooms, $15.
Basement, 95 South Desplaines-st., 40x70, cheap.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE NEAR LINCOLN Park, all modern improvements, cheap to good tenant. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE, 10 rooms, on South Side, between State and Wabash-av., $60 per month. Address W. 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OCTAGAN MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, two-story and basement, furnace, and all modern improvements. Apply on premises, 390 Chicago-av., from 11 to 3 o'clock, Monday.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, ON Michigan-av., at Sixty-first-st., Englewood, in the Grove. Hard and soft water, marble mantel, etc. $25 per month. Apply to C. W. BOYNTON, 157 South Water-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AND LOTS, $10 TO $15.
House of 10 rooms, West Washington-st., $50.
Front office, cor. Madison and Market-sts., $20.
Can sell cottage and lot for $1,700. Monthly payments of $20. Thus your rent pays for a nice home.
EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT—STORE AND HOUSE OVER 970 NORTH Clark-st. Cottage 661 West Indiana-st. New cottage on Campbell-av., near Van Buren-st. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 18 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF TEN rooms, with modern improvements, bath, etc.; centrally located in good neighborhood; suitable for two families. Inquire of J. M. HIRSH, 88 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY ONLY, A nicely furnished dwelling. Inquire 1103 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS IN good order. Possession at once. Call on E. R. LYONS, at 207 West Madison-st., Monday morning.

TO RENT—14-ROOM BRICK BASEMENT DWELLing on Washington-st., between Halsted and Green-sts $50. P. B. BOYD, 120 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 72 Thirteenth-st.; 11 rooms; modern improvements; newly repaired. P. RYAN, 639 State-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, AT 13 EAST Harrison-st. Apply at 457 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, AT 798 Fulton-st.; rent, $30 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 6-ROOM COTTAGE 209 McGregor-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., at $40 per month. Inquire at 1111 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS ON NORTH Side, railway street; $30. Call between 8 and 12 a. m. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LONG TIME, NEW 11-room cottage, 8 rooms finished, rent $15 per month, 2 rooms $6. Address EATON COTTAGE, 366 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, OR WILL SELL FURNIture and rent the boardinghouse 45 Fourth-st.; everything new. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—189 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—COTTAGE OF 7 rooms.
36 rooms, in building corner of Hinsdale and North Wells-sts.; water, gas, bath, and closets in the building.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av.; frame house of 8 rooms.
239 Sedgwick-st., 9 rooms; some furniture (new) for sale.
North Dearborn-st., in block corner of Ontario-st., 3 stories and basement brick dwelling; every modern convenience. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE CONTAINING FIVE ROOMS and two closets, on the northwest corner Sixteenth and Paulina-sts.; rent $15 per month. Apply at house.

TO RENT—THAT LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling at No. 7 Eighteenth-st.; only $40 per month. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 144 and 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, Wabash-av., north of Eighteenth-st.; stable attached; to private family only. K 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT RESIdence, North LaSalle, near Schiller-st.; all modern improvements. JOHN McLAUDBURGH, Room 6, Custom House.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 rooms; desirable location. Address O 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE HOUSE 1457 Indiana-av. Five rooms and pantry; hydrant in kitchen. $18.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF SIX rooms. Call or address 53 South Sheldon-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE PORTABLE engine, running. GRADLE & STROTZ, 40 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—WOODWORKING MACHINERY FOR sale, and shop to let. Small capital required. A splendid place for jobbing. J. E. ALDRICH, north side Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines-sts.

TO RENT --STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FOUR VERY PLEASANT rooms, second floor, 226 Wabash-av.; will make two fine offices, with separate entrances from hall, or can be used together.
Will sell curtains, gas fixtures, stove, and two nearly new safes, and remove to office in Honore Block, with vaults. CHASE & ABELL, 356 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH FINE carpets, suitable for dressmaking, or other light business. Apply at 357 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE 165 Twenty-second-st., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, 276 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 NO. 1 LARGE STORES IN BRICK block just being completed, corner Lake-st. and Western-av.; is a first-class place for the dry goods, grocery, and hardware business; also the second and third floors to rent for a hotel; would also rent half of my nicely furnished offices for $16 per month. MUSSELWHITE, 59 West Lake-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, LARGE and small rooms, in good location; terms reasonable. No risky business need apply. Inquire at DITSON & SONS, Lind Block.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A STORE with dwelling, 1413 State-st., store 50 feet deep, 25 wide, suitable for any kind of business. Rent low. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—CELLAR UNDER WEST END OF BURlington warehouse, well adapted for packing purposes, accessible to railroads. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2 WELL-LIGHTED BASEMENTS, 185 and 187 West Madison-st. Inquire on premises. W. PATTERSON.

TO RENT—OUR TEMPORARY STORE, 30x150 FT., on corner Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., with two good offices. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE STORE PROPERTIES, on Lake, Madison, and State-sts., and Wabash-av. Also lofts finished to suit for business or hotel purposes. J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av., Rooms 10 and 11.

TO RENT—WOOD STORE AND BASEMENT, 80 feet front, corner of Third-av. and Jackson-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes; rent low. Inquire 70 Madison-st., Room 18. F. R. OTIS.

TO RENT—FINE DESK-ROOM. 21 ORIENTAL Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE FOR PHYSIcian, $15 per month. Call at Room 1, 157 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND USE OF PART OF safe, in a nicely-furnished office. Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE LOFTS IN THE GARRETT Building, corner of Lake and Market-sts. Apply on premises. O. SUNK.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES, FRONT ROOMS, near the Post Office, on Wabash-av. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av., Real Estate Broker.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE LOFTS AND SUITES of offices on South Side, very desirable; also a large number of stores on South and West Sides. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front store No. 150 State-st. Apply to E. B. OTIS, Room 1, Otis Block.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 226 STATE-ST., cheap, suitable for most any retail business. Inquire at the store.

TO RENT—STORE—376 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—2 STORES, 25X100, NEAR CORNER OF State and Congress-sts., $50 each; also basement 132 North Wells-st., $25. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM WITH BASEMENT, ALSO two-story barn, at 229 Johnson-st.

TO RENT—THREE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brick buildings, Nos. 227, 229, and 231 Randolph-st., with very desirable stores, lofts, and basements. Apply to H. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH A MODERATE amount of storage room, nice office, and location. Apply at 205 West Washington-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO SINGLE GENtlemen furnished room, on South Side, with or without board. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR housekeeping, not to exceed $20 per month. Address Colonel A. LIGHT, 507 Wabash-av. A suite in a new block preferred.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HALL ABOUT 40X60 feet, with three or four adjoining rooms, to the 1st of May, by a society; will rent for a long term; location must be within the boundaries of Kinzie, Second, Erie, and Wells-sts. Apply to C. O. HANSEN, corner Clark and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE, with modern improvements, located south of North-av. and east of North Wells-st., for a small family; rent not over $1,000. Address, stating terms, H. BAUMANN, 163 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD-SIZED COTTAGE or 1½-story house, for a small family; South or West Division; rent not to exceed $40; payment in advance if required. Address, stating location and price, A S, care VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 138 to 142 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, by a single gent. Private family preferred. Address C W, 44 and 46 River-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A quiet, furnished room, with fire and light, located between Randolph and VanBuren-sts., and the river and Halsted-st. Address, with location and terms, L 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A furnished room or suite of rooms, with hot and cold water, fire, gas, &c.; must be first-class. Address B 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CONVENIENT COTtage of 6 or 7 rooms, south of Twenty-first-st., east of State-st. Address LOUIS, 28½ Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, between Lake and Adams, and Paulina and Robey-sts., by Dec. 7, not to exceed $30 per month. Address GEO. S. NORFOLK, 128 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS (UNFURnished) for housekeeping; West Side; state price. Address G 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, for two gentlemen. ... Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE PARties, for a term of 3 or 5 years, a building suitable for an European Hotel, centrally located in Burnt District. Must be ready by Jan. 1, 1873. Address, stating location, H 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, OR PART of house, within 1 mile of Chamber of Commerce. Call or address T. D., No. 201 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with stove; West Side; state price for a lady. Address N 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house, for man, wife and servant; West Side, good neighborhood, and not over $50 per month. First-class references given. J A L, 266 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, for self and wife, for the winter; West Side. Address, with terms, P, care Carrier 58.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants to rent one or two furnished rooms, in a private family, convenient to business. Address E. J. H. HANSEN, Gardner House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED FURnished house, located on South Side, between Twelfth and Thirtieth-sts. and Wabash-av. and lake, by a prompt and reliable business man. No children. Address D 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING ON THE North Side, for livery stable; brick preferred. Address A C K, 220 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR housekeeping, by man and wife. Terms moderate. Address H A D, 685 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Tuesday, 3d December, 1872, 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 10 South Curtis-st.

ELEGANT AND MEDIUM GRADES OF FURNIture, mattresses, spring beds, etc., sold on instalments to prompt paying purchasers. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 353 West Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE AND LEASE of 6 rooms, well furnished. Suitable for housekeeping, lodging rooms, or boarders. Only three minutes walk from post office. Call at 110 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE FURNITURE OF A 13 room house; nicely furnished; best location for a fine boarding house. House for rent on Monroe, near Desplaines-st., west side. Apply to JOEL K. FINLEY, 64 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL BOILER, COOK-STOVE AND laundry ironing stove, 1080 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.—L J. CONTINUES to purchase, for cash, all kinds of household goods, at fair prices. Address or call at 1001 State-st.

FOR SALE—GAS-HEATING STOVE AND TUBE complete; also, a fine sewing machine and some furniture, on easy payments. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

NOTICE—PERSONS DESIROUS OF GOING housekeeping will find it very much to their advantage to call at No. 80 West Van Buren-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods, or merchandise of any kind, for cash or on commission, apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, office 55 South Carpenter-st., or salesroom, 751 West Lake-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all—elegant, compact, and economical; none can afford to be without it. Adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office. All sizes; will fit any niche in your house, and can be used where no other bedstead can be. Sold on instalments of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 353 West Madison-st. N. B.—The infant's Christmas Empire Bedstead will be ready Dec. 5—the novelty of the times.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FIRST-CLASS SECONDhand parlor stove. Address, with price and size, V 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES TO KNOW THAT THE PARlor swing will relieve them of the baby a great part of the day, at 253 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COAL COOK stove at moderate price. Call at or address 361 West Madison-st., second floor.

WANTED—TO BUY OR TRADE FOR SECONDhand stove and household furniture. Address F 83, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISONst. Mrs. Dr. Cleveland and Van Wart, Healing and Developing. Miss Snaw, Business Clairvoyant, Writing and Test Mediums.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 391 West Madison-st.

MADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 929 South State-st. Gents not admitted.

MRS. FELL—CLAIRVOYANT AND TEST MEdium, 282 West Madison-st. From 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium. Price $1. Dr. Butt will devote his evenings to phrenological examinations with charts and advice. He will also attend to all acute and chronic diseases. Consultation free. 21 South Desplaines-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, No. 226 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—40 ACRES OF LAND, WITH LARGE house and stables, about 2 miles southwest of Stock Yards. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION TO-MORROW MORNING—AT 10 o'clock, 30 horses of all grades, 3 new buggies, 3 sets of harness, 1 lumber wagon. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold, at new brick barn, 348 West Twelfth-st. JOHN MORTON, RUSSELL & CO.

A CAR LOAD OF HORSES FOR SALE, AND 3 buggies, 2 two-seat one horse carriages. Must be sold. 41 and 43 Harmon Court. M. C. BRADLY.

BASSETT'S BOARDING STABLE, REAR OF 15, 17, and 19 Harmon-court. Personal attention given to the care of boarding horses. Horses kept on second floor.

CIGAR STORE—WITH FIXTURES; NOW DOING A good business; for sale. 96 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—$40 WILL BUY A GOOD WORK horse at south-east corner of Oakley and Fulton-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM ON ACCOUNT of removal. Inquire at No. 488 Mitchell-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NO. 1 IRON-AXLE COAL CARTS and harness; and 2 heavy wagons and harness. Will sell cheap, or will exchange for good horses. Apply, for one week, at barn in rear of 114 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SPAN OF HORSES, harness and wagon; horses young, sound and gentle; drive single or double. 194 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A SECOND-HAND TOP buggy, newly painted and trimmed. 44 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BUGGY HORSE, SAFE AND sound, 14 hands high; weight, 800 pounds. Call to-day. 381 Fullerton-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness for $150; harness and buggy in use but 5 months. Please call at 283 Ewing-st., at 3 p. m. to-day.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND LEATHERtop buggy, good rig, for $200. Call Monday, Room 1, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE AND HEAVY draught horse, seven years old. Can be seen at 463 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, or will exchange for a Clarence, Landau, or nice Coupe and pay difference. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A FARMER, two horses weighing twenty-four hundred pounds, six years old, work well in single or in double harness; also a good family or business mare, six years old, eleven hundred and twenty-five pounds; also a nice business dark gray pony, 14 hands high, and is five years old, harness and buggy; they are to be sold reasonable. To be seen on Monday at No. 121 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT 165 LIBERTY-ST., A GOOD, REliable carriage team and family carriage; also one single driving horse; would exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD TEAM horses for sale that have entirely recovered from the epizotic, and will give parties wishing to buy a satisfactory trial of them. A. EATON, 35 and 37 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FOR CASH, A NO. 1 Coan & TenBroeke top buggy and single buggy harness, whip, etc. 59 West Lake-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness, cheap. A rare chance for a bargain. Address H 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, 5 YEARS old, 16 hands high; to be seen at 247 West Madison-st. to-day.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG HORSE, GENTLE AND kind, and well broke, is perfectly sound and healthy; will be sold very cheap for cash. Call on J. M. CHUTE, 87 West Chicago-av., where horse may be seen.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR LUMBER OR brick, a 5-year old horse, fast trotter, and splendid style. Box 50, Mechanics' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPEN CALIFORNIA WAGON, 2 sets single and 1 set double harness, cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND COVERED grocery delivery-wagon; also a bay mare. Inquire at grocery, corner of Twenty-second and Indiana-av. Also, a good heating stove, almost new.

FOR SALE—30 HORSES AND TWO SPAN OF very large mules, at WALKER'S Stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD WORKING MULES; work single or double, cheap for cash. W. J. MUCHEMORE, 177½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TEAM, WAGON, AND harness, cheap. Inquire at 428 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE FAMILY CARRIAGE OR buggy horse, dark bay, black mane and tail, not afraid of steam cars; any body can drive him. Also, a good harness and light two-seated carriage, nearly new, and sold for want of use. Inquire at Room 5, 124 South Clark-st., between 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., or at Centre-av. livery stable, 379 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD BAY horse, Coan & TenBroeke top buggy, harness, blankets, etc. (everything A No. 1), cheap for cash, or will exchange for real estate and pay difference. Can be seen at Simpson's Boarding Stable, rear of No. 1223 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE DEMOCRAT BUGGY, NEARLY new. Will be sold very cheap if taken in a few days. Enquire at 100 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE, WEIGHT, 1,400 lbs. Apply at 628 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE SPAN FINE, YOUNG, SOUND mules, cheap. See them at 64 South Desplaines-st., Monday. C. W. DEAN.

FOR SALE—HORSE, YOUNG, SOUND, AND kind, also light wagon, harness; complete rig; can be seen at Brown's stable, Madison-st., opposite Elizabeth, or address Box 152, P. O.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE, STYLISH CARRIAGE horse; one good express horse, and one fine saddle pony; all sound; will be sold cheap. S. E. KELLOGG, 236 West Randolph-st., basement.

HORSES CLIPPED BY MACHINERY, SIXteenth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. BROWN & DERMODY, Operators.

I HAVE ROOM FOR 1 MORE HORSE, AT $3.50 PER week; barn corner Elizabeth and Madison. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF OYSTER HOUSE AND confectionery for sale. Apply at 148 West Twelfth-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES, ON CASH BASIS, second-hand buggy or choice suburban lots. Office open evenings. WISNER BROTHERS, 122 West Madison-st.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A well-established, centrally located, and well-paying retail shoe store for sale; this is a rare chance for any one. Inquire of ... & CO., West Madison-st., Room 26.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE STYLish carriage horse, young, well-broken, sound and kind, for a first-rate family horse and carriage; horse must be used to cars and suitable for a lady to drive. Address S 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO KEEP THROUGH the winter. The most careful attention will be given to all stock placed in my care. Will see to the transportation of animals to and from the farm; price for hay $1.50; hay and grain, $2.00 per week. Office 32 Seventeenth-st., Chicago, W. LELAND, Hinsdale, Ills.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND EXPRESS WAGON, also a good horse. A cash customer may be found at 978 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD DURING THE winter; will keep them in warm box-stalls, grain twice a day, and give them the best of care for $2.00 per week; no charge for taking out and returning them; No. 1 references. Leave orders with Kimball & Sheridan, cor Arnold and Seventeenth-sts., Dines & Hamilton, Room 37 Boone Block, or address ED. C. HAMILTON, Lake Zurich, Ill. N. B.—Special attention given to broken and horses out of condition.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, SOUND, HEAVY cart horse. Apply at once to CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-SHOER AND 2 BUSS-drivers at 348 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—GOOD WORK HORSE; ALSO FIRST-class cutter. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, THREE SPAN OF MULES, at the rear of 612 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A LIGHT, SECOND-HAND express or market wagon. Call at 1121 State-st.

$200 WILL BUY A FIVE YEAR OLD BAY mare, two-seated open carriage, and harness; sold for want of use. M. H. WINEBRENER, 136 South Halsted-st.

$400 WILL BUY THE HANDSOMEST CIGAR store in the city; good trade; reason for selling, sickness of parents East. Call, or address, 709 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY OF FINE ATTAINMENTS AND successful experience as a teacher in a Collegiate Institute in New York City, desires the comforts of a home where she can teach in exchange for board, or engage in some light occupation for compensation. References exchanged. Address GRADUATE, Tribune office.

DRAWING CLASS FROM 7 TO 9 EVERY EVENing except Saturday, at the School of Civil Engineering, 257 West Madison-st. Architectural, Mechanical, and every kind of free-hand drawing taught from models recently brought from Europe by the Professor. Terms, $5 for 10 lessons, in advance.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. MME. S. DE PELGROM NEWELL receives pupils at her residence, 286 Michigan-av.

FOR $5 A TERM, AN EXPERIENCED MUSICIAN will accept a few more piano pupils; best of references. Address V 57, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION IN THE SCANDINAVIAN LANguages are given by a Norwegian instructor, O. S. SORENSEN, 73 West Kinzie-st.; scholars attended to their home, after their own wish.

MISS C. S. MANCHESTER WILL RECEIVE pupils in elocution at 399 Michigan-av. References—best Eastern professors.

PROFESSOR DELOULME, 12 ABERDEEN-ST., piano, vocal culture, French, Latin, etc.; singing in English, French, Italian; thorough teaching; terms moderate.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS IN ARCHITECTural drawing, with all its branches; also, geometrical hand-railing and stair-building will be given Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week at the office of SMITH & COBB, architects, 146 East Madison-st., Room 14, third floor.

SHORT-HAND WRITING TAUGHT BY A PRACtical writer. Spend your evenings in becoming phonographers. Address D 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY IN A REspectable family, to teach French to children, and assist in family sewing. Address A 95, Tribune office.

VIOLIN SCHOOL 290 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

WANTED—MUSIC SCHOLARS—BY A COMPEtent teacher, at 622 Van Buren-st. Instruction will be given at the residence of the pupil, if desired. Terms $5 in advance, and $5 in the middle of the term. MISS TEMPLETON.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF PERSPECTIVE, MEchanical, and Architectural Drawing. Inquire at or address 1055 Indiana-av.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH LANguage by a foreigner; lady of culture preferred. Address, and state terms, G 74, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE IN perfect order; cost, $75; price, $25. 1103 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, complete; good as new. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 42.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 22 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES AT 949 STATE-ST., sold on easy monthly payments. Machines repaired.

SINGER, SINGER, SINGER.—RE-OPENING OF the Singer office, No. 213 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold on credit on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 328 West Madison-st.; branch 959 Wabash-av.

$75 SINGER SEWING MACHINE, GOOD AS new, $45. Call at once at 325 Twenty-second-st.

A TRADE EVENT.

Eight Leading Business Houses Throw Their Latch-Strings Out.

Opening Day on Wabash Avenue---What the Shoppers Saw, and How the Merchants Met Them.

Some facts derive vastly-increased importance by aggregation. The opening day of a mercantile establishment is a circumstance altogether usual, but it is an event of uncommon occurrence when half a dozen adjoining houses in leading lines of trade unite in an opening day. Readers will not need to be told that this does not mean the literal opening of newly-occupied premises, for several of the firms in question were long ago settled in the handsome business quarter, on Wabash avenue. But on opening day the merchant takes care to see that his visitors are confronted with the best possible array of new stock. It is not too much to say that though numerous handsome stores were months ago finished in that locality, the recent completion of the superb jewelry premises of Messrs. Giles, Brother & Co., Nos. 266 and 268 Wabash avenue, have had much to do with the present prominent claims of the neighborhood. The formal opening of this beautiful store took place yesterday afternoon and evening, though the firm have been in business in their new quarters for some weeks. Yesterday everything was in place. The broad mirrors duplicated and reduplicated the interior effect of show cases and counters in silver, marble, plate glass, and rich carved woods, filled with the sumptuous stock that has made the reputation of the house and brought them to take rank with Tiffany and Ball & Black in the trade. Yesterday their premises were thronged all the afternoon and evening, and not merely with curious lookers on, though these were amply repaid for their visit. But trade was active, and holiday goods and gift purchases passed into admiring hands. Never have Messrs. Giles, Brother & Co. made more liberal preparations for the holiday trade, already begun, and to continue for the next few weeks. They are to be congratulated for their season's achievement in the erection and occupancy of their beautiful store, and a multitude of citizens were yesterday witnesses to its perfections.

The upper floors of the Giles building are occupied by the

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE COMPANY,

their retail rooms being those great double salesrooms at Nos. 266 and 268 Wabash avenue, and their factory, Nos. 358 to 359 West Randolph street. Never has this old and successful house offered more and better attractions to the public and the trade than on yesterday. It would seem as if the taste must be faulty which could not rest with favor upon some one or the other of the styles displayed in chamber sets in all the rich woods, whose trimming had exhausted the upholsterer's art, in the most approved modern fabrics. Furniture for the chamber, the parlor, the library, the dining-room, the hall, the office; for the palace or the modest home, bedding of all descriptions in the choice and uniform qualities long a specialty with this house. Decorative goods, of all descriptions, cornices and mirrors of exceeding richness, with every adjunct of marquetrie, bronze, or porcelain, upholstery goods in marvellously beautiful and varied lines, and scattered all throughout the warerooms the rich foreign importations of French and Swiss goods, for which the house has an established name. These and more were the features of the opening of the Strong Furniture Company, yesterday, visited by many hundreds, with large sales throughout the day and evening. Next adjoining this firm are

IRA P. BOWEN & CO.,

Nos. 262 and 264 Wabash avenue, dealers in crockery, glassware, and china, some time ago occupied their new store, which is admirably fitted up and arranged for their business. It is spacious and well lighted. The shelves reach to the ceiling on each side and are filled with goods. The stands on the floors also hold part of the immense stock. Their constant throng of visitors yesterday had opportunity to witness that their holiday goods ... freely shown, though, indeed, every day is an opening day, as every day new goods are received and placed on exhibition. There are all kinds of articles in the crockery, glass, and china line, besides articles of *vertu*. There are Parian bronzes, bisques, vases, jardinieres, decorated dinner, tea, and dessert sets, cologne sets, smoking sets, card receivers, wall-pockets, mustache cups, and everything else of that kind to suit every taste and wish. There are exhibited two dinner sets—one worth $500, and the other $600—both of exquisite finish. One mantel set, comprising two vases and a centre-piece, is labelled $200, and a few jardinieres are valued at $75 each. But every range of taste and means has its equally perfect representation. We saw dinner sets that are being sold very cheap and in great numbers. The stock is extensive enough to suit all classes of patrons. The scene in the store yesterday was animated. Ladies and gentlemen crowded everywhere, examining everything and the busy attendants were jealous to meet every call. Holiday goods were in great demand and the demand will continue until the holidays are past. The firm will continue to receive accessions to their stock, every day and whether purchased or not they are worthy of inspection.

C. D. AUSTIN & CO.,

No. 260 Wabash avenue, dealers in cutlery, guns, and powder, exhibited their stock yesterday. Their table and pocket cutlery is from the best manufactories. The firm deal largely in the goods made by the Union Knife Company, all of which are of a superior material and finish. They also keep a varied assortment of shears, razors, and similar articles. Guns and revolvers of all kinds are on hand, and the firm are agents of the Oriental Powder Mills. This establishment is fifteen years old, and has borne a high reputation, which is the best guarantee of its success in the future.

MESSRS. HEWES & PRESCOTT

have opened in their new and handsome quarters at No. 258 Wabash avenue. They are manufacturers and jobbers in straw goods, hat and bonnet frames, flowers, feathers, and laces, and sell by wholesale and retail. Their stock is new, large, and elegant. Their millinery department is under the care of competent artists, and its productions are in the newest styles. The opening yesterday attracted a large crowd of ladies interested in fashionable millinery, and the exhibition was in every way successful. This firm intend to maintain its past reputation in the future, and will keep on hand a large assortment of goods in the newest styles and patterns.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

furniture dealers, opened in their new quarters, Nos. 267 and 269 Wabash avenue, the first, we believe, in their neighborhood. Before the fire, they were at Nos. 113 and 115 State street, and for the last year were located temporarily on the lake shore. The new building is four stories high, and has a handsome and massive marble front, 50 feet wide by 160 deep, and entirely occupied by the business of the firm. The first floor is the general show-room. In it can be found furniture of all kinds, samples of what the establishment can produce. There are fancy articles of exquisite workmanship and finish. There are side-boards, hat-trees, library outfits, including tables, book-cases, secretoires, etc., jardinieres, easels, music-racks, gilt stands, wall-pockets, bedroom-sets, bedsteads, bureaus, cabinets, office desks, a choice collection of bronzes, and, in short, every conceivable article of furniture. The main salesroom runs the entire length of the building, the ceiling being supported by a row of iron columns. The same is true of all the floors. The office for the book-keepers and the private offices of the firm are on the main floor, fitted up in admirable style. The second floor is of the same dimensions and general aspect as the first, and is devoted to upholstered goods, parlor and library sets, lounges, mirrors, etc. There are 115 different styles of chamber sets, from the cheapest to the richest inlaid, the decoration of which is executed in the finest style of workmanship. There are walnut, rosewood, bird's eye maple, and bamboo sets of all patterns and prices. There is also a complete stock of satins, damasks, silks, plushes, crimson, gold, and black for coverings to suit the taste of purchasers.

The third floor is filled with heavy articles, such as sideboards, extension tables, chairs, etc., in all known styles. The fourth floor is where the articles on exhibition are duplicated when ordered. Here is the general workshop where the upholstering and finishing is done. There are forty-five persons employed on this floor. The firm are large manufacturers of their own goods.

The building was designed and constructed expressly for the business to which it is devoted, and is first-class in all its appointments. A broad stairway leads to the upper floors, or the visitor can travel upward on a steam elevator. The building is heated by steam throughout. On the whole, this establishment is one of the finest of its kind in the country. Purchasers should visit it, and so should everyone else.

MESSRS. BURLEY & TYRRELL,

established in 1838, and one of the oldest houses in Chicago trade, and still the old association of A. G. Burley and John Tyrrell, instead of a many-times changed succession under the firm name. We do not see that they are not as zealous, and earnest, and successful in holding the front rank in their line as if they had not the laurels of so many years to rest upon. They were among the first after the fire to reopen in permanent quarters, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, and their opening yesterday was only the chosen occasion of calling a cloud of witnesses to examine their preparations for the holiday trade, comprising a variety of wares useful and ornamental for the table, the mantel, and simply decorative and artistic, in china, glass, Parian, marble, from all the sources of supply in the plastic art from Europe to Japan. This house has on its hands some of the largest contracts in its line ever executed in the United States, and they have, within the present week, forwarded to French manufactories the decorative designs for a home order of this kind that will be a marvel in extent and beauty. The multitude of old friends of Messrs. Burley & Tyrrell made a good turn-out yesterday, and, with them, a large and constant stream of general visitors and patrons attracted by the fact that six of our great trade premises had selected the same day for this display of the merchants' taste and liberality.

WEBSTER BROTHERS,

Nos. 270 and 272 Wabash avenue, opened at their new store, yesterday, a new stock of millinery, laces, etc. The number of visitors was large. They had the opportunity to admire bonnets and hats made in the latest style, and adorned with trimmings remarkable for the exquisite taste exercised in producing a beautiful and harmonious effect. The immense variety of French hats, just imported, were enough to bewilder even the feminine mind, and exclamations of "lovely," "beautiful," and "exquisite" were heard all over the store. The assortment of laces is very fine. The establishment is under the direct superintendance of the members of the firm, and customers will find it very much to their advantage to examine this superb stock, especially as they are never allowed to exceed the minimum, and are as reasonable as at any other place in the city.

Justly Celebrated.

The justly-celebrated Grover & Baker sewing machines have been special favorites for the last twenty years, but the Company, not satisfied with their present enviable reputation, have produced, after a long series of experiments, and at great expense, their new improved shuttle (lock-stitch) machines, to which they would now invite special attention, believing them to be superior to every other shuttle sewing machine in the market. They are strong, simple, substantial, well made, and, in short, a masterpiece of power and capacity, and, with all the rest, the price is as low as any other first-class machine, and more attachments are furnished free. Seeing is believing. Salesrooms, No. 150 State street and No. 972 Wabash-av.

The Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College.

The old and prominent houses are wheeling into line and taking their places on the old streets of the New Chicago. Each has larger and more elegant accommodations than before. The well-known Bryant & Stratton Business College will not be behind in this respect. Mr. Bryant is sparing no expense in fitting up the new apartments on the southeast corner of State and Washington streets, and the institution will be removed from its temporary quarters on Twenty-second street during the week.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway---Quick Time to Cincinnati.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1, the passenger trains on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway will leave their depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, Chicago, as follows, viz.: Cincinnati express at 8:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Indianapolis and Louisville express at 8:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Columbus and eastward express at 8:00 p. m.; Logansport accommodation at 4:40 p. m.; Lansing accommodation at 5:30 p. m., making quick time to all points East and [illegible]. C. CLELAND, Assistant General [illegible] Agent.

[Advertisement.]

The Humane Society

reports that thousands of horses are still unwell. For their relief we publish the following important discovery: The Elixir Iodo Bromide Calcium Compound will relieve the secondary stages of the present distemper among horses. It acts as an aperient, tonic, diuretic, and alterative, promoting the secretions generally, eliminating from the system the morbid material which is absorbed and retained, and which results in constitutional and local diseases, glanders, dropsy, &c. It has relieved every case where used thoroughly, and was first given by a physician to his own horse with immediate relief. Prepared only by Tilden & Co., No. 176 William street.

The Popular Verdict.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1872.—We use the new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine exclusively for all kinds of work, making fine shirts; also the various goods used by the Pullman Palace Car Company. We have tried several shuttle machines on the same work, but find that the new Wheeler & Wilson excels them all.

E. JENNINGS & CO.,
Oriental Steam Laundry and Shirt Manufactory, No. 420 West Randolph street.

Main office and salesroom of the "New" Wheeler & Wilson, No. 338 West Madison street; branch, No. 960 Wabash avenue. Burnham & Flannery, city agents.

Cigar Cases, Pocketbooks, Etc.

Among the importers and manufacturers of fancy goods, and articles which are most appropriate for gifts for the Holidays, stands in front line the firm of Werker Bros., No. 56 South Canal street, near Madison, upstairs. These gentlemen have the only manufacturing establishment in this city where cigar cases, pocketbooks, and such like goods are manufactured. Their goods are equal to any imported at high cost from England, France, or Europe. Their advertisement appears on another page of this paper.

To Our Friends and the Public.

We are located permanently at our new quarters, Nos. 292 and 294 State street, near VanBuren, with a large and varied stock of furniture, that we propose to sell at prices that cannot but satisfy any reasonable person. Rather than carry a large stock through the winter, we propose to sell at prices that leave us mere nothing above actual cost. This we mean, and we respectfully solicit an examination of our goods and prices.

COLBY & WIRTS.

Solid Goods in the Jewelry Line.

At Goodrich & Kirby's, No. 203 West Madison street, corner of Green, may be found a large and varied assortment of fine watches, mantel clocks, bronzes, coral goods, diamonds, solid silverware, and many other specialties adapted to the holiday wants. This is the great and popular resort for the West Side trade. A visit before purchasing is solicited.

Removal.

One of the most popular houses dealing in wines, whiskeys, and liquors generally, are the firm of Swain, Barnard & Co., now located in their new stores, Nos. 43 and 45 State street. The superior quality of the goods offered by this firm to the trade of Chicago and the Northwest will continue to recommend them, in their new and commodious quarters.

Good Advice.

Do you want to make a Christmas present to your wife or children which will be a source of pleasure combined with profit? Go to Clarke, Layton & Co., No. 120 LaSalle street, Oriental Building, and buy one of those cheap lots, which in course of five years will be worth a fortune to them.

Christmas Goods.

In the varied display of holiday goods in store windows and show-cases, there are few, if any, to equal that of the diamonds, jewelry, gold watches, and fancy goods at McElwain's, corner of State and Randolph streets. Their superior excellence needs no fulsome praise; their beauty is that which speaks volumes in itself.

Reed's Temple of Music.

The Messrs. Reed are now receiving a large stock of pianos, among others the celebrated Chickering. Prices satisfactory. Terms of payment to suit. Pianos to rent. Rooms, No. 81 Sixteenth street.

Candied Castor Oil.

Children cry for McLain's Candied Castor Oil. It is delicious and perfectly harmless. Price 25 cents. For sale by druggists.

Collins, the Children's Clothier,

has removed to his new and elegant establishment on the west side of Clark street, near Monroe street.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at the "Spa."

ASSISTING THE UNFORTUNATE.

Work Accomplished by the Relief and Aid Society.

Absence of Professional Beggars---The Woman's Aid Society.

The labors of the Relief and Aid Society at present, though by no means what they were a year ago to-day, when an average of 20,000 families claimed the attention and substantial aid of the organization, are still heavy enough to necessitate rigid economy, searching scrutiny, and hard work. There are now on the register about 580 families, aggregating 2,125 persons. The daily report for one day, at the close of last week, shows the following exhibit: Number of sick and aged men with families, 178; number of able-bodied widows with families, 164; number of sick and aged widows with families, 207; total, 549; sick and aged single men, 2; sick and aged single women, 31; open account on registers, 582, number of men, not including single men, 178; women, not including single women, 549; children, 1,365; total, 2,125. Average number in each family, 3⅔. Permanent rent is being paid for 54 families, and temporary rent for 67 families; total, 121. Permanent rations are being distributed among 186 families, and temporary rations for 134 families; total, 320. Permanent fuel is being received by 383 families, and temporary fuel by 156 families; total, 539. Fuel rations consist of one ton of coal for six weeks. For the month of November the Society has furnished 250 tons of coal. The monthly report for November is as yet incomplete, the bills for groceries and other provisions not having been presented yet. The custom is for butchers and grocers to present their accounts on the first day of the month. These accounts necessarily constitute a very important item in the expenditure of the Society. For the month of November, it is expected that the expenses will be about $25,000, exclusive of the medical department, and the cases under treatment at the hospitals. The official monthly report, which is made during the first week of the month, will give all the figures. During the past week the cold weather has driven a large number of persons to seek assistance, and this has increased the work and expenses of the Society, and this, it is expected, is only the precursor of more heavily increased labors during the next two or three months.

There is one point in connection with the relief work of the Society and of the county authorities which has hitherto escaped general observation, and that is, the freedom of the city from professional beggars. This immunity from a torment to which human nature can never become conveniently hardened, is owing to the labors of the Relief Society and the Department of Public Charities under the Superintendency of Dr. Ben. C. Miller. Strangers from other cities are frequently struck with the pleasing absence of beggars in our streets, and attribute it, unthinkingly, to the amazing enterprise of the citizens and the opportunities for work offered by the business of the city.

There are plenty of people in the city who belong to the pauper class, people who appear to have been born beggars, and who can be converted into workers by no sort of process, human or superhuman. These are dealt with by the county authorities, and either transported to wealthier climates or furnished quarters at the County Poor House. Really deserving persons who, but for timely aid, would be beggars, are assisted by the Relief and Aid Society, and thus kept alive until the snows of winter shall have vanished, and the kindly sunshine of spring thawed the frozen ground, and thrown open the avenues of commerce, and transformed the dependents into independent workers.

WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Woman's Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon in the office of George Scovil, Esq., No. 158 Washington street, Mr. C. Culver in the chair, Miss Dryer acting as Secretary. The proceedings opened with a prayer offered by Mr. Scovil.

The Treasurer, Mr. Scovil, reported receipts amounting to $611.06.

On motion, it was determined that, for the present, until otherwise directed, the President and Recording Secretary of the Society have authority to draw orders for money on the treasury.

The Committee on Nominations reported, recommending the appointment of Mrs. R. M. Pick... [illegible] of the Board of Managers. The motion prevailed.

The report of the Committee on the Work of the Society, laid over at a previous meeting, was taken up and amended. The gist of the report, as adopted, is contained in the following resolution:

Resolved, That one of the objects of the Woman's Aid Association be to establish a home for the working classes of women and girls; the immediate establishment of an Employment Agency at our headquarters where women and girls, either residing here or strangers coming into the city, can be received and aided to find employment in all departments of labor; also, that this Society establish and sustain industrial schools and mothers' meetings in all parts of the city.

The resolution was adopted.

The resignation of Mrs. Graves, Secretary of the Association, was, on motion, accepted, and Miss Dryer appointed to fill the vacancy.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee to obtain a charter. The Committee consists of Messrs. George Scovil, T. F. Eberhart, Charles E. Culver, Mrs. D. F. Graves, and Mrs. Anody.

On motion, it was determined to appoint a General Superintendent of the Association, and Miss Dryer was elected to fill that position.

After the transaction of further business, of no interest to the public, the meeting adjourned.

Business Property.

One of the finest manufacturing lots on West Twenty-second street, near the centre of the new lumber district, is offered for sale by the owner, A. J. Kinsely, No. 514 West Twelfth street. It is a very large corner lot, and is adjacent to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

First-Class Horse-Shoers.

Messrs. Crippen & Richards have opened a horse-shoeing shop at No. 258 State street. All work warranted to be done in No. 1 style. No contraction of the foot by their shoeing. Give them a trial.

A Remarkable Experience with a Grizzly.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

A gentleman who arrived a few days ago from the lower country, where grizzly bears help the herders to take care of the sheep, relates a curious bear adventure which occurred to an Indian herdman in his employ. He sent the man to a distant portion of a large ranche to look after a herd of sheep. The Indian at nightfall got under a shed with a roof of branches, but open on all sides, and lay down in his blankets. After a few hours sleep, he was awakened by feeling the hot breath of some animal on his face. He moved his arms, and at once understood the situation—a huge bear was snuffing him. The man, with great presence of mind, determined to keep perfectly still, for he knew if he moved or cried out, one blow of those huge paws would break his skull like a walnut. Bruin scratched off the blankets and seized the Indian by the leg. Though suffering terribly, the brave fellow did not allow a groan or cry to escape him. The bear dragged him from the hut for some distance and then commenced to dig a hole to lay the Indian in and cover him up from the coyotes. After the grave had been dug deep enough the bear (contenting himself with about a pound of flesh from the victim's thigh) moved the body to the hole and covered it up. The Indian managed to keep the earth over his face loose enough to allow him to breathe, and when the bear retired, he crawled out toward the mustang, which was picketed some yards outside of the hut. With great difficulty he mounted, and then rode toward the ranche house. A doctor was sent for, and pronounced the wounds, though severe and painful, not likely to prove fatal. The next day a hunt was organized, and the grizzly was killed in the neighborhood of the spot where he had stowed away his intended meal.

Decline of Reverence for Birth.

Two singular examples of the manner in which reverence for high birth is decreasing in Great Britain have recently been made public. In the first case, at the Warwick County Petty Sessions, two Lords and about a dozen County Magistrates were occupied during nearly a day in deciding upon a complaint made by Lord Conyers against a Mr. Edward Tuckwell, tutor to Mr. Liebort, of Wellesbourne Hall, charging the defendant with having violently assaulted his Lordship. The evidence was contradictory and not particularly interesting; but it appeared that the tutor, having become involved in a quarrel with the Lord, in which each of the parties exhibited decidedly aggressive propensities, wound up the discussion by pummelling his Lordship on the gravelled paths of his own lordly domain, and executing his work so effectually that his Lordship was obliged to use crutches in coming into court to tell his story. And yet it did not appear that any great moral shock had followed this summary way of using a nobleman; but the Court, waiving all distinctions of birth, appeared merely desirous of ascertaining which of the two men had acted the most like a blackguard in order to apportion the blame justly. The other case was worse still. Her Majesty the Queen of England wished to open the roads in the drowsy little town of Richmond on Thames, in order that a water-pipe might be laid from the Crown conduit on Richmond Common to the royal laundry at Kew, and the Town Vestry, as a matter of form, was requested to issue an authorization for the work to be done. But it appears that there was an apprehension that the water supply of the Richmond folks would suffer danger of being injuriously affected by the proposed work; so the Vestry peremptorily refused to grant the required authorization. A request that this decision should be rescinded received still less favor, and Her Majesty was given distinctly to understand that her Richmond subjects were determined to hold to their rights though Her Majesty should never get her clothes washed. So the Queen's washerwomen must go elsewhere for their water, and the Queen finds herself helpless to prevent it.

SEA-SICKNESS.

New Means of Averting the Malady—Mr. Bessemer's Theories Reduced to Practice.

The London *Times*, in its issue of Nov. 11, thus refers to the subject of "the Bessemer ship saloon:" The germ of the principle, it says, lies in the ship's compass and in the suspended cabin lamp; in fact, it has often been suggested that cabin furniture should be similarly suspended, and the idea appears feasible, although really it is not practicable—at least, it would not prevent sea-sickness—for the reason that, although an article of furniture so suspended would enable its occupant to maintain a horizontal position, it would still follow every vertical motion of the vessel. But there is in every vessel when pitching or rolling a neutral axis, or point of no motion, and it occurred to Mr. Bessemer, in thinking out the matter, that by suspending a saloon at a point coincident with this axis, he would attain this desired end. The idea promised well; it needed but one condition to be complied with in practice to insure its success in preventing sea-sickness; that condition was that the equilibrium of the saloon should not be disturbed, or, in other words, that the load should be equally distributed at starting, and that no change in its disposition should be made during the passage. This, of course, meant that no passenger should move from his seat, much less promenade the upper deck, a condition which of itself would be fatal to the adoption of the system. There was also the apprehension that disturbance might arise from the oscillation to which a pendulous body suspended from a body in motion was liable. So that idea was abandoned, but not before Mr. Bessemer had designed a vessel with a suspended circular saloon, 50 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, retained in a horizontal position by means of a heavy counterbalance weight. Pursuing the subject still further, it occurred to Mr. Bessemer that if he could not prevent motion by his method of suspension, he could, at any rate, arrest it, the moment it was set up. To this end he has designed a saloon 70 feet in length, 30 feet in width, and 20 feet in height, carrying on the top a promenade deck at a height of 7 feet above the ordinary deck of the vessel. The points of suspension of this saloon will be in a line with the keel of the vessel, and coincident with the neutral axis of the ship when rolling. The saloon will be well lighted and ventilated, and will be fitted at each end with four principal rooms for ladies and four for gentlemen, which, as well as the promenade deck, will be accessible at all times by means of a broad staircase free from all motion. The governing principle of this suspended saloon consists of a set of powerful hydraulic apparatus connected with the under side of the flooring, and so arranged that as the vessel rolls to either side the pressure or resistance afforded by the water is instantly brought into play, and utilized in checking the motion. There is no doubt that this arrangement could be made automatic, and it probably will be in the course of time, but for the present Mr. Bessemer controls the apparatus by a pair of very sensitive equilibrium valves, actuated by a hand lever. At this lever stands a steersman, who, with a curved spirit-level before him, watches the slightest indication of rolling in the vessel, and in an instant suppresses the least tendency of the saloon to follow the motion of the ship.

It will be seen that, so far, the rolling action of the vessel has been provided against. It may therefore be asked how the effects of pitching are met? In the circular saloon proposed by Mr. Bessemer, both motions were provided against; in the present saloon the effects of rolling only can be prevented. The difficulty of pitching, however, is overcome by increasing the length of the vessel to such an extent as to insure longitudinal stability. The principle of the saloon, in fact, is to be carried out in a steamship which has been specially designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B., for the channel passage. This vessel will be 350 feet long, with a 45 feet deck beam, and 65 feet over her paddle-boxes, and which, when fully loaded, will draw but 7 feet 6 inches of water, thus enabling her to meet the requirements of the present shallow harborage on either side of the channel. The saloon will be placed in the centre of the vessel, a position now generally occupied by the engines, which will be placed fore and aft, and will drive two pairs of paddle-wheels, as the small draft of the vessel will not admit of the use of a screw. She will be propelled by engines of the horse-power nominal, indicating up to 4,600-horse power, and it is expected to attain a speed of twenty miles an hour, which expectation her small immersed area of midship section fully justifies. The vessels will be double-ended, so as to enable them to enter and quit existing harbors, and at each end will be a well-appointed cabin for second-class passengers. At each extremity these ships will have a very low freeboard, so that they may cut through the waves instead of rising to them. This, combined with their great length, peculiar shape, and the distribution of the weights they carry, will render the pitching motion so slight as to be scarcely appreciable in a saloon situated midway of the length of the vessel.

To an engineer the results of the principle propounded by Mr. Bessemer are self-evident; there are, however, others to whom they cannot, of course, be made so clear on paper. In order, therefore, to demonstrate to all the feasibility of his scheme, Mr. Bessemer has constructed a large working model in the grounds of his residence. Model it can hardly be called, either, inasmuch as it is larger than the midship section of one of the Citizen steamboats. The arrangement consists of a twenty-feet length, the hull of a vessel of twenty feet beam, sunk in a brick pit, and carried on a longitudinal axis. Similarly suspended within the representative ship is a cabin measuring sixteen feet by ten feet, beneath the floor of which is the hydraulic arrangement for arresting motion, or, in other words, for locking the cabin. A small square hole in the floor admits the body of the steersman, who sits in front of a double-handled lever working horizontally, and having just beyond it a curved spirit-level surmounted by a graduated scale and a pointer. In the centre of the scale is the zero point, and so long as the cabin preserves a true level the pointer stands at zero. Directly, however, the slightest deviation from the horizontal occurs the pointer will stand either to the right or left of zero, according to the direction of the roll of the cabin. The object of the steersman is, of course, to keep the pointer exactly at zero, and this he easily accomplishes by slightly moving the handle either one way or the other, as may be necessary. An oscillating motion is given to the hull through a crank-shaft worked through toothed gearing by a small engine placed outside the hull. This motion amounts to 14 degrees each way, representing a total roll of 28 degrees, the number of oscillations being ten per minute. It need hardly be pointed out that both the extent and frequency of the roll are much in excess of the average in practice, but, notwithstanding this, the cabin does not indicate a deviation of more than from 1 degree to 1½ degrees from the horizontal. It is, moreover, to be borne in mind that the light structure forming the cabin is very readily influenced by the slightest vibration, and but inadequately represents a saloon weighing many tons, the inertia of which alone would aid its stability.

The Society of Arts, ever on the alert to stimulate invention, and to promote scientific progress, some time since offered its gold medal for the best design for a steamer in which the horrors of the Channel passage should be reduced to a minimum, if not altogether abolished. To this Society, therefore, Mr. Bessemer's invention became an object of direct interest, which led to Mr. Bessemer inviting the Council to witness the working of his model. The invitation was readily accepted, and a number of gentlemen from the Society met on Saturday at Mr. Bessemer's residence and inspected the arrangement. Among them were gentlemen of eminence as practical mechanicians, and others equally eminent in naval matters. After a careful investigation of the model, the opinion was unanimous that the principle was sound, and that it would work out successfully in practice. Perfect as it now appears, it may yet prove capable of even further development. Mr. Bessemer himself, with the spirit of a true artist, states that he by no means believes he has reached perfection in the invention. Even now he sees his way to the automatic governing arrangement by which the services of the steersman may be dispensed with, although he recommends the employment of a steersman in the first instance; and he frankly admits that some other brain than his own may push on the work he has initiated to a higher point than he has attained.

Beacon Light Division, S. of T., will give an oyster supper and social entertainment next Wednesday evening, at Bethel Hall, corner of Lake and Desplaines streets.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Gold sold at 112⅞@112⅞ and closed 112⅝@112⅞. Loans were made at 1 to 6 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were fifty-five millions.

Foreign exchange closed up quiet and steady at 108⅜ to 108½ for prime bankers, 60 and days, 109⅜ for sight.

The United States Treasurer paid out to-day $32,000 account interest and $24,000 in the redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Shipment of specie for the week $1,470,171.

The money market more active this afternoon and call loans were sharp at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold.

The bank statement shows a net gain of $10,051,750 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $2,745,100 above the 25 per cent required.

The Government bond market was unchanged and closed quiet.

State bonds dull and steady.

The stock market ruled quiet to-day. The speculation was unattended by any particular features. At the opening, prices were steady, but Pacific Mail soon showed signs of weakness and sold down from 84¾ to 84⅛. Then the stock advanced in sympathy with the remainder of the list, in which there were slight advances. Rock Island figured prominently in the advance. Toward the close the market was quiet and tame.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sterling, 108⅜.

Coupons, '81	116⅞	Coupons, '67	115¼
5-20s of '62	112⅞	Coupons, '68	115⅛
Coupons, '64	112⅞	New 5s	109⅞
Coupons, '65	112⅝	10-40s	108⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95¼	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	76	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	76½	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	105½	St. Paul pfd	76⅞
W. U. Tel	77⅞	Wabash	70
Quicksilver	47	Wabash pfd	78
Adams Express	92⅝	Fort Wayne	92⅞
Wells Fargo	88	Terre Haute	15
American Express	71⅜	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	79⅛	Chicago & Alton	110⅛
Pacific Mail	84⅛	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	95⅞	O. & M	47
Erie	59⅝	C., C. & C	89⅞
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q	134
Harlem	113⅜	Lake Shore	94⅝
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	35⅜
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	125
Pittsburgh	87	Un. Pacific stocks	37⅞
Northwestern	86	U. P. bonds	88⅜
N. W. pfd	90	Cen. Pacific bonds	100⅛
Rock Island	111⅛	Del., Lac & W	94⅞
N. J. Cen	103	B., H. & Erie	7⅞
St. Paul	54		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s 3d@12s 6d; club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Pork, 56s 6d. Lard, 39s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Pork, 56s.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Consols, 92⅞; account, 92⅞@93. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of '65, 91⅞; do '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 88⅞. Erie, 45.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Rentes, 52f 87c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅛d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000. Breadstuffs steady; red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Pork, 56s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The dry goods market is fairly active for this season, especially with the commission houses, which are placing a large aggregate of goods. Cotton goods have a still further upward tendency. Adriatic and Wachusett browns have again advanced ½c per yard. Appleton A is 14c, and Conestoga AA ticks are up to 15c, and are largely sold ahead. Canton flannels, of low medium grades are sold out of first hands, and are very scarce. Wool flannels and horse blankets are in very light supply. Glazed cambrics are scarce and looking up. Foreign goods are quiet.

Importations for the week are under $1,250,000.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The connection of the undersigned with the business of making Abstracts and Opinions of Title to Real Estate in this city and county closes this day.

The firm of HANDY, SIMMONS & CO., our successors in said business, we desire to commend as in every way thoroughly reliable and competent to conduct the same.

The Abstract Books belonging to us will continue to be kept up under our personal supervision.

CHASE BROTHERS.
SHORTALL & HOARD.
Chicago, Nov. 30, 1872. JONES & SELLERS.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday, Dec. 2, we will receive orders for

Examinations of Title

to Lands in Cook County, at our office, 297, 299, and 299 1-2 West Randolph-st.

Orders will be taken only on blank forms furnished at our office.

HANDY, SIMMONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CHASE BROS., SHORTALL & HOARD, & JONES & SELLERS.

FURS.

TO THE LADIES
AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers,
Will, for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
Retail
Ladies' & Gents' Furs,

Such as SEAL, MINK, &c., at Wholesale Prices. Also, WOLF, LYNX, FOX, and all other kinds of Fancy Robes.

256, 258, 260 & 262 Madison-st.,
Directly opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.
DENTISTS,
181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR

Given in extracting Teeth. No Pain, no Danger.

Extracting Teeth, each	50c
Artificial Teeth, very best	$20 to $25
Cheaper Sets	10 to 15
Solid Gold Fillings	2 to 4
Silver Fillings	1 to 2

Teeth extracted and new ones immediately replaced. Best of city references.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Inness & Binnie is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. Inness being alone authorized to settle for the late firm.
WM. INNESS,
Chicago, Nov. 13, 1872. F. BINNIE.

OPERA GLASSES.

Parisian & Vienna
OPERA GLASSES.

"SOLE AGENCY"
FOR THE CELEBRATED
"PLOESSL"
Opera and Marine Glasses.

MICROSCOPES,
(Becks, Tolles & Co.'s),
Magic Lanterns,
Mathematical Instruments, &c.

J. G. LANGGUTH,
OPTICIAN,
134 STATE-ST.,
CORNER MADISON.

FURNITURE.

RE-OCCUPIED.
THAYER & TOBEY
FURNITURE CO.

Have returned to their OLD QUARTERS,
77, 79 and 81 State-st.,
With a full line of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE
AND
Office Desks.
Factory, 86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph-st.

Furniture

We must and will sell FURNITURE, if LOW PRICES and GOOD GOODS will do it.

N. B.—A full line of FANCY GOODS for the HOLIDAYS.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,
443 & 445 Wabash-av.
42 to 46 Peck-court.

STOVES, &c.

Stoves!
House Furnishing Goods!!

Magee Advance,
Magee Standard,
Illuminator.
Wooden Ware,
Britannia Ware,
Planished Tin Ware,
Toilet Ware.

TILLOTSON BROS. & CO.,
272 & 274 STATE-ST.

Stoves for Christmas!

The new and handsome
RADIANT HOME.
Old and reliable
MORNING GLORY.
Double-bottom Base-heater
SUPERIOR PARLOR.
FIRE IRONS, COAL VASES, all kinds of Housekeeping Goods.
HATCH & BREEZE,
58 West Washington-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

Merker Bros.,
56 South Canal-st.,
Near Madison, up stairs,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
Druggists' Sundries, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
POCKETBOOKS, WALLETS, CIGAR CASES, WALL POCKETS, &c.

Albums, Music Albums, Music Boxes, Work Boxes, Desks, Cigar Stands, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, own importation, CHEAP!

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
STEAM HEATING

By Nason's Improved Tube Radiators. Ornamental or plain coils.
SAM'L L. POPE & CO.,
87 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or to Rent.—Terms Easy.

New two-story house, nicely furnished, in a delightful situation at Highland Park, Ill., 55 minutes' ride from the city. Apply at No. 15 West Randolph-st.

COAL.

WILMINGTON COAL

For sale to dealers by car or ton, on Planing Mill Side Track, southwest corner Polk and Beech-sts.
R. C. BATES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LOWEST PRICES
IN THE MARKET.

Fancy Goods,
Bohemian Glass,
China Toys,
Wax Dolls,
Lava Goods,
Dolls, Etc.

OUR STOCK IS ABUNDANT!
WE ARE RECEIVING MORE DAILY!
AND MUST MAKE ROOM!!!
WE MEAN BUSINESS!!!!

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,
IMPORTERS,
640 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.

Chickering
PIANOS!

A choice stock of the favorite
GRAND SQUARE
Style on hand. Close prices and favorable terms.

REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
81 Sixteenth-st.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL
ARION
PIANOS
AND
Estey Organs!

AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,
211 STATE-ST.
SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
STORY & CAMP.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,
State-st., and Eldridge-court, Chicago.
ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.
TERMS, $3.00 PER DAY.

Permanent boarders for the winter can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates. Also a limited number of table boarders will be taken.

BIGELOW HOUSE,
953 and 955 Wabash-av.,
(NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.)
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY ROOMS
To rent, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single.

WEATHER STRIPS.

Weather Strips.
THE RUBBER
WILL NOT PULL OUT OF THE
Metal Double Rubber Weather Strip

And it is applied outside the window. Agents wanted in city and country.
VALENTINE & CO., General Agents,
184 West Madison-st., cor. Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

CHRISTOPHER CROOKED
IS COMING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.

I shall be pleased to see all my friends and customers of the late firm of Haskins & Wolcott, and all in want of first-class Curtain Goods at lowest prices. Respectfully,
GEO. W. HASKINS.

Diseases of the Eye.

[From the Annual Report of the "Chicago Home of the Friendless."]

"Cases of Diseased Eyes have been frequent, but they have yielded in every instance to the treatment prescribed by Dr. Walker, Oculist, of this city."
DR. WALKER'S Office, 260 West Madison-st.

NOTICE.

I wish to inform the public that I have opened a coal office at No. 93½ Twenty-second-st., near Indiana-av., formerly occupied by Laughlin & Co., where I can fill all orders for coal at lowest market prices, promptly.
JAS. MORRIS.

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

MADAME MOREAU, French Dress and Corset Maker, begs leave to inform her former customers—the ladies of Chicago—that, having returned from Paris, she has opened parlors at 158 Nineteenth-st., near State, where she is prepared to do all work entrusted to her in the latest and most fashionable styles. Perfect fitting French corsets a specialty.
MADAME MOREAU.

L. M. MELANDER,

Formerly of Copelin & Melander, is now making the beautiful Rembrandt Photograph and Porcelain Pictures at
Hall's Studio, 216 West Madison-st.
Bring in the children.

MAGNETIC TREATMENT

given for all diseases, at 148 West Washington-st. Board and lodging furnished to patients at reasonable rates.

ANOTHER NEW CHROMO.

WHY THE HENS DON'T LAY.

A fine, humorous Picture that tells its own story, to be given away to each customer by THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st. and Twenty-second-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LOWEST PRICES

IN THE MARKET.

Fancy Goods,
Bohemian Glass,
China Toys,
Wax Dolls,
Lava Goods,
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OUR STOCK IS ABUNDANT!
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AND MUST MAKE ROOM!!!
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nty-second-st.

HOUSEHOLD FASHIONS.

ing Apparatus—Steam—The Furnace—The Grate—Gas-Grates—Stoves.

Fixtures—Wall-Decorations—Carpets—Oil-Cloths—Wooden Mosaics—Tiles.

dow-Hangings—Lambrequins—Shades—Lace-Curtains—Cornices—Portieres.

winter advances, and we begin to realize truth of Keats' description,

Ah! bitter chill it was;
The owl, with all her feathers, was a-cold,

es upon us the consideration of how we best make a proper provision of artificial ... As women are still among the "outs" the game of elective franchise,—vide Mrs ston,—they are as certainly among the "ins" their position as freeholders or tenants; efore, to the gentler sex particularly does question of how their dwellings shall be ed become one of vital importance. While ling political equality with the man and ther of African persuasion, they might find to discuss a few home questions. As they still vote by proxy, through the politi- prejudice they may be able to instil the minds of the rising generation, atmosphere in which this educational occu- ion is carried on is a matter to be gravely con- ered, inasmuch as upon its purity may depend clearness of their ideas and inculcations. is leads us to the consideration of the differ- methods of heating our houses, and, more rticularly, that which we consider the best.

STEAM-HEAT.

This had grown into favor in this city prior to fire, as a means of properly warming dwell- s; and, since then, it has met with no de- ase in popularity. That it will eventually come one of the modern improvements deem- necessary in the construction of all private or blic buildings, is, we think, beyond a question. proved as the apparatus now is for dwellings, presents so simple a means of diffusing heat an ordinary fire, and, with its automatic at- chment, only requires that cook, waiter, or llion shall feed the flame occasionally, as they uld do in an ordinary grate. The danger is duced to a minimum, and the difference in st might possibly be saved in doctor's bills. Steam may be introduced by direct radiation om coils or a radiator, or indirectly through a gister. Where radiators are used, they may made subservient to floriculture, acting as ttom heat for exotics, and thus our dwellings midwinter be made to blossom like the rose. running one entirely around a bay-window, a lming conservatory may be originated, in ich rare plants, that would shrivel and die in ordinary dry heat, will thrive and blossom per- ctly. Still another reason for its use—and erein lies the essence of the whole matter,—is, that it is worth all Lubin's cosmetics as a beau- tifyer. Especially in these Western cities, where the prairie-winds and general condition of the atmosphere have a withering tendency, spoiling the freshest complexion in a few short years, is it desirable that the indoor atmosphere should qualify the external. This is done by steam-heat, which softens the skin, abates feverish tendencies, and, in a lesser degree, has the same beneficial influence as a vapor bath, rendering the limbs supple, and defying the fingers of Time. Consider this, then, fair ies, and whisper it to the holder of the purse; a word in your ears, he is not a bit more anxious for crowsfeet and the lines Time draws with his implacable fingers, than you are. This, however, only if he is approaching or has passed middle-age. If he is a young man, he will im- agine that he will be an Adonis forever, and so will think

THE FURNACE

good enough. This you must have if the former is denied you, or how will you be able to hire yourself out to Bridget when she makes in- quiries regarding your character and qualifica- tions? How can you answer her when she re- marks, "Ov coorse, mem, ye's have a furnace, and a nagur-man to moind it." She has not learned the advantages of steam yet, or imbibed an idea that it is more "gintale." When she does, landlords will have another question in household economy to think about. Considering, then, the furnace a necessity, eith- er with or without the Ethiopian adjunct, for the necessary engaging of yourself to Bridget and her confreres, be sure that, whichever you may select, it has large water-tanks, which will, to a certain extent, modify the dryness of the air which it diffuses through your house. Have it entirely disconnected with the kitchen, or you may eat your dinner in imagination before you do in reality.

By whichever means your house is heated, either steam or hot air, indispensable to the comfort of your parlor, library, or dining-room is the modern

GRATE.

This consists of but one or two bars, and, for wood, is only a modification of the old fire-places. Gilt, steel, and brass dogs and fenders come for these, and grandmama's andirons are again in demand. Thus, to the luxurious warmth of modern apparatus, we may now add the cheerful glow of burning cedar and crackling hemlock, which delighted our ancestors; while, the poker being at hand, the rising generation may, per- haps, be inducted into the mysteries of "flip,"— a beverage that gladdened the hearts of our pro- genitors. These grates, if properly arranged, will have a small slide, through which all the ashes may be conveyed into a passage leading directly to the cellar. That everyone who cares to cherish the Lares and Penates will hail with joy this chance to gather around a real fire, and not a hole in the wall, or a marble slab, is beyond a doubt. To those who prefer it, the grate can also be used for anthracite or soft coal; and, where the house is not otherwise heated, these no doubt would have the preference.

A nice arrangement for a cool night in sum- mer is the

GAS-GRATE.

This is made to represent either burning wood or coal, and consists of a large number of small gas-jets, which disseminate an amount of heat quite sufficient to make the atmosphere com- fortably warm, and has the merit of always be- ing ready.

And now we have to consider that invention of the enemy, yclept

A STOVE.

This is one of the Protean forms in which the roaring lion goes about in search of his prey. Unimproved, it stood a black image of Despair in our midst, sending forth the dryest of heat, withering each fresh fancy, making the blood feverish, in- ducing fretfulness, recrimination, quarrels, law suits, divorces, and the evil originator of it probably knows what other crimes. Given, a young married couple, intensely in love, a small room, a large, close stove, plenty of anthracite, little or no ventilation, and the result is a fore- gone conclusion, as we think many who come before the Courts to seek a dissolution of the marital tie might testify, if at all of an analytical turn of mind. Stoves, however, have also been modified with the march of improvement, and are now made so as to expose the cheerful glow of the fire, by surrounding the grate or chamber that holds the coal with a circular iron frame- work filled with sheets of isinglass. All, how- ever, should have some arrangement to produce an evaporation of water, and thus add a certain quota of moisture to the air.

Having thus supplied our houses with artifi- cial heat, the next question that presents itself is that of artificial light. In the daytime we are satisfied to receive it in the natural way, prefer- ring, however, to have it transmitted through single sheets of French plate glass, or, if hard- hearted Fortune denies us this, then to have the vitreous agent divided into as few sections as possible. To the resident of American cities, the question of artificial light naturally suggests gas, and the memory of certain objurgative sen- tences usually represented in print by dashes. Bad as it oftimes is, however, gas has many qualities which render it superior to any other medium for diffusing light, and its discussion naturally leads us to the consideration of fash- ionable

GAS-FIXTURES.

Of these, the first that attracts our attention are the tall bronze figures, representing gods and goddesses, heroes and heroines, or grotesque fancies, each bearing a standard light, and in- tended for the noel posts of balustrades. These vary in price, the cheapest costing about $50. They are in verd antique, as are also the chande- liers and sidelights for halls, libraries, and dining- rooms. The finest goods for drawing-rooms are again made in gilt, and an expensive model imi- tates the wax candles that are still used abroad, or, as we were told in our modest search for information, "by the royal aristocracy of England in their private houses."

Wax-candles, no doubt, give a softer light, and one much more flattering to the complexion; but, with a proper adjustment of argand-burners and ground-glass shades, the crude light of gas may be materially softened and its flicker completely subdued. Its cleanliness and availability make it a necessity to the progressive Yankee, as he treads down old traditions in pursuit of newer, better, and more labor-saving forms.

To those who prefer less expensive fixtures than the gilt ones, the most tasteful designs are shown in light bronze. These are furnished with any number of burners, from two to a dozen, or even more. For the usual number of six lights, they cost from $50 to $200; while the lowest price in gilt is about $100. Library-fixtures are arranged with a mechanical contrivance by which they can be raised or lowered at will, and are usually provided with argand chimneys and porcelain shades. The drop-light is of all varieties, from the adjustable brass tube to the portable light, which is usually a bronze figure, like the standards for noel-posts, but of much smaller dimensions.

For those who, from preference, necessity, or a wish to have the means of sudden death at hand, use kerosene, gasoline, and fluids of similar nature, there are a variety of lamps, some of them in very charming and unique designs. The student's lamp is among the best of these, and emits a very steady flame.

FOR WALL DECORATIONS,

we find beautifully-embossed papers in white and very delicate tints. They have the effect of richly-brocaded silks, and are in self-colors, noticeable for the absence of gilt, which has hitherto obtained to so great an extent that one grew unutterably weary of it. These harmonize perfectly with daintily-frescoed ceilings and the finest carpets. For libraries and dining-rooms, dark, heavy tints are shown in tans, greens, and browns. These still have gilt in their embossings, to relieve their sombre hue, and are finished by a broad base, about the height of an ordinary wainscot, which is in colors to match. Borderings are all in rich, dark colors. Ceilings are usually frescoed,—sometimes only a few bright lines relieving the blank white waste; at others, most exquisite paintings, frequently designed to match the Aubusson, Moquette, or Wilton carpets upon the floors, being the embellishment. Libraries and dining-rooms are ornamented in much deeper tints than the other apartments in a house. Very elegant rooms have fluted silk hangings covering the side walls, or heavy brocades in imitation of ancient arras. Whether the latter is a wise revival in these days of temporary insanity, may be a matter of doubt; still, modern Hamlets seem to prefer the pistol to the rapier in their search for rats or other game.

In the selection of household goods, there are perhaps none in which a woman's fancy can find a wider range than in the choice of her

CARPETS.

Those of Oriental manufacture would find but little favor in the eyes of the many, even if their purses admitted of the purchase of these fabrics, so that they are not usually imported, except for special orders. As all the furnishings should correspond, and only the few would then admire, the elegant Aubusson finds greater favor. These carpets are from French looms, and are woven in one piece, to fit the room for which they are intended. They are in the most delicate colors, the ground-work usually being white or pale gray, upon which seem to be thrown graceful bouquets of exquisite flowers, looking as if freshly gathered. The centre is usually a large medallion, frequently of intricate scroll-work, surrounding a large bouquet, or threaded with interlacing vines. The price of one of these for a room twenty-five feet square would be about $800. Almost equal to these in beauty are the French Moquetres. These are in the same line of colors, but are sold by the yard, and do not cost half as much as the Aubussons. These also are woven in medallions, bouquets, and wreaths. A very beautiful one was in a pearl-gray ground with rose-colored and black medallions alternating, filled with bouquets of flowers, while single blossoms looked as if scattered by an idle hand over the intermediate space. Sometimes three and even four breadths are necessary to the perfect exposition of the pattern; but these, of course, can only be used to advantage in very large rooms. Their rich, heavy pile makes them a particular luxurious floor-covering, upon which even the heaviest tread becomes noiseless. The finest qualities retail at $5 a yard in the usual three-quarter width.

Next to these are English Wiltons and fine Axminsters. These are of much shorter pile, but are of the finest wool, showing a very closely woven surface. The colors in them are much darker and brighter, suggesting heavy furniture as a suitable accompaniment; but they are of superior durability, nothing approaching them in their capability of resisting wear and tear. They are imported in Persian patterns, and, in small set figures on mottled grounds, have superseded the traditional green carpet for libraries. They have this advantage, that they permit the use of royal-purple or deep-garnet hangings, and thus give a look of stately grandeur to the room we dedicate to the immortals.

Next in the descending scale are English velvets, followed by English body Brussels. The latter of these is also universally conceded to wear exceedingly well. Tapestry carpets follow; and, of these, the best American are considered equally as good in make as the English, although the latter appear to have a finer selection of patterns. There is but a trifle of difference in price. Three-ply and ingrain complete the variety. The latter range from $1 to $1.60 per yard, and are made in very pretty patterns. With good taste, and a proper conception of the suitability of various household articles, there is no reason why little Mrs. Salary's cottage should not be as charming in its way as Mrs. Midas' elegant mansion.

OIL-CLOTHS

are shown in widths varying from one to twenty-four yards, thus meeting the demands of those who like to use them. They are sold principally for kitchens, and are a useful covering when the floor is pine, and are only rivalled by a hard-wood floor made of narrow planks, and thoroughly varnished. The best India mattings are almost as expensive as the lower-priced carpets, and are only suitable for country-houses. Here, when supplemented by light cane or willow furniture, they have a deliciously cool effect when an August sun is blazing in the sky.

Another floor covering is made of

WOOD IN MOSAIC PATTERNS,

and would seem to be useful for halls. It might also be used to advantage in an invalid's room, where an absence of dust is a desideratum. A square of carpet could be placed over it, covering the centre, and this, with the supplementary rugs, could be easily lifted and shaken, while all superfluous atoms could readily be wiped from the wood-covering with a damp cloth. Heavy carpets absorb so much dust that it is decidedly objectionable to have them swept, especially where the occupant of an apartment is not well enough to leave it during the operation.

We might, in passing, mention the quaint variety of

TILES

which are used for vestibules. They go through the varieties of other goods, being beautiful, unique, and ugly. Halls that are finished in tessellated marble should always have a strip of Wilton-stair carpeting running through the centre during the winter, as, even in our most thoroughly-heated houses, the delicately-slippered foot is apt to feel a chill in leaving the richly-piled carpet of the drawing-room for the cold Mosaic of the hall.

WINDOW-HANGINGS.

Among the heavier of these, we find lambrequins superseding to a great extent full-length drapery. These are made of cretonne, terry, silk, and satin. They are beautifully draped, and elaborately trimmed with upholstery gimps and tassels. Cretonnes are heavy French cotton goods, and are shown in Pompadour shades as well as the brighter chintz colors. They make beautiful valences for bedrooms, not only being used for the *lambrequins de fenetre*, but also as drapery for the *toilette garnie*, the *lambrequin de cheminee*, and the *portiere*. Terrys are used for dining and reception room; while, for the drawing-room, silks or satins are preferred. The library should always have a *lambrequin de cheminee*. This consists of a board shaped like the marble-mantel, and covered with the same material as the window hangings and *portieres*. It is finished with a heavy bullion fringe; while, at the same height as the window-cornices, is placed drapery similar to that which ornaments them. Shades are not so much used as they have been, but, if selected, are usually in one of the new tints of brown or bronze-green. Windows are veiled now by a shade of wrought lace, in which the monogram is frequently introduced as a centre-piece; otherwise, the medallion contains a bouquet of flowers or a Cupid. The curtains are of embroidered lace, and lambrequins of lace are sometimes used, but not as effectively as those of heavier goods. Occasionally, real or hand-made lace curtains are imported, but they are only made to order, as they cost about $6,000 a window, and naturally are not very extensively used. The opposite extreme is Nottingham lace, which is now woven in very handsome patterns, closely imitating the finer qualities. For bedrooms, plain or dotted muslin is preferred for drapery, both for *videaux de fenetre* and the *toilette garnie*. These are edged with puffs or ribbon which must harmonize in color with the lambrequins and the other furnishings, and are finished with fluted ruffles. Cornices are principally made of black walnut, with gilt mouldings or tracings, but should always correspond with the mirror-frames where pier-glasses are used, and are frequently made to join the ornamental work which decorates the mirrors at the top. The most elegant hangings, however, consist of a combination of the long curtain and the lambrequin, in silk, with inside lace curtains and the lace shade. *Portieres* are comfortable additions to a room, preventing a rush of cold air from a suddenly-opened door, or concealing the entrance to an inner room. They are growing in popularity, and supplement the other hangings to a room very acceptably.

THE BOSTON MAN.

Slowly a Boston man
Fried in his store
Where, seeking salvage, he'd
Gained upper-floor;
Singing, "A threnody
Write for me now,
Julia Ward—Julia Ward—
Julia Ward Howe.

Came a Fire Company
Under the sash,
Rearing the ladders there,
Quick as a flash;
Crying, "To rescue thee,
Norwich ascends;
Boston man, Boston man,
Help bring thy friends!"

Poured then the Boston man
Down through the smoke,
O'er where the ladder-end
Casement had broke;
Asking, with dignity,
"Answer me true—
Norwich men, Norwich men,
What would ye do?"

Up spake a Norwich man,
Poised on a rung,
Breaking the sashes in,
Red sparks among,—
"We, by thy city's light,
Come to assist;
Boston man, Boston man,
Give us thy fist!"

Back sprang the Boston man,
Splendidly proud,
Saying, while flames around
Wove him a shroud;
"Outside assistance is
Of him the scorn,
Gentlemen, gentlemen,
Who's Boston born!"

Wildly the Norwich men
Swarmed up amain,
Vainly to rescue him
Seen not again;
And e'en a threnody
Writes for him now
Julia Ward—Julia Ward—
Julia Ward Howe!

—*Orpheus C. Kerr.*

HUMOR.

Belle mettle—A young lady's temper.

—Case of kid-napping—Young goat asleep.

—Why does Dr. Cumming's son resemble a lady recovering from a fainting fit?—Because he's a Cumming, too.

—Query—Need a vender of chessmen be a pawnbroker?

—So fair thou art, I hardly deem'd thee human
But thou has left me, so I know thou'rt woman.

—Old Equestrian: "Well, but you're not the boy I left my horse with!" Boy: "No, sir; I jest spekilated, and bought 'im of t'other boy for six cents!"

—A Washington street boy received a dollar for learning eight hundred Bible verses, and has bought with it a handsome deck of linen-back cards.

—Never have a wooden leg made of oak, because the oak is apt to produce a-corn.

—A carpenter in love is not apt to be as handsome as his sweetheart, because he is almost always a good deal planer.

—A foreign medical journal remarks that the most warlike nation in modern times is vaccination, because it is always in arms.

—Jacksonville, Tenn., young ladies tie up their taper fingers, and when the young gentlemen callers in the evening inquire the cause, blushingly reply: "I burnt them while broiling the beefsteak this morning."

—To a Nautical Correspondent—No, there is no likeness between a diamond neck-pin and Mr. Ashbury's yacht, except, by-the-way, when it is on the breast of a heavy swell.

—An inebriated stranger precipitated himself down the depot stairs, and, on striking the landing, reproachfully apostrophized himself with: "If you'd been a wantin' to come down stairs, why'n thunder didn't you say so, you wooden-headed old fool, an' I'd come with you an' showed you the way."

—A Graceless Child.—Uncle George. "For all that we're going to receive," etc. Tiny Tim. "Now, read *your* plate, Aunt Mary, and see what *that* says!"

—A sympathetic Norwich man stopping in Boston, on learning that to check the fire a great many buildings must be blown up, at once offered to contribute his mother-in-law for the purpose.

—A grave-digger, walking in the streets of Windsor the other day, chanced to turn and notice two doctors walking behind him. He stopped till they passed and then followed on behind them. "And why is this?" said they. "I know my place in the procession," said he.

—M'lle Berdon, a French dressmaker, tired of oppression, plunged into the Seine, with the words: "We have no liberties." When she was promptly pulled out she finished the idea: "They don't even allow us to drown ourselves."

—A rocking-horse in an Indiana avenue family has two yards of red flannel about its neck, and smells strong enough of arnica to knock over an apothecary from the city. The youthful owner cannot go to school because his horse is sick.

—When Shakespeare wrote about patience on a monument, did he refer to doctors' patients? No. How do you know he didn't? Because you always find them under a monument.

—A man died recently at Crestline, Ohio, under circumstances so destitute, that a few rich old curmudgeons in town clubbed together and butchered his hogs for the widow, each one, however taking home a choice tit-bit of pork for thus helping the widow and fatherless in their hour of trouble.

—The Mayor of Boston has issued a proclamation forbidding the use of bustles of newspapers containing maps of the burnt district. He says he wants his fellow-citizens to realize the full extent of their calamity.

—The latest definition of a gentleman is "a man who can put on a clean collar without being conspicuous."

—A gentleman meeting a friend who was wasting away with consumption, exclaimed; "Ah, my dear fellow, how slow you walk!" "Yes," replied the consumptive, "I walk slow, but I'm going fast."

—A young man who went West from Danbury, Conn., a few months ago, has sent only one letter home. It came Friday. It said: "Send me a wig." And his fond parents don't know whether he is scalped or married.

—"Gentlemen, where do you think that beef-steak comes from?" said the landlord, planting his thumbs in his waistcoat arm-holes. "From near the horns," was the quiet reply of one of the boarders. It is singular, but that landlord has not put any conundrum to those boarders since.

—"Well, my child," said a stern father to his little daughter after church, "what do you remember of all the preacher said?" "Nothing," was the timid reply. "Nothing," said he severely; "now, remember, the next time you tell me something he says, or you must stay away from church." The next Sunday she came home, her eyes all excitement, "I remember something," she said. "Ah! very glad of it," replied the father; "what did he say?" "He said," she cried delightedly, "'A collection will now be made.'"

—Here is an anecdote from Mr. Field's "Yesterdays with Authors," too good to be lost: One night when Mr. Fields was touring it with Hawthorne in their native land, they made the acquaintance of a cabin boy, off duty, who was reading a large volume, which proved, on inquiry, to be a commentary on the Bible. When Hawthorne questioned him why he was reading then and there that particular book, he replied, with a knowing wink, "There's consider'ble her'sy in our place, and I'm a-studying-up for 'em!"

The occupants of a room over the study of Professor James Hadly, of Yale College, who died last Thursday, were once interrupted, while boxing and rolling dumb-bells over the floor, by a gentle tap at the door. After the customary "Come in," the door was slowly opened by the old Professor, who said, with a smile, in his peculiar halting way, "Young gentlemen, I would be pleased to see you in my room at any time, but I would rather have you come in through the door than the ceiling."

—Several months ago, a little boy named Seger became interested in the children of the Howard Mission, and determined to do what he could for them. It is not much, apparently, a boy of seven years can accomplish in this direction, but he went to work with a will, saved the pennies given him, ran of errands, and picked up bits of iron and sold them. On Saturday he opened his treasure-box, and found therein two dollars and eighty-three cents, with which he bought a broken-lock pistol, and has twenty-eight cents left. So much for perseverance.—*Danbury News.*

A QUEER STORY.

An Illegitimate Son of the First Napoleon Secluded in the Rocky Mountains.

From the Virginia City Montanian.

Borne on the tidal wave of the great stampede to Alder Gulch in the year 1864, unknown, scarcely seen after arrival, and never mingling with the busy, grasping gold hunters, was an aged Frenchmen who went by the name of Louis Schon. His cold, dark eyes, as he wandered up the gulch to the camp of the gold-seekers, betokened no thirst for the golden fortunes that lay in his pathway; but seemed fixed in sadness on space, as if continually gazing back through the vista of memory to note each step of progress made from unpleasant scenes left behind. Aside from this sad, silent demeanor, there was nothing remarkable in his contour. At that time he was perhaps a man some 55 years old; his once black locks were now thickly sprinkled with the frosts of approaching age, and his step was that of a man of 70, but still presented a certain firmness that spoke of a stalwart form and rugged constitution. His head was deeply set in his shoulders, and a grim scowl continually played over his hard and wrinkled countenance. Dressed like the ordinary pilgrim, among the motley crowd which then thronged the gulch, he created no unusual remark, and his presence was soon almost forgotten. Soon after his arrival he sought a secluded nook on Daylight Gulch, then unprospected, and built himself a cave in the hill, forming its east bank. With what little funds he possessed, he laid in a supply of winter's grub, cut and piled up in front of his unique dwelling a store of wood, and, to our knowledge, did not again visit Alder or Virginia for two years, and was scarcely seen by any one during that time. Accepting the fact that he was a recluse from choice, and too busy to care how he lived, or wish to pry into his secrets, the few who knew of his existence did not visit or annoy him with questions. With the coming of the spring of 1866, he would occasionally find his way down to the bustling camp, buy a few necessaries, and, without interchanging a word more than necessary in making his purchases, again seek his retreat. In this way the old man has lived since the fall of 1864—nearly nine years—maintaining the while the same non-communicative habits as on his first arrival; though he has been at times compelled to ask for credit at the stores, assigning as a reason that he was out of funds at present, but expected money soon. His requests were always made with an air of self independence, and on the least hesitation to grant them he would quickly turn on his heel and stride away in offended dignity. Always failing to pay at the appointed or any other time, he soon began to be looked upon as an object of charity, and the merchants either gave him supplies or charged them to the county. Too proud to ask for alms, he would sometimes, when out of food, wait until a beef had been slaughtered, and then, at midnight, glide from his hut in search of the refuse. We have watched his career with a great deal of interest, and have more than once walked toward his lone habitation for the purpose of unravelling the mystery with which he has surrounded himself, but failed to accomplish our desire until late in the afternoon of Sunday last. Provided with a few dainties and a flask of liquor with which to inspire conversation, we approached his miserable lair. Stopping at the entrance, we accosted him politely, offered our dainties, and taking a seat upon an uncouth chair told him the purpose of our visit. He seemed at first angry, then coldly dignified, and as we were about losing hope of a successful interview, he extended his hand toward us. Tears came to the old man's eyes, and in a quivering voice he said: "I have lived in this hovel nearly nine years, and no human being until you have taken sufficient interest in me to inquire of my past history. I am getting to be an old man, and have often wished that some one (that I could think would believe me) to tell my story—a history of my life. I am a wreck, you see, physically; trouble, despair, a feeling of unappreciation, privation and exposure have added not a little to hurry on a death I feel at any moment may prostrate my palsied frame. What I am now in disposition, I have been from childhood, a recluse, a stoic, a cynic and misanthropist. The nourishment I drew from my mother's breast was pregnant with them all.

"From early childhood these principles were inculcated within me. And when I grew to be a man I cherished them, and enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing that *all men* were hypocrites, false creatures of circumstance—a master that will fit the same person for the pulpit or the gibbet. I hated the world before I left my mother's knee. I am intuitively what I am. I have a story, a strange and curious one, and for forty years have had a secret which was imparted to me by my mother (the Holy Virgin bless her sainted soul) on the night of her death." Here the old man went to the corner of his hut, and after removing a considerable amount of rubbish, produced a small sheet-iron box, some six inches square, and from it took a bundle of yellow, partly decayed papers, and said: "These papers were given me by my mother at the same time the secret was told me, to substantiate the truth of the story of my life. No human being has ever heard from my mouth any part of that story. My reason for keeping it to myself was I knew it would not be believed if told, and I dreaded the thought of being considered an impostor by the human hyenas I so thoroughly detested. But I cannot expect to live much longer; and though Death's, to some, Medusian terrors would have been a welcome visitor to me at any time during my aimless life. I feel now that before spring comes again I will be in another world. So if you wish to hear I will tell you the substance contained in these papers."

We denoted our eagerness to his story, and the old man proceeded in substance as follows:

"At the battle of Aspern, fought the 22d day of May, 1809, between the first Napoleon and the Archduke Charles of Austria, the brilliant and fiery Marshal Lannes was mortally wounded; he was taken from the field to the house of one Wyrock Schon, situated between the village of Essling and the Danube, and about six miles from the latter. Marshal Lannes was the bosom friend and favorite of the Emperor Napoleon, and he visited the dying Marshal at the house spoken of immediately after the battle and before the retreat of the French army. Wyrock Schon had a beautiful daughter, who had just reached the consummate bud of womanhood. Napoleon saw her on his first visit and became enamored with her loveliness, and on the 8th of July following, after the brilliant victory of Wagram, he went again to the house of Schon, ostensibly for the purpose of thanking him for his care of the dead Marshal, but as events will show, for the real purpose of ruining and destroying Schon's innocent and beautiful daughter. She was no peasant girl, nor one of easy virtue; the family was an old and respected one, and traced its escutcheon back as far as could the ancient house of Hapsburg. While at Schon's Napoleon became intimate with Marie, and is it a wonder that the same brilliancy, magnetism, and supernatural powers that had subdued kings and captivated multitudes of soldiers, could not be withstood by poor Marie? No. The daughter of Cæsars succumbed to his demands, countenanced by her Imperial father, and only had the cloak of an unlawful divorce to shield her from the rightful epithet of mistress. To have the great Napoleon for a lover, even though in an unlawful manner, blinded her virtue, and she fell. By promises, commands (as only he could command), and protestations of love, he succeeded in his purpose, and I am the issue.

If you have read of his treatment of Josephine, his treatment of Hortense, as believed by many who knew him best, his treatment of thousands of other women with whom he was surrounded, you cannot disbelieve this story of the treatment of my mother, Marie Schon.

My mother, when Napoleon first met her, was an innocent, confiding girl. She had read of other great men loving below their station, and did not suspect his treachery. The consequence was, when, after the Austrian campaign of 1809, he returned to Paris, and deserted her, she discovered his true purpose and her guilt, a feeling of remorse and shame almost drove her mad. You know during this year it was that he divorced his true and lawful wife, the noble and warm-hearted Josephine, and married Maria Louisa of Austria.

During the winter of 1809-10, my mother discovered herself to be *enceinte*. This added to her melancholy and shame, prevented her from discovering her condition to her father; and in an hour of extreme grief, she fled from home and became—a wanderer. Half crazed and without a purpose, she loitered—a poor, inexperienced girl—through Hungary and Southern Germany for several months, and arrived, she scarcely knew how, in Paris on the 2d day of April, 1810.

Paris was aglow with excitement; every street and every house was ablaze with revelry, and the same words were on every lip—the marriage of Napoleon and Maria Louisa. On this day the nuptial ceremony was celebrated at the Tuileries.

Woman's strategy is wonderful in any emergency, but in the instance I am about to relate, that of my mother seems almost to have been directed by Divinity. She soon discovered the cause of the revelry, and not considering the broad gulf existing between herself and her Imperial seducer, she determined to see him. Procuring a uniform worn by Napoleon's Old Guard, and with other necessary disguises, she made her appearance at the Tuileries. By speaking of incidents at Jena and Austerlitz, she attracted attention, and asked to see the old Commander. Napoleon was notified of the fact of one of his Old Guard being below. Gushing with happiness and satisfaction, and no doubt thinking that noticing one of his old veterans on such an occasion would weigh well with the army, he had Marie brought up. She feigned to have a secret of military importance to communicate, and was given a private audience. At this interview my mother discovered herself to Napoleon and tearfully told him of her condition. He spurned her, told her he knew nothing of her wrongs, and advised her to have the police conduct her to a lying-in hospital. As a matter of course, she was arrested. Quite a stir was created over a reported attempt on the Emperor's life on his nuptial night. She told her simple story, but it was not believed. By some she was called crazy; by others a vile woman. That night, in a prison in the city of Paris, I was born, April 2, 1810, and am, therefore, 62 years and 7 months of age.

This last blow was a severe one; she became aware that it would be worse than folly to continue the story of her *amour* with Napoleon, and never after mentioned it until the night of her death. Her sorrows at the period mentioned were almost unbearable; but she had a child to sustain, and her duty to God and her offspring destroyed all allurements of a suicidal death. She lived for her child alone. After recovering she was released from prison and immediately crossed the channel to England, and for ten years worked at anything and everything that would enable her to support herself and child.

About this period in my history I began to realize my existence, and myself remember all the incidents in my life since then. I remember my mother at that time as a melancholy, dejected, silent, unearthly-appearing woman. We were buffetted about from place to place, eking out a miserable existence; and when I grew older I would ask my mother where we came from, and of the whereabouts of my father. All such questions were answered evasively, which caused me to reason with myself, until at length I concluded I had no father that would own me, and that my mother (Heaven forgive me the thought!) had been a bad woman. This caused me to lose my love and respect for her to a great extent, and also to lose my self-respect and all desire to become more than what I was—an outcast.

So the time passed with her and I until the summer of 1832. In August of that year she was confined to her bed in a miserable hovel on an obscure street in London. On the 12th of the month she told me the story of her life and my own, and giving me these papers to prove its truth, two days after she died. Alone! I buried her; and if, before I was a misanthropist, I was now an arch-hater of all mankind. I loved my mother, but did not love her until she was in the grave—until she did not require my love or assistance. For this I have cursed my existence, and think I deserve the punishment of the damned!

Well, the remainder of my story is soon told. I went from London to Essling, in Austria; found persons who had heard of Wyrock Schon, but none that had known him. He and his wife had died, they said, long years before; and this was all that could be told me about them. I knew if I told my true story I would either be put into an insane asylum or prison; therefore, like my mother, kept it to myself.

From Austria I went to France, and from there to Canada; lived there in the pine forests in much the same manner I do here. I left Canada, after a time; lived in several of the States; stopped a short time at St. Joseph, Mo., and came to Montana in 1864. I don't know why I came here or went to Canada. I am never satisfied in any place. I have always wanted to get away from human beings; it is irksome to have any one about me. I have told you all my story now—I wish you would go away and let me alone. No! I want nothing! and, if you will go away, and not come back any more, or let any one else come back, and let me die in peace, I do not think your conscience will have any cause to trouble you on my account.

SPANISH KINGS AND QUEENS.

In former years, when the Kings of Castile were elected by the Barons, they told the sovereign at his cornation that they who sanctioned it were his equals, and, united, his superiors; and that they conferred upon him the regal power, and promised to obey him, provided he continued to respect their rights; and if he did not, then not. But in 1830 the sovereign was worshipped by his unworthy subjects, men like himself, with a slavishness hardly less base than the reverence paid to the Grand Lama; and the once chivalrous house of Burgundy had degenerated so fearfully that it was remarked by a contemporaneous historian that Charles V. was a warrior and a King, Philip II. a King only, Philip III. and Philip IV. not even Kings, while Charles II. was not even a man. The latter imbecile sovereign was a mere machine, whose every step, word, and action were regulated by an unchangeable system of etiquette, which set at naught volition; and whose appearance, as one may still see in his portrait in Madrid, was that of hopeless idiocy, which was his real character. His costume, also strictly regulated by etiquette, consisting of a rigid black velvet dress, with the huge golilla (ruff) encircling his neck—painfully suggestive of the head of John the Baptist in a charger—strengthens his resemblance to an automaton. The irrational and impious system of King worship was immensely popular, and the Spaniards even committed the impiety of speaking of las dos majestades (the two majesties), coupling the sacred host with their earthly sovereign, and thus adding sacrilege to their national sins. In their most violent revolts the Spaniards never thought of deposing the King; always shouting "*Viva el rey absoluto!*" whether he was a tyrant, a knave, or an idiot. Finally, their manners grew intolerable; political bigotry and fanaticism ruled the kingdom; and irreligion was so universal that assassinations were usually made in churches, even at the hour of the holy sacrifice! Crime remained unpunished, or was condoned; and the proverbial delays of the law were prolonged tenfold.

At the time of my tour Ferdinand VII. had been dead about three years; his infant daughter, Isabel II., was the titular Queen; and her mother, Maria Christina of Naples, third wife of Ferdinand, was Regent of the Kingdom. The old King had reigned with absolute power for more than twenty years over a population of 12,000,000 of Spaniards, who, almost unanimously, had hailed his accession to the throne of the Bourbons, loudly clamoring for the ancient *regime* of despotism. The *vox populi* being in full harmony with the secret wishes of the King, with the concurrence of the army and the armada (navy), he issued a decree annulling every act of the Cortes passed during his captivity in France,—which acts were exceedingly liberal,—and restoring the absolute monarchy. This measure was received with immense enthusiasm. The sight of a whole nation thus debasing itself, and eagerly riveting chains upon its own limbs, is melancholy indeed; but the fact is beyond dispute. This cowardly weakness was particularly lamentable in this instance; for Ferdinand VII. was a weak man, depraved in heart and corrupt in life, with scarcely a redeeming quality. His first wife was his cousin, Maria of Naples—a lovely, gentle, and affectionate Princess; but her brutal husband blighted her life, and she perished, as there is every reason to believe, by poison administered by his hand. He then sought a wife among Napoleon's family; but the Emperor thought he could not recommend for a husband a man who had attempted the life of both his parents, and had murdered his wife; so the offer was declined; and, eight years afterward, Ferdinand married his niece, Maria of Portugal. At the same time, his brother, Don Carlos, wedded a Princess of the same royal house. Ferdinand hated his brother, and desired to shut him out from the succession. In less than one year, the Queen died childless; and, a few months afterward, the King, anxious to secure an heir, took another bride—Maria Amelia of Saxony. Meantime insurrections, executions, imprisonments and misery afflicted poor Spain.

For ten years the Queen endured her husband, and then sank childless into the grave, leaving Ferdinand, a worn-out debauche of 45, imbecile in mind and body, but still haunted by the thought that the sceptre would pass into the hands of the hated Carlos. His last bride was Maria Christiana of Naples, a frivolous girl of 20, without conscience or moral scruples, but gifted with a considerable amount of shrewdness, which fitted her admirably for the palace intrigues in which she became so famous. Almost her first act after marriage was to take as her lover one Munoz, a private soldier in the King's life-guard, a young, handsome, and vigorous man, but of the lowest extraction, manners, and deportment. She lavished wealth and titles upon this person, creating him Duke of Rianzares; and with her friends exulted in the probable success of their scheme to secure an heir to the throne, and thus defeat the pretensions of Carlos. There was only one drawback to this little game, which was that, should the offspring of a Queen prove a female, Carlos would be still the next in succession, under the Salic law, which had prevailed in Spain for 150 years. While all the kingdom anxiously awaited the issue of the accouchment of the Queen, the Carlist party were dismayed by the promulgation of a decree by the King revoking the Salic law, and transmitting the crown to females in default of male heirs.

On the 10th of October, 1830, a daughter—afterwards Isabella II.—was born; and a formidable insurrection having broken out in Madrid, the King repealed his obnoxious decree, but again reaffirmed it after the crisis had passed. There is no doubt that the Queen procured, by her influence over the miserable old monarch, the execution of these several decrees, and even guided his hand in signing them; for Ferdinand was a confirmed invalid, and lived secluded in his palace, entirely under his wife's influence. She thus secured a party in her favor, which she used every means to strengthen, and finally the old King, exhausted by his excesses and sickness, delegated regal authority to his wife as a reward for her wifely care. The two parties of Christiane and Carlos now secretly prepared to appeal to arms; but their preparations were suspended upon the announcement that the Queen was again about to become a mother; for, should the issue be a son, Carlos would have no claim. After a few months of hopes, fears, and doubts on all sides, the Queen gave birth to another daughter—the Infanta Louisa. Finally the old King was called away, and died Sept. 29, 1833. His death-bed was the scene of quarrels, reproaches, and even blows, among his affectionate relations, who departed with malevolence in their hearts to summon their adherents on either side; and the civil war, so long deferred, at last broke out. I frequently saw the Queen Regent and her two daughters, and can vouch for their fine appearance; but, that they had much Bourbon blood in their veins, I presume no one in Madrid could be found so credulous as to maintain, expecting to be believed. The well-known fact that Dona Christina continued to increase her family after the death of Ferdinand VII., and profited by her position to acquire the means of supporting them all handsomely, may be of interest to those who ardently admire royal institutions.

Even from the foregoing meagre statement, it must appear that no nation in history was ever so entirely abandoned to the adoration of senseless eccentricities as was Spain. She appears to be isolated from the rest of the world in thought and feeling, and has been governed by passions and vices apparently most incompatible. In no other country has the monarchical principle of Government obtained so much discredit. For four centuries the Spanish crown has never been worn by an enlightened sovereign devoted to the interests of his people, or deserving any better fate than historic ignominy; yet Spaniards have continued to believe in their rulers, to fight for them, to die for them, and even to prostitute the country for their interests. What will be the end? The answer is, that Spaniards have always been fanatics in politics, and "Espanolismo" has ever been their test of truth. An abandonment of that false standard must precede the intellectual. Until then, liberty will be unknown to her, and progress impossible.—*General Revere.*

ROYAL AND IMPERIAL JOKERS.

Jesting with Kings, particularly uninvited—why, it was as if a swimmer, however experienced, should venture within the smooth but death-bearing current of Niagara, which inevitably carries all within its power over the falls. People have played little teasing jokes with elephants, and when the jokers have forgotten all about it the gravely-majestic beast has put his foot upon the offender, and crushed the humor out of him forever. It has been just so with malice-bearing monarchs, and with courtiers who thought they might joke with them. The incarnation of all such monarchs existed in the person of an African King named Chaka. He was given to joking at others, and woe betide them if they did not burst with ecstacy at the joke; but if a "fellow of infinite humor" happened to cap the royal joke with a better, Chaka broke into hilarity, which he ended by exclaiming, "Cut off that wretch's head; he has made me laugh." The Cæsars must have been almost as dreadfully dangerous men to joke with as Chaka. The great Julius, indeed, after he became great, had no leisure for jesting, but was the object of some popular jokes, which he took with indifference. The guests of Augustus were afraid to "crack a joke" in his presence. They would whisper one to a neighbor, and then turn pale if the Emperor invited them to "speak up." The imperial table was as grand and dull as that of the copper Augustus, Louis XIV., and the Emperor had recourse to merry-andrews, just as the Grand Monarque had to harlequins. But the harlequins of those days were gentlemen and scholars. The grim Tiberius, on the other hand, was remarkably facetious. His delight was to puzzle his learned guests with unanswerable questions, such as, "What was the name of the song the Syrens sang?" and the like. Fancy half a dozen members of the the Society of Antiquaries during with Her Majesty and being gravely asked who built the marble halls the Bohemian girl dreamt she dwelt in? or what was the Christian name of the "Minstrel Boy?" and at what period "Auld Lang Syne" had been young? Nevertheless, Tiberius was a nicer man to deal with than Caligula, all of whose jests were brutally cruel, in words, and oftener in deeds. What a cruel joke was that when, having nothing on but the linen apron of a victim-slayer, he raised the mallet, and, instead of slaying the beast, knocked out the brains of the sacrificing priest! Claudius was too huge a feeder to have appetite for wit; but he would have eaten the whole beast that his predecessor should have killed. Yet Claudius, half beast, himself, had a good deal of the scholar in him; as Nero had, who loved science, admired art, was mildly witty, and therewith as savage as an insane hyena. We must except the occasions of his visiting the theatre, when he sat in an upper seat, and found delight in flinging nuts down upon the bald head of the prætor below. That official was as proud of the attention as if every nut had been an especial honor. Joyless Galba had none of the Neroic fun in him. But though not mirthful himself, Galba could smile when he heard the popular slang name, in allusion to his flat nose, "Simius." His successor, Otho, was just such a wit as a man might be expected to be who washed his face in asses' milk. If witty men went away from him feeling dull and heavy, it was the result of their exchanging ideas with their imperial master. He had his wit at second hand, as Vitellius had, who got his jokes from a stage-player and charioteer, in more modern times, when Astley's was in its glory, and the clown of the ring a joker that people went to listen to, that circus clown got his jokes, not from his own brains, but from the Westminster boys. Jokes used to be made at Westminster as they now are at the Stock Exchange, where fresh batches are served each morning, like hot rolls. But to return to the Cæsars. Perhaps Vespasian was a greater joker than any of them, but his jokes were often broad and scurrilous. Titus was rather gracious than given to jesting, though he enjoyed one sorry joke, in promising to every suitor that his request should be granted. They went away radiant. "Every one," he said, "ought to depart joyfully from the presence of his Prince;" and then, "the delight of mankind" thought no more of his promise. The chief recreation of the gloomy Domitian was in playing dice; but he always won. Every antagonist knew what the joke would cost him if he beat the Emperor. Altogether, those twelve Cæsars were men compounded of the most opposite qualities, with a small modicum of what is called wit among the whole of them. Out of all those who followed, one alone, Hadrian, made a standing and sterling joke—a joke which has descended to us and added a slang phrase to our vulgar tongue. To "scrape acquaintance comes to us from Hadrian. He was at the public baths one day, when he saw one of his veteran soldiers scraping his body with a tile. That was such poor luxury that Hadrian ordered that his old comrade should be supplied with more suitable cleansing materials, and also with money. On a subsequent occasion, when the Emperor again went to the bath, the spectacle before him was highly amusing. A score of old soldiers who had fought under Hadrian were standing in the water, and each was currying himself with a tile and wincing at the self-inflicted rubbing. The Emperor perfectly understood what he saw and what was the purpose of the sight. "Ha! ha!" he exclaimed, "you had better scrape one another, my good fellows!" He added, "You certainly shall not scrape acquaintance with me!"—*Temple Bar.*

A Cat's Dream.

Animals, especially the dog, cat, and parrot, often indulge in the luxury of dreams. A correspondent of *Land and Water* tells the following anecdote of a cat:

"She was very still, and appeared to be fast asleep, when suddenly she sprang into the middle of the room, where she fixed her feet on a limited spot on the floor, to which also her nose was applied, as if closely grasping something she held in her claws. This continued for a short time, when the nose was gently raised, and the visible attention was directed to the feet, which still continued their grasp; but after a time one of them was gradually removed, and then the other, at which puss appeared greatly at a loss to imagine whither the imaginary object could have gone, so as to escape her grasp. She looked in various directions along the floor, with a foolish face of confusion; and then again her attention was directed to the spot on which the feet were first closely pressed, as if to examine closely whether the presumed escape had been by sinking through the floor; and when this seemed unsatisfactory, the disappointed animal, now widely awake, retired slowly from the spot; but she returned more than once to re-examine the place, as if she found it impossible to comprehend how an object she had so plainly seen and grasped should have sunk into nothing. Many minutes elapsed before the cat appeared to be reconciled to the conviction that what had been a dream was not in truth a reality."

DELUDED CLAIMANTS.

In all times there have been persons convinced that they are entitled to great estates if their claims to the same could only be properly prosecuted; and a bogus association, calling itself the "Heir-at-Law Society," was, some twenty years ago, started in London. In this country there are, Heaven knows how many! deluded beings in search of the necessary evidence to convince the courts that they are entitled to the alleged vast property of Sir Francis Drake; while in England, about every two years, there is a prodigious excitement relative to an enormous estate which, we believe, has some foundation in fact, and is said to have been accumulating since the death of one Jennings, about a century ago.

Two clever London rogues, Hobbs and Trevor, one of whom has been bred to the law, determined to build their fortunes on this common vein of human credulity. Having ascertained that there were various persons in the manufacturing district known as "the black country," in Staffordshire, having claims to extensive estates, they concluded that this would prove a suitable field for their operations, and forthwith entered upon the fraudulent campaign.

They succeeded so well in their preliminary proceedings that, on the 14th of July, 1870, no fewer than fifty persons interested in one of these claims met at a hotel at Wolverhampton, to decide upon the course to be taken.

Mr. Hobbs took the chair, and made a most interesting statement. It must be premised that a short time previously the Queen, who has shown a special interest in "the black country," had paid it a visit, and the fact was further well known that it was specially at the request of Her Majesty, who may have heard that the morals of the district might be improved, that Bishop Selwyn accepted the charge of the diocese in which this part of England is situated. Mr. Hobbs, a gentleman of ingenious resources, determined to turn this point to account. He stated, in "a feeling address," that not only had he been despatched by the Lord Chancellor to regain the money of which poor people had been dispossessed, but also that the Queen herself, since Her Majesty's visit to Wolverhampton, had felt deeply interested on behalf of the poor there, and had caused the Lord Chancellor to instruct him to go down into that part of her dominions and do whatever was necessary to get their property restored. The meeting would, therefore, see that he was armed with considerable authority. Although he was "a solicitor, connected officially with the Court of Chancery, and also with the Government, the suit would not, of course, be instituted without money." One hundred pounds was required wherewith to start the case. As there were numerous families represented, he suggested that every person should contribute £1, of which a part would be received by himself and part by his "clerk." One claimant had gone to the meeting with one hundred pounds in his bag, and so great was his enthusiasm that, holding it up, he called out: "There is the one hundred pounds to start with!" Hobbs, however, declined the offer, saying there must be "equality." Money was subscribed, and a second meeting held. In all about sixty pounds was paid in this matter.

In another case the prisoners were charged with defrauding John Bullock, a retired collier, who had advanced to Hobbs four hundred pounds to pursue the claim made by some persons named Stanton to an estate scattered throughout Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Salop. Bullock deposed that the Stantons believed themselves to be the heirs to the estate, and they had employed Hobbs to get it for them. Hobbs was down in the neighborhood representing himself as a solicitor from the Court of Chancery, and, like the great Mr. Solomon Pell, intimate with the Lord Chancellor, and that was the reason why he went to him. When he went he said: "Now, Mr. Hobbs, if you think it is their property, get it; but, if it is not, abandon it. Don't take anybody in." Hobbs told him that he was satisfied that the property was theirs, and he was sure he could get it for them. He should require two hundred and fifty pounds to start the case, and fifty pounds down to pay the counsel and the court fees. Bullock gave him fifty pounds, and asked him to be faithful to the poor people. Hobbs put his hand into his, clasped it, and swore that he would be faithful, and that he was sure he could get them the property, of which there was twenty thousand pounds already in the Bank of England. Whenever money was wanted, the Stantons and Bullock were summoned to meetings at the White Lion, Bilston. Upon those occasions Hobbs and Trevor represented that the action was going on right and well. Bullock was buoyed up from time to time by statements of this kind, according as money was wanted. Contributions were stimulated by statements on the part of Hobbs, such as that he could get £100,000 as a bribe on the other side if he would abandon the Stantons, but he declined to be other than faithful to them.

At the close of the examination neither Hobbs nor Trevor had any questions to put to the witnesses, nor any statement to make why they should not be committed. The stipendiary informed them that they would be committed for trial for defrauding Thacker and Bullock, and would be remanded for examination in other cases relating to "the Jennings property," at Birmingham, in which one person alone is said to have been defrauded of one thousand pounds.

The result of inquiry is, to furnish one more instance of the case with which the ignorant can be imposed upon. Here was a densely-populated district, with, no doubt, its fair share of attorneys, clergy and other people of intelligence, who should surely have known that the Court of Chancery was not in the habit of thus prosecuting inquiries; yet public meetings are held in the principal town of the district, thousands of dollars subscribed, and it is not until these poor people have been coolly plundered for two years that doubts arose about their fleecers, which at length procured their arrest. When, some years ago, a well-known London solicitor proved a rogue and absconded, one of his clients thought it was high time to go down and "see that valuable suburban property," on the mortgage of which he had advanced such a handsome sum. Strange to say, no one in the district seemed ever to have heard of the handsome crescent in question; and when at length he found himself in a deserted brick-field, and learned, beyond a doubt, that this was all the security that appertained to him, he fairly burst out laughing at the successful manner with which he had been utterly gammoned.

It is to be hoped that some of Messrs. Hobbs & Trevor's victims may be able to meet their trouble with similar *sang-froid*; but such rogueries are apt to be a very sad and serious affair to poor people.—*Appletons' Weekly.*

CONTRAST.

The exquisite charm of Spring's first ringing laughter
We measure only by the Winter's gloom;
The wailing winds, the whirling snows, make room
In our half-frozen hearts for sunshine after!
If every morn were fair, and all days golden,
And only emerald turf our footsteps trod,
Our sated souls would tire of velvet sod,
Our eyes in spells of snow-capped peaks be holden!
We gauge the flow'ret's beauty by the mould
That lies so long and dark its sweetness over;
As absence makes his rapture for the lover
Who sees no light till he fond eyes behold.
So God be praised for wintry blasts and snows,
That end their lessons when the violet blows!

Effect of London Water Upon the Denizens of an Aquarium.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The managers of the Crystal Palace Aquarium had, it appears, till lately been almost as unsuccessful in their fresh water tanks as they were successful with their marine aquarium. As the same amount of skill and care was brought to bear upon the one as upon the other, and as the management of fresh water fishes and aquatic animals is much less difficult than that of the inhabitants of the sea, this great mortality was a source of surprise as well as of annoyance. The reason of it, however, has been ascertained and will be obviated. But the discovery suggests considerations of no small interest to a large part of our London population. The Directors of the aquarium had unsuspectingly supposed that water which is considered to be pure enough for us to drink would be pure enough for fishes, water beetles and such small fry to live in. They filled their tanks with the water supplied by the London company, and as that water is always infected with recent sewage the creatures were poisoned by it and died. The human frame is capable of withstanding stronger doses of poison, and only a certain proportion of the population sicken from the use of this water, while, except during hot weather and in cholera seasons, probably only a small percentage die.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, December 1, 1872.

THE ABSTRACT BOOKS.

The letter of Mr. Steele, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, was a timely response to the question, "What is it that the county proposes to buy from the owners of the abstract books?" Mr. Steele states a fact which will enlighten thousands of persons who have had rather confused notions of what these books contain. The general impression has been, that when a man applied for an abstract of title, the paper he received was a transcript of the entries in the books of the several establishments; but this is not the fact. These entries are mere minutes, in which they state that on a certain date A conveyed to B certain land for a certain sum, as by deed recorded on certain pages of the public records. When an abstract is asked for, the entries enabled the abstract-maker to refer to the original record, and furnish therefrom the papers known as abstracts. So far as these several firms have retained and now have copies of the abstracts furnished their customers, such copies have considerable value, but the other entries, which are merely references to public records which no longer exist, have but an inconsiderable value. They show but in very few cases any of the minute particulars of the conveyances to which they refer, and are neither evidence themselves nor do they tend to establish any facts.

This fact is of the greatest importance. There are probably in this city, held by various persons, abstracts showing the titles to nearly every foot of land in the county. The owners of these papers will gladly consent to have these papers recorded. All the banks, insurance companies, and all other institutions which loaned money on real estate, have complete abstracts of title down to the fire. Each one of these abstracts embraces not only the chain of title to the particular land then held by the owner of the abstract, but to large amounts of other land. Nearly all the large owners of real estate have complete abstracts, not only of the title to the land they now own, but to all they have ever owned. If the county will make provision for recording all these papers free of expense to the owners, there will, within a very few months, be upon record as full and as complete a chain of title to all the property in the city and county as can possibly be shown by all the books of all the abstract men. To record these papers will not cost 10 per cent of the price demanded by the abstract men for their books. Thousands of citizens have, moreover, their original deeds, or certified copies of deeds, and all these may be recorded, and all will tend to make a record of greater value than can be had by the recording of all the books and papers of the abstract men. If the County Commissioners will invite this action by the holders of these abstracts, and provide for their recording at the public expense, we are confident there will be an immediate and general response.

THE POLITICAL RELICS OF THE REBELLION.

Whether the President in his message will repeat his former recommendations in favor of a general amnesty, or the removal of all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, has ceased, in one sense, to be of any importance, because the number to which such act will now apply is very small. After the Cincinnati Convention, and just before the adjournment of Congress, a bill was passed removing political disabilities from all except "Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of Departments and foreign Ministers of the United States." This language was considered ambiguous at the time, but the proper construction unquestionably retains under disability all those who were in the military or judicial service in 1860-1, and who left the same to take part in the Rebellion.

The number of persons belonging to these classes now living has been greatly reduced by death, and of the survivors but few, if any, have political aspirations. A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* furnishes a list of the exceptions. In the list of disfranchised Senators are Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, always a retiring man, now of an advanced age, and C. C. Clay, who has long been a victim of bad health, and who lives in retirement in his State. Robert W. Johnson, of Arkansas, has abandoned politics, and is practising law at Washington City. Yulee and Mallory, of Florida, have never taken any part in politics since the war; the former is President of a small railroad in Florida, and the other is practising law at Pensacola. Iverson, of Georgia, is now a very old man, and has not been heard of; and, while Toombs is as great a roarer as ever, and still refuses to surrender, he has no following in Georgia, where a new generation has come to voting age since he was a great man. Of the Louisiana Senators, Slidell is dead, and Benjamin has become naturalized as a citizen of Great Britain, and is practising law in London.

Jeff. Davis is President of the South Carolina Life Insurance Company, and the salary is his only income. He is not an aspirant for political honors under any State or the Federal Government. His ambition is to live as the President of the defunct Confederacy. Albert G. Brown, the other Senator from Mississippi, has been earnest in his efforts to reconcile the white and negro populations of the State, but has no political aspirations. Hammond, of South Carolina,—the author of the famous "Mudsill" epithet,—is dead; Chesnut, the other Senator, is living. Nicholson, of Tennessee, has already been pardoned, and is now Chief Justice of Tennessee. Trusten Polk, of Missouri, is living quietly in that State. Wigfall, of Texas, is practising law. Mason, of Virginia, is dead. Hunter, of the same State, is living, but has no political ambition. This completes the list of Senators, showing only fifteen living, one of whom resides in England.

J. C. Breckinridge is the only member of the Thirty-Seventh Congress who is disfranchised.

Of the Representatives who are yet under disabilities, the list is comparatively small. The following is stated to be a full enumeration of them:

J. L. Pugh, David Clopton, George S. Houston, J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama; Charles L. Scott, of California, now of Alabama; George S. Hawkins, of Florida; Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia; L. Q. C. Lamar, O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi; W. N. H. Smith, Burton Craige, of North Carolina; John McQueen, William Porcher Miles, M. L. Bonham, of South Carolina; John H. Regan, of Texas; Thomas S. Bocock, S. F. Leake, ex-Governor William Smith, R. A. Pryor, H. N. Edmonson, of Virginia.

There is but one ex-Judicial officer now disfranchised, John A. Campbell, formerly of the Supreme Court, and who is now practising law in New Orleans.

Of the army officers, the following list is said to contain all the disfranchised:

General Samuel Cooper, former Adjutant General of the United States army, now living, in his old age, near Alexandria, Va.; General Jo. Johnston, now agent of various insurance companies, at Savannah, Ga.; General Beauregard, now engaged in business at New Orleans; General Sam. Jones, late a resident of Louisville, now Professor at Oakland, Cal.; General Gustavus W. Smith, of Frankfort, Ky.; General Hood, formerly of Texas; General B. S. Ewell; General D. H. Hill, who led the North Carolinians; General G. W. Custis Lee, son to Robert Lee, and President of Washington and Lee University, Va.; General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; General W. H. F. Lee, President of the Virginia State Agricultural Society; Colonel Larkin Smith, of Georgia; Colonel L. B. Northrup, ex-Commissary General of the Confederacy; now farming near Charlottesville, Va.; Professor M. F. Maury, Professor at Lexington, Va.; Captain Brooke, the inventor of the system of deep-sea soundings; General H. R. Jackson, of Georgia, former Minister to Austria; and lastly, General William Preston, of Kentucky, former Minister at Madrid.

It will be seen that the list thus given does not exceed 100 names, and most of them are now men of advanced age, and have probably had their ambition fully satisfied. The act of Congress in June last, it is estimated, restored to political rights over 100,000 persons, leaving but these 100 or less under the ban. These 100,000 rebels were released on the eve of the great election, but in no instance was the public peace disturbed or liberty endangered. But few, if indeed even one of them, sought an election to any office, State or National. It is extremely doubtful if any considerable number of them voted. The country sustained the shock and no evil consequences resulted. Having now pardoned nearly every man concerned in the Rebellion, it is a question whether the National grace would not be more magnanimous if these few men were included.

THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Some days since THE TRIBUNE contained a reference to a public meeting that had been called in Montreal to consider the problem of domestic service. This meeting was held under the auspices of the Protestant clergymen of the city, and the large attendance indicated that the question under consideration presented as many difficulties in Canada as in the various cities of the United States. The speech-making was given over mainly to the clergymen who were present, and it is consequently not surprising to find the newspapers speaking of the occasion as developing too great a tendency to sentimentalism, and too great an ignorance of the practical difficulty. If there is any one thing of which a professional man is likely to be more ignorant than of all else, it is the question of domestic service. However, the practical difficulties are so great, and the possible remedies so nearly impossible of application, that the charge of theorizing, speculating, and sentimentalizing could probably be made against any assembly of persons who should undertake to dispose of the problem.

The discussion was divided into two parts,—the first considering the subject of family training, with a view to meet the exigencies of the social horror known as "servant-galism," and the second regarding the moral elevation of servants. In the first case, Rev. Dr. Cardner, with a delightful and enviable ignorance of the real troubles, suggested that a department should be established in existing schools, and other schools especially founded, for instruction is the domestic virtue of good cooking. We can imagine the Rev. Dr. Cardner to be a jolly old English gentleman, given to rich and juicy joints, plum puddings, and trimmings to correspond. It would be very nice to have regularly-educated cooks, though we imagine that the experience of the kitchen would produce them much sooner than the theories of the school-room. But even in such case, others would be puzzled, as much as the Rev. Doctor, to tell how poor girls, who are obliged to leave home and work out on account of their poverty, would manage to take the necessary schooling; nor how the middle-classes, even well-to-do, as the world goes, could afford to pay the prices of skilled labor when they are already complaining of the demands which the unskilled general work girl makes upon them. Fortunately, all the suggestions of relief were not so far out of the way. One gentleman very sensibly maintained that the proper mode of training should begin with the family and not the domestics. If female servants were not called upon to do more than woman's work; if they were not expected to leave their legitimate cooking or ironing to wait upon the young ladies of the house; if they were not subjected to the more rigid discipline as to their company and hours than they would endure at school; if they were not expected to work night and day, rising early to carry coal and build fires, and staying up late to finish work that proved to be too much for one day,—it is not probable that there would be the same number of desertions without warning of which there is such general complaint. The remedy for all this is not any change among domestic servants, who are no better nor worse than humans, but a change in the habits of the mistresses who expect too much of them. It is not probable that servants would have commenced to make a demand for certain nights out if mistresses had not begun to demand that they should never go out at all. The misfortune which makes it necessary for one woman to work in the kitchen instead of playing in the parlor should not be made to deprive her of every comfort and enjoyment in life. Yet a visit to friends or from friends, getting married, wearing out, becoming rich, or even dying, is regarded as a personal injury by mistresses, when it comes to servant-girls.

One lady in the Montreal meeting suggested that mistresses should take more pains with their servants, instructing them in household duties of which they were ignorant; and another was of the opinion that contracts should be made for a longer term, and that the mistresses should take advantage of this to render their homes dearer and more permanent to their domestics. These suggestions were the most practical of the conference. So long as new and more desirable avocations are opening to women, it is not to be hoped that they will adhere to the drudgery of domestic service. Yet homes might be made so pleasant for them that they would prefer any reasonable amount of housework to needle service or factory life. It is also too much to expect that girls can step out from the lower order of social life, where poverty has deprived them of experience in good cooking and fine laundry-work, and immediately satisfy a family table or a domestic *lingerie*, where the tastes are above the means for employing first-class labor at high prices. Ladies must instruct and help their servants. If the answer be that, as soon as they are instructed, they abandon you, the inference is that their places have not been so pleasant as they might have been, for sensible girls will scarcely give up a good home for one of which they know nothing. There is undoubtedly a mania for change among large numbers of domestics, but it is only the counterpart of a similar mania among mistresses, many of whom contract a habit, which grows upon them, of changing servants whenever they can, and most of whom constantly think that they might do better.

Other phases of the domestic question were presented. One was the moral and religious elevation of the servants; but as the employers are largely Protestant and the employed largely Catholic, it is as well that the former should assume no further responsibility in this regard than that of showing a good example in Christian character and general amiability. The purpose of establishing a uniform rate of wages was proposed, but without any action. The proposition is entirely impractical, as sensible people who can afford it will never permit a small difference in price to deprive them of home comforts. Prices are regulated by skill, industry, and devotion, and always will be, in spite of arbitrary tariffs. The meeting adjourned, as most meetings of this kind will be apt to do, without having decided upon any plan of improvement. We are inclined to think that the problem of domestic service is one which every lady will have to settle for herself. A general system of "characters" or "recommendation," such as prevail in England, would be of service to all employers, who would take pains to insist upon them and to test their validity. For the rest, we are inclined to believe that those ladies who are spoken of as "so lucky in their help" understand the solution of the problem much better than any general conference could determine it; and we suspect that it consists in knowing when they have a good girl and how to keep her.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH.

Dio Lewis, whose writings on bodiculture, if they are not very profound, have, at least, the merit of brevity and good sense, calls the attention of the public, in "To-Day," to the prevailing fallacy that strength is a synonym for health. He knows intelligent persons who really believe that you may determine the comparative health of two men by measuring their arms. The man whose arm measures twelve inches is twice as healthy as he whose arm measures but six. "This strange and thoughtless misapprehension," he says, "has given rise to nearly all the mistakes thus far made in the physical-culture movement. I have a friend who can lift nine hundred pounds, and yet is an habitual sufferer from torpid liver, rheumatism, and low spirits. The cartmen of our cities, who are our strongest men, are far from being the healthiest class, as physicians will testify. On the contrary, I have many friends who would stagger under three hundred pounds, that are in capital trim."

These truths seem so obvious, when thus stated and illustrated, as hardly to rise above commonplace. Why, then, repeat them? Because, by the vast majority of "health-lifters," gymnasium-frequenters, and would-be athletes, they are either unknown or practically ignored. Every pale, sickly, pigmy-limbed man wants to be physically strong; to be a Hercules, a son of Anak, at least a small Heenan, is absolutely essential, he thinks, to the enjoyment of perfect health. If he cannot expect to lift a ton, or to walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours, he must, at least, be able to take a daily "constitutional" of five miles and back, or to raise five hundred pounds without bursting a blood-vessel. But what is the meaning of the word "strong?" From the glibness with which some men parrot the term, one would suppose that nothing is easier than to define it,—that the proposition that a man is very strong is as simple as the proposition that he is six feet high. The truth is, however, that the word is ambiguous,—that under its seeming unity there lurks a real dualism of meaning, as a few facts will show.

In the first place, one of the most obvious tests of strength is the power of exertion. But great power of exertion may co-exist with extreme delicacy of organism, and even with organic disease. Napoleon, who slept four hours and was on horseback twenty,—who toiled so terribly that he half-killed his secretaries,—underwent fatigues that would have broken down nine out of ten "strong" men; yet his digestion was always delicate and easily deranged, and he died of an hereditary organic disease at the age of 55. Julius Cæsar was not what is popularly called a "strong" man; yet he was a prodigy of exertion and endurance. Again; it is a striking fact that great power of exertion in one direction does not always imply its existence in another. There are hundreds of men who can perform tasks that severely tax the muscles, and endure with impunity all kinds of exposure and hardship, who collapse under a continuous and severe strain upon the eyes, the brain, and the nerves; and the converse is as often seen. Dr. Elam, the author of that deeply-interesting work, "A Physician's Problems," tells us that not long ago a friend reviewed with him the names of six or eight upper wranglers at the English Universities for the last twenty years, and that, with *very* few exceptions, these and nearly all the "double fist" men were alive and well; while, on the other hand, on reviewing the history of two boats' crews of picked men, of whom they had full and accurate information, they found that not one of them was alive. Surely, such havoc as this was never found among mental athletes.

Look at the amount of work which that dwarf, hunchback, and invalid, Alexander Pope, contrived to perform! When he got up in the morning, he had to be sewed up in stiff canvass stays, without which he could not stand erect. His thin body was wrapped in fur and flannel, and his meagre, spectral legs required three pairs of stockings to give them a respectable look. Almost literally a pigmy in size, he was so deformed that his life was one long disease. Look at brave Samuel Johnson, so feeble as a child that the physician said he never knew another raised with such difficulty,—struggling all his life with a severe scrofulous disorder, that twisted his body into strange contortions,—and with a constitutional melancholy and hypochondria, "a vile melancholy," that kept him, as he said, "mad half his life, or, at least, not sober,"—so languid at times that he could hardly tell the hour on the clock, and yet, with one pair of hands and one brain, doing the work of an academy! See, again, the giant labors performed by Channing, with his frail, clayey tabernacle; and note the vast amount of writing and other useful labor performed by those physical ghosts of men, Professor Goddard, of Brown University, and the late Professor Hadley, of Yale! Need we add to these the cases of Torstenson, the Swedish General, who, afflicted with gout, had to be borne on a litter, yet by the rapidity of his movements astonished Europe,—or that of General Wolfe, who, though the seeds of several fatal diseases were laid in his constitution from infancy, yet wrested from the French the Gibraltar of America?

But, some one will ask, has that spectral-looking lawyer, or that statesman, who apparently performs such prodigies of labor,—that pale, lean man with a face like parchment, and nothing on his bones,—a constitution? We answer in the words of the London *Times* to a similar query some years ago,—"Yes, he has; he has a working constitution, and a ten times better one than you, my good friend, with your ruddy face and strong, muscular frame. You *look*, indeed, the very picture of health, but you have, in reality, only a sporting constitution, not a *working* one. You do very well for the open air, and get on tolerably well with fine, healthy exercise, and no strain on your brain. But try close air for a week,—try confinement, with heaps of confused papers and books of reference, blue books, law books, or books of reference to get through, and therefrom extract liquid and transparent results, and you will find yourself knocked up and fainting, when the pale, lean man is—if not "as fresh as a daisy," which he never is,-being of the perpetually cadaverous type,—at least as unaffected as a bit of leather, and not showing the smallest sign of giving way. There are two sorts of good constitutions,—good idle constitutions, and good working ones."

Another test of strength is the power of enduring hardship, touching which we see repeated the paradox we have already noted. Far from being associated invariably with great muscular force, this power is often found in union with extreme delicacy of organization. Who, in catastrophes and seasons of great peril, has not seen frail, delicate women, who would scream and almost faint at the sight of a mouse, bear up under toils, perils, and sufferings which would kill the stoutest men? Who has forgotten the lignum-vitæ toughness of Dr. Kane? Though a sailor by profession, he never went to sea without suffering from seasickness; he had a heart-disease and a chronic rheumatism; yet he had a vitality,—an iron endurance,—which enabled him to go through sufferings in the Arctic Seas under which big, burly sailors, and other men specially trained to endure such hardships, sank into the grave. William III., of England, was not a strong man, nor was Luxemburg, his fiery opponent in the Netherlands; yet it is doubtful whether among the 200,000 men whom they commanded, there was one with greater power of endurance than that of the hunchbacked dwarf that led the hosts of France, or that of the asthmatic skeleton that led the hosts of England.

Among the tests of strength longevity must be considered one; and here we are confronted by facts that make the explanation of "strength" still more difficult. Had we space, we could cite the names of numerous thinkers, than whom none have ever exerted a greater influence upon literature, history, and philosophy, who lived to the average age of 90 years. Yet many of them, it is well known, were prodigious workers and voluminous authors, and not a few of them, there is reason to believe, would be regarded by our modern physical-culture men as weaklings. Ascertain the united ages of twenty-five of the most eminent farmers the world has seen, and is it probable that the sum total would amount, as in the case of these thinkers, to twenty-two hundred and fifty years?

It is customary, where a seemingly feeble man, tortured with disease, shows a durability or toughness which an athletic man lacks, outliving and outworking him, to explain the mystery by saying that the former has "a better constitution" than the latter. But does this solve the riddle? Evidently not. It simply gives it another name. What is that thing which we, for convenience, or to hide our ignorance, call "constitution," which may be constantly impaired, but has the ability to withstand so many shocks? It has been well observed by a thoughtful writer that "a table would not be called strong if two of its legs were cracked and several of its joints loose, however tough might be its materials, and however good its original workmanship. But if the table showed a power of holding together and recovering itself, notwithstanding every sort of rough usage, it might well be called strong, though it was ultimately broken up; and its strength might not unnaturally be measured by the quantity of ill-usage which it survived. It is precisely in *this power of self-repair* that the difference between a body and a mere machine resides. The difficulty of saying what is meant by physical strength is in the difficulty of distinguishing between the mechanical and what, for fault of a better word, must be called the vital powers of the body. Look upon the body as a machine, and the broken arm, the tubercles in the lungs, or the cancer in the liver, prevent you from calling it strong; but, if it goes on acting for years, and wonderfully recovering itself again and again from the catastrophe which these defects tend to produce, there must be a strong something somewhere. What and where is that something?"

HOW A PATRIOT WAS TREATED.

"Are we soon forgot when we are gone?" Poor Rip Van Winkle's touching and prophetic question was never more sadly answered than by the career of General C. O. Loomis, the dead artillerist, the remains of whose remains have just been interred in Detroit. He was one of the most brilliant and successful of all the volunteer officers in the war against the rebellion. He went out at the head of the famous Coldwater Battery, and was made Chief of Artillery on Sherman's staff, where his services were among the most valuable in the army. During the war, and during the short period of patriotic gratitude which followed, he was the martial hero of all Michigan. Yet two years ago found him reduced to poverty, which was followed by partial insanity. He was sent to the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, and from there was transferred to the National Asylum in Washington, where he died, during the heat of the Presidential campaign. He was there as a pauper, and, upon his death, his remains were buried in the paupers' field. Politics had supplanted patriotism, and there was none so poor as to do him homage. It was said of the politicians that they had need for living men but not for dead, and there was not a protest against this ignoble treatment of one of Michigan's noblest sons. It was only the newspaper correspondents, finding in his neglected ashes a topic for comment, that directed the public attention to the shamefulness of neglect, and, all of a sudden, Detroit developed a sudden interest in the fallen hero. Public meetings were called, committees were appointed, funds were raised, and it was decided to bring poor Loomis' corpse back to his native State. Municipal rivalry did what popular gratitude failed to do, and Coldwater was spurred on to similar action by the proceedings in Detroit. Then there came a rivalry between these two cities, such as there was about the birth-place of Homer and the last home of Cervantes. The people who had wilfully neglected the stricken man living strove with each other for precedence in rescuing him dead from the pauper's grave to which they had permitted him to be consigned. The Detroit Committee reached Washington first, and the remains were disinterred and sent forward. Instead of being taken off at Detroit, as they should have been, they were carried by, and were in the express car at the time it took fire at Niles a day or two since. Here the remains, though encased in a metallic casket, were so charred and disfigured that they could not be recognized. It was in this condition, after having undergone the vicissitudes of inhumation, exhumation, and cremation,—neglected and abused through all,—that the ashes of the gallant Loomis were reinterred in Detroit on Wednesday.

THE LAST OF DUPRESSOIR.

Just one month ago the famous Kursaal of Baden-Baden was closed, and in one month more the similar establishments of Wiesbaden, Ems, Hombourg, and Nanheim will be likewise closed forever. When the Prussian Government issues an edict now-a-days, there is no further doubt about its enforcement, and the fascinations of *roulette*, and *trente-et-neuf* will be missing henceforth at the German *spas*, until a change of Governmental sentiment or interest shall prompt a revocation of the order for their suppression. The new Prussian law provides a severe penalty for making a business of gaming,—a fine of 2,000 thalers and imprisonment for two years, besides depriving the gambler of his rights as a citizen. It is not probable that M. Dupressoir or M. Bugeja will care to test the efficiency of Imperial Police regulations. They will avail themselves of this opportunity to take what has furnished an excuse for thousands of their victims—a change of air. It is conceded already that the attractions of the gaming-tables are too irresistible and too profitable to be abandoned, and M. Dupressoir, the king of Baden-Baden, with his retinue of *croupiers*, flunkeys, and special police, has his eye on a little principality lying between Austria and Switzerland, which was so small as to escape the notice of all the Emperors and Kings in their frequent divisions of European territory. M. Dupressoir may not be able to fire off any cannon there for fear of shooting on foreign territory, but he will have room enough to provide miniature lakes and mountains, an opera house and a church, a promenade and an orchestra stand, a hotel and a *kursaal*, and these are all the accompaniments that are found requisite to the chief attractions of the green tables. The ball will roll, the cards will be shuffled, the *croupiers* will sit in state, German flunkeys will jabber bad French, M. Dupressoir will line the pockets of the local Prince with a small part of the gold which he will take out of the pockets of foreign Princes, the French *demi-monde* will obey the centrifugal and centrifital forces of the season, and, by next summer, it is entirely probable that a visitor will not recognize the difference between Baden-Baden as it was and Lichtenstein as it will be.

The past season at the German watering-places has been unusually brilliant. To read an account of what Dupressoir has done for the visitors at Baden-Baden is almost enough to make one forget the means by which he obtained the money to do it. There were concerts, vocal and instrumental, operas, plays, spectacles, fireworks, races, and *fetes* without cessation. Among the artists he presented were Carlotta Patti, Rubini, Mallinger, Monbelli, and dozens of other less known to fame. Hans von Bulow and Johann Strauss were among the dozen or more celebrated *chefs d'orchestre*, whose *batons* picked out delicious strains of harmony. M. Dupressoir kept a newspaper to herald these attractions, and to chronicle all the interesting incidents of the season except the suicides, which invariably resulted from disappointed affections, and had nothing to do with the gambling. Aside from the professional entertainments, there was a constant show of Emperors and Empresses, Dukes and Duchesses, Princes and Princesses, who supplied any brilliancy which the Parisian anonyma failed to contribute. Baden correspondence tells us, however, that all these greatnesses were not "in at the death." The last nights were marked by a loss of the rigid decorum which was always preserved, that there was a rush of the "vulgar," whoever they were, to reach the tables, and a general grabbing for stakes. The local tradespeople and the peasantry of the surrounding country were admitted on the very last evening, and they had a chance to realize how gracious M. Dupressoir had been to them these many years in depriving them of his luxuries, as they laid down their gulden on his green cloth never to see them again. The closing scene of all was a grand banquet which the King of Baden-Baden, Dupressoir I., gave his retainers, probably from the proceeds of the last hour of play.

The problem which is now troubling the people of Baden-Baden, Ems, Hombourg, and Wiesbaden is, whether or not they will be able to sustain their character as fashionable resorts and the profits which pertain to it. There seems to be some difference of opinion about this. So far as Ems is concerned, about the only place of all where the waters have any great curative virtue, it is claimed that its usefulness and profit as a sanitarium will be increased by taking away the excitement of gaming. For the rest, there is a belief that there will be a large number of German families in attendance when the *demi-monde* shall have abandoned the resorts. On the other hand, it must be remembered that it is not the staid and economical Germans who sustain the expensive amusements, the free luxuries, the grand hotels, the superb gardens, the wonderful restaurants, and so forth, and the Russian Princes, English snobs, and American spendthrifts will follow the *demi-monde* and gaming tables. M. Dupressoir also withdraws, with his *rouge-et-noir*, the annual sum of about $250,000, which he paid the local Government. He may be able to clear his million somewhere else, but Baden-Baden will hardly recover its quarter of a million from any other resource. The "banks," too, had gained a reputation for charity, their donations to the poor, and even to the churches, having proved to be good investments. There may be fewer broken hearts at Hombourg, fewer suicides at Baden-Baden, fewer innocents exposed to the fascinations of corruption at Ems, fewer empty pocket-books, and more pure air at all the German resorts, but the local burghers will have less money and less leisure. They will not relish a return to industrial pursuits, and the loss of many better men will be less regretted than that of M. Dupressoir and his *confreres*.

DROWNING FEMALE BABIES.

In the last Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE we took occasion to allude to a proclamation issued by Yen, the Prefect of Haug-Yang, in the Province of Hupeh, China, which summarily squelched the squeezing of tenants by avaricious landlords, and encouraged the propagation of very young Chinese children. We also, at that time, took occasion to commend the even-handed justice of this worthy man, and to hold him up as a bright and a shining light to dispensers of justice outside the Chinese wall. Another proclamation by this same upright magistrate of Hang-Yang, in the Province of Hupeh, has come to hand, which still further illustrates his clear ideas of justice, as well as his philanthropy, particularly with regard to female children. His first proclamation was intended to protect and encourage children of both sexes by preventing discrimination against them. The second is devoted to the interests of female children, and is fully as stringent as the first. It is also notable that he proceeds to work in the same broad and catholic spirit. Before coming to his conclusions, he lays down his premises in a solid, comprehensive, and logical way, in which not even Confucius himself could have found a flaw. Listen to Yen, the upright Judge: "Whereas, first, there are men and women—then husbands and wives—resulting in fathers and sons—and, as the want of women would result in no men being born, etc., there is a directness and conciseness, a pith and point, a crescendo of effect in this brief dictum, which are beyond all praise, and which we commend to all concerned in executive proclamations, and to all others, such as Aldermen, County Commissioners, and State legislators, who bury their needles in haystacks of whereases and prefatory bosh. The above words are all that Yen, the Prefect of Hang-Yang, in the Province of Hupeh, employs in reaching his conclusion, which follows thus: "Now it is reported that an abominable custom exists in many families in this prefecture of drowning female children when born, and this is especially bad in Huang-Pi." Before he pronounces condemnation Yen moralizes as little: "Even the fierce tiger does not devour his offspring; how much less should men? Passers-by have pity on any one fallen into a well; how much more so should a man do so for his child!" Having now established the fact that women are essential to population, and that even the brute beast has compassion upon his young, swiftly as Lucifer descended from Heaven, the upright Yen descends upon the infanticiders of Huang-Pi, as he before descended upon the squeezing landlords of Hang-Yang. The condemnation is a climax of judicial authority. It urges the duty of religion. It appeals to the innate sympathies of human nature. It exhorts to moral teachings. It pleads, threatens, warns, and then defines the punishment. Listen to the worthy magistrate of Hang-Yang in the Province of Hupeh:

Wherefore, all ye inhabitants of this place are to know that, whether the children to be born are to be sons or daughters rests with the decree of Heaven; and how then can any of you have it in your heart to kill what you have yourself begotten? This wickedness must henceforth be speedily changed, nor must females be any more drowned. If any wives or women are ignorant of this, the elders or husbands should exhort them, and tell them to bring up their children to completeness of their manhood and their heavenly nature. Any one daring to go back to their old paths will, if discovered, be arrested and punished even as for the crime of murdering sons of grandsons.

Yen has a way of indorsing his proclamations which not only gives them an enacting clause, but a manner of enforcement which is complete of itself. It is plain, from the appendix to this proclamation, which is identical with that of the landlord proclamation, that no tricks of lawyers, no changes of venue, no errors in the court below, no writs of *supersedeas* will be of avail to the wretch who drowns the female child. Yen is the first and last source of appeal. His decree is ultimate. He is the fountain-head of justice, and with him alone rests the issues of life and death. There is no higher Yen to decide that the lower Yen is incorrect in his judgments. There is no Yen in the neighboring province to do the work which belongs to the upright Yen of Hang-Yang. There is no State Executive to pardon the wretch whom Yen pronounces guilty. His life isn't worth a copper Chinese cash after Yen passes upon it, and the culprit cannot complain that he has not been notified of the consequences of his crime. Listen to Yen: "No mercy will be shown. Let all tremblingly obey. Do not disobey." Every word strikes like a sledge hammer, and has the force of nitro-glycerine. Happy Chinese! Thrice happy Celestials! Ecstatic Oriental female babies, thus rescued from untimely graves in the rolling Hoang-Ho and the turbulent Yangtze-Kiang! No longer will the Hoang-Ho merit its old-time appellation of "China's Sorrow." There will be a sound of rejoicing under the tallow trees of Kwei-Chow and among the banyans of Keang-Se. The Chinese woman is getting her rights at last,—the right to live, to enjoy her shark's fins and puppy-dog soup, side by side with the pig-tailed tyrant, Man, to shorten her feet and lengthen her finger-nails, "to salute the age and ascend to the sky" in short trousers and the finest Lianchan coffin, with fire-crackers enough to stock an American Fourth of July, popping and fizzing about her, at a ripe old age, instead of floating down the Choo-Keang, to feed sharks, sturgeons, and cormorants, before her diminutive almond eyes have had a "square" look at the mulberries and bamboos in the back garden. Happy is the land which possesses magistrates as Yen of Hang-Yang, in the Province of Hupeh.

If we had a Yen in Chicago, would it be necessary to have a Society for the Suppression of Crime? The crime of infanticide is a common one in America. At times it assumes such proportions that the community is startled, whereupon the moralists write, and the ministers preach sermons, but still the crime goes on unchecked and unpunished. Where is the American Yen? "No mercy will be shown. Let all tremblingly obey. Do not disobey."

The recent nitro-glycerine explosion at Yonkers, N. Y., exhibits in a strong light the tremendous powers of that agent as an explosive, and the singular ignorance of human nature displayed by those who had left the glycerine on the scene of the catastrophe. It had been placed, in cans protected by boxes, on the line of a proposed railway, and the place was surrounded by a board fence, on each side of which was this notice:

DANGER! DANGER!! DANGER!!!
Let nothing tempt you to touch or even open the contents of the enclosure. It is nitro-glycerine.

Women, men of 40 years of age or over, retired veterans of the army, or heroes of the navy, would have been as greatly startled on meeting such a sign in the open fields as was an old lady, several miles away, who, rushing out of her house on hearing the explosion, saw a board descending with part of the above inscription, "Danger! danger!!" and, supposing it a supernatural sign, fainted instantly. But to excite boyish curiosity, and induce the adventurous spirit of youth to pass on without blowing itself into the tops of the not very adjacent trees, the inscription on the enclosure should have been:

SAFE! SAFE! SAFE!
The only substance in these cans is cold water. Open them and see.

Or the enclosure might have been still more effectually labelled:

TRACTS! TRACTS! TRACTS!
These cans are full of pious reflections. Read! It may save your immortal soul!

In either case the four boys, Donnelly, Callagee, and Hill, together with the nitro-glycerine, would have been saved. There is a certain stage in life when youth seek danger as naturally as ducks take to water. If they are to be repelled, it must be by some indication that an effort is being made to lead them into the path of safety. The next depositors of nitro-glycerine will do well, therefore, to guard them with due regard to the principles of human nature.

The report on the Criminal and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland shows that there has been a decided increase of insane people, though the population of the country has decreased during the last few years. In 1846 there was a population of 8,175,124, while the census of 1871 showed a population of only 5,402,759, or a decrease of 2,772,365. But the insane people in 1846 only numbered 12,397, while those of 1871 numbered 18,877, or an increase of [illegible]. It is thought that the difference may be accounted for in part by the more complete system of making up the statistics, which can now scarcely escape any number of the afflicted, while the means for collecting information was formerly very untrustworthy.

Niagara Falls Dry for a Day.

The winter of 1848 had been intensely cold, and the ice formed on Lake Erie was very thick. It was loosened around the shores by the warm days of early spring. During the day a stiff east wind moved the whole field up the lake. At sundown the wind chopped suddenly around and blew a gale from the west. This brought the vast tract of ice down again with such tremendous force that it filled the neck of the lake and the outlet, so that the outflow of the water was very greatly impeded. Of course it needed a very short space of time for the Falls to drain off the water below Black Rock, and the consequence was that, when we arose in the morning at Niagara, we found that our river was nearly half gone. The American Fall had dwindled to a respectable mill-race. The British channel looked as though it had been smitten with a quick consumption and was fast passing away. For rods from the head of Goat Island, and out into the Canadian rapids, the water was gone, as it was also from the lower end of Goat Island, beyond the tower. The rocks were bare, black, and forbidding. The roar of Niagara had sunk almost to a moan. The scene was desolate, and but for its novelty and the certainty that it would change before many hours, would have been gloomy and saddening. Every person who has visited Niagara will remember a beautiful jet of water which shoots up out of the rapids about forty rods south of the outer island in the great rapids, called, with a singular contradiction of terms, the "Leaping Rock." The writer drove a buggy from near the head of Goat Island out to a point opposite and near to that jet. With a hired team and four horses he dad drawn from the outside of the outer island a stick of timber, hewed twelve inches square and [illegible] feet long. From the top of the middle island was drawn a still larger stick, hewed on two sides and sixty feet long. There are few places on the globe where a person would be less likely to go lumbering than in the rapids of Niagara above the brink of the Horse-Shoe fall. The people of the neighborhood were abroad exploring recesses and cavities that had never before been exposed to mortal eyes. The writer walked some distance up the shore of the river. The fields at the muddy bottom lay bare. The singular syncope of the waters lasted all day, and night closed over the strange scene. But the morning our river was restored in its strength, beauty, and majesty, and we were glad to welcome its swelling tide once more.—*Holley's Niagara.*

The Mayor of Wyandotte, Mich., Elopes With a Young Girl.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 28.

Thomas Jewell, of Wyandotte, was always considered a jewel of a citizen, and, since last spring, has filled the office of Mayor to everybody's satisfaction. He is a man of temperate habits, was looked upon as an exemplary Christian, and had the full confidence of his fellow-townsmen. Living in the same village was a young lady of 18, named Collen, who is possessed of considerable property, and had upward of $4,000 in money in the bank. No one had observed that Miss Collen and the Mayor were anything further than a speaking acquaintance, but it is now charged that he seduced her, and that they have been on terms of close intimacy for a year past. The Mayor has a wife and six children, and this fact prevented any suspicion. Miss Collen drew her money from the bank the other day, and left for Detroit, to make some purchases. The train coming this way brought the Mayor, who excused his absence from home on the plea of business. It was not known for a day or two that the two had planned an elopement, but they are known to have met here, to have proceeded East as man and wife, and to be somewhere in New England together. Parties were here yesterday to see if they couldn't get a clue to the runaways. They report that news has almost killed Jewell's wife, who is a fine and highly respected woman. It is also stated that Jewell was rather forced into the elopement, as the girl was in a condition which would have resulted in an *expose* before many weeks. There is a good deal of excitement in Wyandotte over the affair, as all the parties stand high in society. The friends of the girl propose to arrest Jewell if they can trace him.

Who Was the Thief?

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* gives the following partial explanation of what has long been a mystery:

"Several months ago a very valuable [illegible] object glass, was stolen from the Allegheny Observatory, and every effort made to discover the thief or lens proved futile. Yesterday [illegible] of Police brought the glass into the [illegible] office and deposited it in the safe. The public will naturally ask, 'Where was it found, and who stole it?' The case is wrapped in considerable mystery, and no little curiosity has been evinced to discover the bold adventurer who stole the $4,000 lens. So far as has been ascertained, the guilty party appears to be one Gordon Johnson, who held a position in the fire alarm telegraph office some time ago. He, it is alleged, stole the glass and hid it in his father's stable for safe-keeping, and a 'pal' whom he had taken into his confidence, named Billy Donaldson, it is alleged, subsequently stole the glass from the stable, and has not been heard of since. The Mayor and police are using their best endeavors to secure the parties guilty of the robbery, and that they will succeed is most probable.

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The report on the Criminal and Private In tic Asylums in Ireland shows that there been a decided increase of insane people, th the population of the country has decrea during the last few years. In 1846 there w population of 8,175,124, while the census of showed a population of only 5,402,759, or a crease of 2,772,365. But the insane people 1846 only numbered 12,397, while those of numbered 18,377, or an increase of 5,980. thought that the difference may be accou for in part by the more complete system making up the statistics, which can now scar escape any number of the afflicted, while means for collecting information was form very untrustworthy.

Niagara Falls Dry for a Day.

The winter of 1848 had been intensely cold the ice formed on Lake Erie was very thick. was loosened around the shores by the warm of early spring. During the day a stiff ea wind moved the whole field up the lake. sundown the wind chopped suddenly around blew a gale from the west. This brought vast tract of ice down again with such tre dous force that it filled the neck of the and the outlet, so that the outflow of the was very greatly impeded. Of course it needed a very short space of time for the to drain off the water below Black Rock. consequence was that, when we arose in morning at Niagara, we found that our river nearly half gone. The American cha had dwindled to a respectable The British channel looked as it had been smitten with a quick sumption and was fast passing away. Fa from the head of Goat Island, and out into Canadian rapids, the water was gone, as it also from the lower end of Goat Island, out yond the tower. The rocks were bare, black forbidding. The roar of Niagara had sub almost to a moan. The scene was desolate, but for its novelty and the certainty th would change before many hours, would been gloomy and saddening. Every person has visited Niagara will remember a beau jet of water which shoots up out of the about forty rods south of the outer in the great rapids, called, with a singular tradition of terms, the "Leaping Rock." writer drove a buggy from near the of Goat Island out to a point and near to that jet. With a and four horses he dad drawn from outside of the outer island a stick of timber, hewed twelve inches square and feet long. From the top of the middle was drawn a still larger stick, hewed on and sixty feet long. There are few place the globe where a person would be less like go lumbering than in the rapids of Niagara above the brink of the Horse-Shoe fall. people of the neighborhood were abroad ex ing recesses and cavities that had never be been exposed to mortal eyes. The writer some distance up the shore of the river. fields at the muddy bottom lay bare. The gular syncope of the waters lasted all the and night closed over the strange scene. the morning our river was restored in al strength, beauty, and majesty, and we were to welcome its swelling tide once more.— ley's Niaggara.

The Mayor of Wyandotte, Mi Elopes With a Young Girl.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 28.

Thomas Jewell, of Wyandotte, was always sidered a jewel of a citizen, and, since spring, has filled the office of Mayor to e body's satisfaction. He is a man of temp habits, was looked upon as an exemplary C tian, and had the full confidence of his f townsmen. Living in the same village, young lady of 18, named Collen, who is po of considerable property, and had upw $4,000 in money in the bank. No one ha observed that Miss Collen and the Mayor anything further than a speaking acqu ance, but it is now charged that he betr her, and that they have been on term close intimacy for a year past. The M has a wife and six children, fact prevented any suspicion. Miss Collen d her money from the bank the other day and for Detroit, to make some purchases. The train coming this way brought the Mayor, excused his absence from home on the plea business. It was not known for a day or that the two had planned an elopement, but are known to have met here, to have proce East as man and wife, and to be somewhere New England together. Parties were here y terday to see if they couldn't get a clue to runaways. They report that news has nea killed Jewell's wife, who is a fine and hig respected woman. It is also stated that Je was rather forced into the elopement, as girl was in a condition which would have re ed in an expose before many weeks. There good deal of excitement in Wyandotte over affair, as all the parties stand high in soci The friends of the girl propose to arrest Jew if they can trace him.

Who Was the Thief?

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* gives the follo part explanation of what has long been a my tery:

"Several months ago a very valuable len object glass, was stolen from the Alleg Observatory, and every effort made to find thief or lens proved futile. Yesterday our C of Police brought the glass into the May office and deposited it in the safe. The will naturally ask, 'Where was it found? who stole it?' The case is wrapped in cons able mystery, and no little curiosity has evinced to discover the bold adv turer who stole the $4,000 lens. far as has been ascertained, the guilty party pears to be one Gordon Johnson, who h position in the fire alarm telegraph office s time ago. He, it is alleged, stole the glass hid it in his father's stable for safe-keeping a 'pal' whom he had taken into his confid named Billy Donaldson, it is alleged, sub quently stole the glass from the stable, and not been heard of since. The Mayor and C are using their best endeavors to secure the ties guilty of the robbery, and that they succeed is most probable.

ENGLISH PORTRAITS.

Thomas Carlyle---The Retirement of the Rev. James Martineau.

William Gifford Palgrave---A Convert Re-converted.

Attorney General Coleridge and Solicitor General Jessel.

The New Lord Chancellor---Sir Roundell Palmer as a Lawyer, a Churchman, and an Author.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Nov. 7, 1872.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle is more disgusted with his country than ever. England is given up, he asserts, to shams and to mountebanks. He can scarcely contain himself in speaking of the Parliament and of the political chiefs. Even in his saner days, he was never an admirer of constitutional government, and it is scarcely too much to say that he raves at it now. Germany alone presents any promise. Carlyle pants for stern rulers,—for the weakest going to the wall. He may be seen sometimes, walking in the Park, literally shedding tears over the imagined woes of this sentimentally-governed land. His companion is usually Mr. Allingham, the poet, who holds an appointment in the Customs, and who is not too much of an Irishman for Mr. Carlyle's tolerance. Towards Americans, personally, Carlyle continues to manifest patience. He has been fearfully bored by them, and, if he has seen the narratives some of their number have published, he must have held decided opinions as to the taste of the transgressors. One would like to see the meeting between Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Emerson, if the latter carries out his intention of visiting England. When Mr. Emerson was here in 1848, I saw them together repeatedly. Mr. Carlyle was the first to introduce Emerson to English readers; and, though the character of their philosophy is so different, the friendship between them has never, I believe, been interrupted.

THE REV. JAMES MARTINEAU.

The retirement from the ministry of the Rev. James Martineau is a source of regret to all who know his writings or who have listened to his discourses. There does not exist on this continent a religious teacher of any sect who can compare with him for deep spiritual insight and for exquisite command of poetic expression. No one who has heard him will ever forget the experience. His tall, spare figure; his pale, thin face; his eagle eye; his prophet look, mark him out from the multitude of men; and the closest acquaintanceship confirms the early impression. In conversation with James Martineau, everything mean or little falls away. Men instinctively feel themselves in the presence of a nature which breathes only in the purest air. He changes the moral and mental atmosphere. I deeply deplore to add that failing health is the cause of his resignation. I fear that he will not have an opportunity now of visiting the United States, where he is so well known and so fully appreciated. He hopes to continue his lectures to the students at the Theological College to which he is attached; and whatever leisure he may have we trust will be devoted, if his health allows, to the consolidation of his numerous unpublished essays into a solid work. Mr. Martineau is 67 years old. His sister, Harriet Martineau, is three years older. She no longer writes for the press, but her interest in passing affairs is vivid and active.

A CONVERT RE-CONVERTED.

Not many years ago, travellers in the East brought some curious accounts of the preaching of a fanatical monk,—an English University man who had become a Jesuit priest, and whose passionate appeals had broken through the stolidity of the Arabs, and had amazed the passing European. This indefatigable son of the Church of Rome is now a married man in London, with two or three children, and is a contributor to the leading reviews and magazines. The transformation of Father Palgrave into Mr. William Gifford Palgrave, author of "Essays on Eastern Questions," and an acquisition to a drawing-room party, is one of the oddest I know. Mr. Palgrave gives fourteen distinct species of the Eastern Christian genus, each distinct from, and each antagonistic to, the other, and of them all he writes with great severity. He argues that, did not the Mahometans in general, and the Turks more especially, believe that the Eastern Christian population is the chosen field of European intrigue,—the door always open for European interference; and did they, and could they, look on the Christians simply as subjects of the Empire, differing from themselves in form of belief only, devoted and loyal in all besides,—the Christians of the East would take rank among the most favored subjects of the Porte, from Constantinople to Bagdad. But Mr. Palgrave has wandered so far from his late faith that he says, in another essay, "I find, or seem to find, that Mahometanism, the nearest approach made by any set creed to what is called 'natural religion,' has perhaps, on the whole, less tendency than any system I am yet acquainted with, to cramp and thwart the innate excellence of human nature."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The news comes that the Attorney General has refused the post of Judge in the Divorce Court, and some people are surprised. It is true that Sir J. D. Coleridge, although a pleasant and an effective speaker, has not made much way in the House of Commons; still, he would sacrifice a great deal in retiring to the Bench. One of the most eminent of English counsel, who has twice refused a Judgeship, said to me, the other day, that he could not bring himself to make the change. As a counsel, he enjoyed the society of his colleagues at the Bar. He had the best of opportunities for the delivery of stirring addresses. His name was in the people's mouths, and he was earning a large income. "To be a Judge," he said, "is to be *lost*. You are too high up. Nobody is genuine with you. There is no scope for display, and you get a good deal less money." This is all perfectly true as far as it goes; yet, to the majority of men, a Judgeship will always have advantages of its own. However, Sir J. D. Coleridge would have litte room for the exercise of his florid powers when on the Bench, and I think the Divorce Court, of all places, is the one the most to be abhorred. The details which day after day are subjected to the Judge's scrutiny; the evidence, which is so gross that no journal thinks of reporting it,—these must constitute a villainous employment for a decently-minded man. Sir J. D. Coleridge is, or certainly was, a High-Churchman, and probably, like Mr. Gladstone, he has entertained, in his day, conscientious objections to a divorce; but he has outlived those notions. Meanwhile, as to his refusal of the Judgeship, the Government can hardly regret it, for if the Attorney General goes on the Judicial Bench, the Solicitor General becomes Attorney General; and the exchange, under present circumstances, is held as considerably for the worse. Mr. Jessel does not furnish an illustration of Mr. Disraeli's argument, that the Caucasian race supply the finest rulers of men. Mr. Jessel is a Jew in race and in religion, but is a distinct failure in Parliament. Setting his face against all reform in the van, he at once displeased the great body of Liberal members, and exhibited his own unfitness for a responsible post. He is clever enough at the Bar; but, in the House of Commons, he excites most attention by his want of polish, by his omission or improper use of the letter "h," and by a general coarseness of style. No friend of the Government cares to see him appointed the chief law officer of the Crown.

But a far more important man than either of the foregoing is

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

The elevation of Sir Roundell Palmer to the highest honor in his profession is a formal announcement that Mr. Gladstone has no intention of attempting to reform the Church Establishment, or of secularizing the national education. Sir Roundell Palmer—now Lord Selborne—is nothing if not a Churchman. With many virtues, he is scarcely a robust politician, and a sincerely Radical administrator would prefer a less perfect man, if he were a better politician. Lord Selborne has appeared in public on three or four occasions since arriving at his new dignity, and each time he has used the language which the writers for the Religious Tract Society put into the mouths of their model characters. A grave, elderly man, of subdued and even melancholy appearance, blessed with a marvellous command of language, and with a clear, musical voice, which is at time almost feminine in its special characteristics. Lord Selborne pleases the serious classes. The softness of his voice is not, indeed, the only feminine characteristic about him, for his admirers allow that there is much that is womanly in his temper and character,—even his deep reverence for religion belonging rather to the woman than to the man. His success was surprising. There was no one at the Chancery Bar who commanded so large a practice, and fabulous stories are told of the amount of the fee which had to be paid in order to secure his services, and of his total income. I have heard £30,000 named as within the limit. Clients appeared to labor under the belief that their cases were more certain of success in Sir Roundell Palmer's hands than in those of any other man. It was difficult for the outsider, who strolled into one of the hot little courts in the neighborhood of Chancery Lane, where the new Lord Chancellor practised, to understand altogether the cause of his remarkable popularity as a counsel. He has a graceful and fluent style of speaking, but can hardly be called impressive, and even becomes, in course of time, monotonous. He has, moreover, such a power of uttering words that he can involve the simplest point of law in a haze of language which will effectually conceal it from all but the keenest of intellects. It is upon record that, on one occasion, Sir Roundell, having been addressing a certain learned Judge, without a pause, from 10 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, and being still apparently as far from an end of his speaking as ever, was interrupted by the Court with the words, "It would be a great assistance to us, Sir Roundell, if you would state what your point is." Some people may be inclined to think that the man who could talk for four hours without enlightening his audience as to the special point at which he wished to arrive, must of necessity be a man of inferior intellectual capacity. The contrary, however, is the case. No man can be clearer or more concise than Sir Roundell Palmer when it is necessary to be so; but the reader will understand that there are times when the ability of counsel to hide the real point of a case beneath volumes of words is of the highest value to his clients.

Not contented with his tremendous labors in Court, and with his political work, Lord Selborne engaged in various literary pursuits. One of the most earnest of living Churchmen, he has in many ways shown his devotion to the Church of England, and has made many sacrifices on her behalf. It is but a short time since he bought an estate in a pleasant district in the South of England, for the purpose of erecting a residence for himself upon it; but, finding that a church was needed for the district in which the estate is situated, he proceeded to build one before he allowed a single stone of his own house to be reared. But it is in his literary work that he is most popularly identified with the cause of religion. His "Book of Praise" is widely known as a valuable collection of hymns. It is strange, indeed, to see such a work prepared under the care of such a man, and, among the "curiosities of literature" with which posterity will interest itself, will be the spectacle presented by the great chancery barrister and the eminent member of Parliament carefully weighing the rival merits of hymns by Watts, and Wesley, and Toplady, and comparing them with scrupulous exactness. The traditions associated with the great men of former days, whose fame still clings to Lincoln's Inn and Westminster, are hardly, it has been observed, traditions which hand any intimate connection with hymnology. We shall see how, as a Peer, he bears the frigid atmosphere of the Upper House.

SELECTIONS.

BY DUFF PORTER.

Just as much as a people falls short of perfection in its state, will it lack of truth in its beliefs.

—Blessed is the heart from which all the soreness is drawn out by the soft hand of a babe.

—Pain is in some wise the artist of the world which creates us, fashions us, sculptures us, with the fine edge of a pitiless chisel.

—Dreams are only the chaos of our thoughts, but out of the world's chaos came living light and solid land.

—Faith is always proving itself wiser than doubt.

—No man can be sure that a falsehood will prevent evil or secure good.

—Spirit which has no form has not yet come into being.

—Everywhere in the dear Father's creation, the dominant tendencies are to good.

—Giving is love in motion.

—Genius unexerted is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks.

—Out of the heart mellowed by grief grows the choicest wheat or the rankest tares.

—Hope lives forever, but her children die one by one.

—The world is never so drowned but some little ark swims on the waters' top with a treasury of new blessedness.

—What is now called woman is an eminently artificial thing, the result of forced repression in some directions, unnatural stimulation in others.

—True femininity is not weakness; it is a finer strength. When men recognize this, as they must, they will cease to sneer at it in woman, or to be ashamed of it in man.

—Strength and comfort come to desolate hearts just in proportion as they are able to forget themselves and live for others.

—What are Raphael's Madonna's but the shadow of a mother's love fixed in permanent outline forever?

—A solitary being seems like a very small unit in the universe, in the presence of some vast, eternal mountain.

—Man in his embryo state is but an atom which this life only half-develops, and whose destinies are endless as they are great.

—The stagnatism or decline of a people dates from the desecration of marriage as an institution.

—The plebeian Jacob cheated and wrestled for his blessing; but Abraham waited patiently until the evening, and the gods came and abode with him.

—With time and patience the mulberry-leaf becomes satin. What difficulty is there at which a man should quail when a poor worm can accomplish so much from the leaf of a mulberry?

—How easy to see that the Divine care is here, tending the white flocks of flowers which pick out their pasturage among the clefts.

—If that marvellous microcosm, man, with all the costly cargo of his faculties and powers, were indeed a rich argosy, fitted out and freighted only for a shipwreck and destruction, who would tolerate the present from a hope of the future?

—That which tempts men to commit so many misdemeanors and petty crimes is the fact that the probabilities are that they will get whatever good there may be in the commission of the crime, and escape the penalty.

—Germination includes the hatching of a meteor and the tapping of a swallow's bill breaking the egg, and it leads forward the birth of an earthworm and the advent of Socrates.

Swallowing Pennies.

If a child swallows a penny should not some purgative be given at once to expel it? No. It is very rare that any harm comes in such cases but there is more danger when a purgative is given than when not given. We have had occasion to observe this many times, and no doubt others have. The first thought of most parents, after a child has swallowed some insoluble substance, is to give physic. This stimulates the bowels, inducing contraction, which, in some instances is dangerous, and so softens the fecal matter that the penny is more likely to be entangled or lodged in the folds of the intestines, in which case great danger may result. It is far better for the child to eat freely of such food as shall produce a large fecal formation to surround the insoluble substance, in which case the danger is very slight. We once knew a child to swallow a key an inch and a half long, which passed through the body in forty-eight hours without harm. On the other hand, we have known a cherry stone to produce death and grape seeds to produce serious intestinal disorders. Children should early be taught to use care and precaution in what they take into their stomachs. Still, the accidental swallowing of insoluble substances, if not large, should never lead to the unwise practice of trying to physic it away. The reason why there is little danger when no physic is used is because the thick lining membrane of the bowels and the fecal matter around the foreign body prevent entanglement and bear it on till expelled.—*Herald of Health.*

Atmospheric Influences on Lunacy.

A very interesting paper on the meteorological facts of insanity appears in connection with the recent annual report of the Brighton (Eng.) Lunatic Asylum. According to this report, there is very little difference to be discovered in patients' fits between the average number for those days on which the moon's changes occur and for the days composing the rest of the month, and what little difference there is in favor of the days on which no such change occurs. An examination, however, of more than 200 accessions of fits showed that, with five exceptions, they were preceded or accompanied by considerable alteration in atmospheric pressure or solar radiation, or both. The legitimate inference, therefore, after all, is, that it is not the moon which directly affects the epileptic patients, but the changes of weather; and that it is the coincidence which not unfrequently occurs of a change of weather with a change of moon which has led the popular mind into the notion of the moon affecting both the weather and the epileptics.

THEOLOGIC THOUGHT.

Sermons by the Rev. Horace Bushnell ---His Theory of the Atonement.

Sermons by the Rev. H. R. Haweis--- Views of an English Broad-Churchman.

SERMONS ON LIVING SUBJECTS. By HORACE BUSHNELL. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

The venerable Dr. Bushnell, who has just completed his 70th year, has long been known as a source of almost poetic inspiration and of spiritual life to two generations. So long ago 1849, he was tried ecclesiastically for heresies said to be uttered in a work on "God in Christ." The result was an acquittal of the intrepid thinker, and a deeper growth in the Church of the spiritual liberty for which he battled. In 1851, he published "Christian Theology," in which he reasserted and reinforced his claim for emancipation of modern religious thought from the thraldom of mere dogma,—the coat of mail and halberd of antiquated scholastic warfare, and unfit for the freer movements of later controversy. In 1858, "Nature and the Supernatural" appeared, in which his views were most aptly presented. Another well-known work is his treatise on "The Vicarious Sacrifice," which treats peculiarly of his theory of the Atonement. This latter theory is repeated in the present volume, and gives an insight into Dr. Bushnell's habits of thought. He views Christ as the Divine Father's image. If we will but look straightly and purely therein, we may be changed into the same likeness. In the fourth sermon of this volume, he says:

> But I seriously doubt whether the more strictly proper matter of our Gospel is capable of any such thing. For it lies in sentiment wholly, in what goes to make impression by expression,—in love, in purity in Divine beauty, in sorrow, in suffering well and wisely. Conceive what a person may impress, and do, and be, in the phases of a tragically great life, and how far off we are from so much as imagining the possibility of propositionizing the man. Besides, what is Christ, in His person, but God's own formulization of Himself; *i. e.*, not the statement, but the image of Himself? What less than a very bold irreverence, then, can it be to substitute the revelation-form or face of God by any so prosy thing as a formula in words. And the more evidently is this true that all that Christ was and did, is summed up in character and feeling. Perhaps we make up an account of Christ, or of what He has done, which is like this: God is just, and must be; therefore He could not forgive sin without first satisfying his justice by some expiation, or making amends to His government by some exhibition equivalent to the execution of penalty; He therefore takes from His Son and His suffering cross what was justly due from us, and we are released, or rather justified. Is it, then, possible, I would ask for any human creature to read over this mortally dry record, this mere pile of bricks, and not miss something most dear, in hearing him talk, and looking in his face, and going with him out into Gethsemane and up to Pilate's hall of judgment?

Again, he says:

> The thing we most want is what we miss or lose out in toiling after these expected vanities, namely, a Divine light in souls, the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in such power as to light up faces. Come what will of preaching, or come not what will not, the grand law of Christian power goes with faces. The Gospel is nothing now, any more than it was at the first, unless it is reincarnated and kept incarnate. It must get expression, not through tongues and propositional wisdom, and the clatter of much argument, but through living persons, seen in all the phases of the better life they lead. The real sermons are the great pure feelings, the generosities of holy sacrifice, the patience, the abiding with Christ in His sorrows, the worship of humility. By these every best preacher will preach his best; by these every humblest, most downtrodden believer will be the best preacher. Into this field, then, one and all, God bids us to come, and receive the power from on high which came on the first disciples, and which comes on all when the light of the knowledge of the glory of God shines in their faces and irradiates their persons. More briefly, *genuine good living is the Gospel*, and that not because the man lives well as for himself, but because he *Lives*,—born into Life from above.

The twenty sermons here given us are under the following topics: Mary, the Mother of Jesus; Loving God is But Letting God Love Us; Feet and Wings; The Gospel of the Fall; The Completing of the Soul; The Immediate Knowledge of God; Religious Nature and Religious Character; The Property Right We Are to Get in Souls; The Dissolving of Doubts; Christ Regenerates Even the Desires; A Single Trial Better Than Many; Self-Examination Examined; How to Be a Christian in Trade; In and by Things Temporal Are Given Things Eternal; God Organizing in the Church His Eternal Society; Routine Observance Indispensable; Our Advantage in Being Finite; Outside Saints; Free to Amusements, and Too Free to Want Them; The Military Discipline; The Coronation of the Lamb; and Our Relations to Christ in the Future Life.

SERMONS. By the Rev. H. R. HAWEIS, M. A. New York; Holt & Williams. Chicago; Cobb, Andrews & Co.

These "thoughts for the times" consist of short-hand reports of extempore sermons by Mr. Haweis, an English clergymen of the Established Church, and a popular preacher of the liberal views of what is known as the Broad Church. There are in this volume fourteen discourses concerning the following eight subjects: On the Liberal Clergy; On the Idea and Science of God; Christianity, Its Ethics and Character; The Essence and Doctrine of the Bible; The Articles of Faith of the Church; Worship and Preaching; Life and Pleasure; Sacrifice; and the Law of Progress. These are old questions, but Mr. Haweis brings to their elucidation a fresh spirit of untrammelled thinking, and the new light of modern scientific and religious inquiry. However far the Church of England may have pursued its policy of political persecution, it has uniformly been tolerant of religious differences of opinion within its own borders. Of this freedom, the present volume is an instance. Mr. Haweis preaches with the unrestrained liberality of our own Beecher, whom he acknowledges as in many things his guide. In his preface, Mr. Haweis states himself under obligations, for thoughts, theories, illustrations, and facts, to Froude; Herbert Spencer, Matthew Arnold, Lecky, Emanuel Deutsch, Dr. Hessey, and Henry Ward Beecher.

His first sermon defines his position, and gives the key to the volume. We must, he says, if we are to proceed with any safety, distinguish between dogma and truth,—between the wheat and the chaff of all past forms of religion. Not that he quarrels with dogma, but with what he calls "fixed dogma,"—not with theology, but with "petrified theology." Among other dogmas which he combats is that accepted at the time of the Reformation, that the Bible is infallible. He says: "We have passed into a very different age, and, if we value the Bible, we do not value it for its infallibility, because it is clearly seen to be not infallible; that is not the nature of its value; that is not an element in its inspiration." Still, he adheres loyally to its inspiration. Further on, he says that conventional sermons are exterminating religion, and are driving educated and scientific minds into opposition; that, if the Church cannot utilize these, the best men of the age, the Church must go down. This age, like every other, is trying to stamp out the new forms of faith and knowledge; is trying to silence the men who are rising up and showing us the wonderful ways of God; is doing to them what was done to Socrates, Galileo, Huss, Savonarola, and even to Jesus Christ, who was rejected by His generation. Looking about for some steady guide through the shifting transitions and bewildering transformations of the day, he clings to one principle: "The love of trust." He is willing to disregard the morbid horror of the day for nick-names and call himself a Rationalist, if his definition of Rationalism may be allowed him. It is, he says, reverence for all that is good and true in the past, thankfulness for every advancement in knowledge, willing acceptance of all the new revelations of science, and a belief in the infinite possibilities of the human soul; in three words, Rationalism means infinite Sincerity, infinite Aspiration, infinite Faith.

Mr. Haweis' style is admirable, rising often to a high eloquence; and his thoughts are evidently enriched by thorough study of the works to which we have alluded, and by his own inspirations. The book may be commended as the most intelligent expression of the liberal theologic teaching of the day.

Absinthe a Poison.

The *Journal of Applied Chemistry* remarks that a French Commissioner has just made a report to the Pharmaceutical Society, in which, after reviewing all the methods employed in the manufacture of absinthe, and the great loss of life entailed by its use in France and the colonies, they recommend that this article be included under the lists of poisons, and that its sale be interdicted, excepting by pharmacists, on prescription of a physician. They think its sale should be visited with heavy penalties, and that every effort should be made to break up the indulgence in an article possessing such poisonous properties. It is not the absinthe alone that proves so dangerous, but the inordinate consumption of alcohol that accompanies it. Some inebriates have been known to take thirty glasses of absinthe every day, the greater part of which is absolute alcohol, and thus the danger is largely increased. It is thus practically shown that the pleasant flavor of the absinthe induces persons to consume twenty times as much alcohol as they would be likely to do if their drinking was confined to brandy or *eau de vie*. Absinthe was almost unknown, except as a medicinal agent, before the Algerian expedition, under the reign of Louis Philippe. In Oran and Constantine, fever made sad havoc in the ranks of the army, and the doctors recommended the soldiers to mix absinthe, which is the bitter extract of wormwood, with their wine, as a preservative against miasmata, in lieu of quinine, which was too costly to be generally distributed. During the whole of the campaign the army drank this mixture, and also mixed absinthe with their brandy. The habit was retained by the troops after their return to France, and the liquor now known as absinthe first became a popular drink in Marseilles. Thence it advanced slowly throughout France, and has finally become the favorite drink of the country, though its effects upon the health, and especially upon the brain, are of the most deleterious character. In Cayenne, New Caledonia, and other French Colonies, its consumption is very great. There the colonists drink it unadulterated in excessive quantities, and the consumption has been a frightful increase in the rates of mortality. As a means of sure and speedy suicide, absinthe is scarcely excelled by strychnine.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The reappearance in Chicago of Miss Jane Coombs in a round of elegant comedy characters is an event calculated to produce no slight commotion among amusement patrons of the more critical and exacting class, as it offers an entertainment of a kind lamentably rare nowadays, and one which appeals directly to the tastes and longings of those who refuse to admit that the sensational, the spectacular, and the trashy are the only fields in which a manager may hope to reap success. Chicago is just now ripe for Jane Coombs—ripe for the superb old comedies, for the careful and elaborate manner in which Mr. McVicker has been preparing to produce them, and for the splendid casts which have been culled from the cream of the company. Miss Coombs opens to-morrow night in Sheridan's celebrated comedy of "School for Scandal," appearing as *Lady Teazle*, in the rendition of which it is not too much to say that she stands alone on the American stage. Such, at least, is the verdict of the Chicago public, and it ought to know. From the annexed distribution of characters it will be seen that the cast is one of remarkable strength:

Lady Teazle......Miss Jane Coombs
Mrs. Candour......Clara Stonall
Maria......Phosa McAllister
Lady Sneerwell......Sylvester Post
Sir Peter Teazle......M. Lanagan
Charles Surface......J. O'Neil
Joseph Surface......W. H. Power
Sir Oliver Surface......M. J. Pendleton
Crabtree......O. W. Blake
Sir Benjamin Backbite......J. M. Barron
Rowley......Neil Grey
Moses......E. Barry
Trip......F. H. Ellison
Snake......C. W. Holmes
Careless......G. Roscoe
Sir Harry......C. B. Hawthorne
William......F. Moseley
John......H. H. Wood

The piece, we are promised, will be produced with an attention to appropriate costumes, scenery, and appointments such as has never before been bestowed upon it in Chicago.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The second week of Miss Charlotte Thompson's engagement at the Academy has been a successful one in all respects. In her rendition of *Ogarita* in "The Sea of Ice" she has fully established herself in the opinions of Chicago theatre-goers as an actress of much cultivation, together with natural histrionic aptitude, marked individuality, a large amount of sympathetic fervor and magnetic intensity, besides a rich tinge of comedy, as was shown in the "Coming Man." On Friday night she also appeared to excellent advantage as *Madeline* in the drama of that name. In the same piece Mr. Nobles developed a capacity for eccentric comedy impersonation such as surprised and delighted those who had admired the subdued force and extreme naturalness which characterized his heavier assumptions. A neater and more artistic bit of comedy acting is not often met with than he gave as *Remy* in "Madeline," in which he monopolized the honors, though in less competent hands the part has frequently failed to attract any notice.

Mr. J. A. Herne, widely known as Lucille Western's regular auxiliary support, has been engaged as a member of the Academy company.

William Horace Lingard, Alice Dunning Lingard, and a complete comedy company of their own, open to-morrow night at the Academy of Music for eight performances only, including the Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Mr. Lingard's new comedy, "A Life's Dream," which enjoyed a successful run at the Olympic Theatre, New York, will be given on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, and at the Wednesday matinee, the cast including the Lingards, Messrs. Edgar Bruce, Wm. F. Owen, Harry Hudson, Geo. Byer, B. F. Duning, and Misses Eliza Hudson and Jennie Weatly. Mr. Lingard also announces ten new character sketches never before given in Chicago, besides a few of his famous old sketches.

The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe begin an engagement at the Academy next week.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE

will be closed this week to admit of complete preparation for the new order of things to be inaugurated one week from to-morrow night. The theatre is then to be dedicated to modern comedy, with a company of extraordinary strength, if we may judge of the names already known in Chicago, and those who have achieved excellent reputations elsewhere. Messrs. Jas. C. Padget and John W. Blaisdell, two most deserving, capable, and popular actors, are to be associated with Mr. Hooley in the joint management of the theatre, and their design is to convert it into the Chicago Fifth Avenue. The latest and best modern comedies will be produced as soon as they are issued, and the new management gives assurance that, in elegance of costume and stage appointments, they will establish a new era in this city. On Monday evening, Dec. 9, one week from to-morrow night, the reopening takes place, when Henry J. Byron's new comedy, "Partners for Life," will be produced, with a musical farce in which Miss Cline, who comes recommended as one of the best singing soubrettes in America, will make her bow. The list of ladies engaged for the new company is as follows: Miss Kate Meek, from the New York and Baltimore theatres; Miss Emma Cline, from the Grand Opera House, New York; Miss Amelia Selden, from Booth's Theatre; Mrs. Howard Rogers, well and favorably known in Chicago; Miss Marie Louise (Mrs. John Dillon), from the California theatres; Miss Emma Stowe, from the Boston theatres; Miss Osborne, from the California theatres; Miss Julia Somers, of Chicago; Miss Sadie Mason, from the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York; Miss Clara Richardson, from the Philadelphia theatres; Mrs. Henrietta de Mowbray, from the London theatres; Misses H. Thomas, L. Gage, Webster, and Dawson.

The list of gentlemen is headed by John Dillon, concerning whom no explanation is necessary; Mr. H. A. Brent, from the Washington theatres; Mr. Hyndman Barney and Mr. J. Godfrey, from Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre; Mr. H. A. Webber, from the Eastern theatres; Mr. Russell Soggo,—first appearance in Chicago for three years; Mr. J. W. Fox, from the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia; Messrs. W. B. Arnold and Charles Wilson, both well known in Chicago; and Messrs. H. A. Harrison, F. W. Mann, Chas. Samuels, Charles Anderson, Walter Kelley, Jas. C. Padget, and John W. Blaisdell.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Aiken's Avenue Theatre will be opened for the dramatic season of 1872-3 on next Saturday evening, Dec. 7, with Shakspeare's tragedy of "Richard III." Lawrence P. Barrett will be the first star, and on the opening night will assume the character of *Gloster*, in which he has few equals. On the following Monday evening Mr. Barrett will appear as *Hamlet*. The cast for "Richard III." will be as follows:

Gloster......Lawrence Barrett
Richmond......Lrank E. Aiken
Buckingham......Frank Lawlor
Tressel......E. W. Woodfield
Stanley......James Dean
Henry VI......Henry Driscoll
Lieutenant of Tower......C. L. Graves
Norfolk......John Thompson
Blount......W. Cline
Tyrell......R. T. Bodman
Prince Edward......Miss Isabella Remann
Duke of York......La Petite Alice
Catesby......F. Woodhull
Radcliff......J. H. Howland
Captain of Guard......F. Hartwell
Lord Mayor......F. R. Pierce
Suffork......T. Bothwell
Queen Elizabeth......Mrs. Lanagan
Lady Ann......Miss Stevens
Duchess of York......Mrs. Meader

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Scott-Siddons will appear at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church in the Star Course, and will make her *debut* as a reader in Chicago. It is not surprising that such an important dramatic and literary event should excite an interest unsurpassed by any that has been shown since Miss Cushman's readings last year. As might be expected, where such faultless beauty and the claims of great genius unite in one person, the desire to see and hear has aroused an enthusiasm which amounts almost to a *furore*, so that the sale of tickets has been unusually large, and promises a brilliant and crowded audience to witness her first attempts here at dramatic reading. The programme she has chosen with evident care, as it unites in its selection many of the dramatic scenes in which she has secured the highest degree of success, and the other selections are well calculated to display the tenderness and pathos which is the chief characteristic of her style. The following is the programme for to-morrow night:

PART FIRST.

Organ Overture......——
Louis Falk.
Scenes from "Much Ado about Nothing,"......Shakspeare
"The Death of Constance de Beverly;" Marmion......Scott
"Lady Clare"......Tennyson
Sleep-walking Scenes from "Macbeth"......Shakspeare

PART SECOND.

Organ Selection......——
Louis Falk.
"The May Queen"......Tennyson
Scenes from "School for Scandal"......Sheridan
Organ Finale......——
Louis Falk.

On Tuesday night she gives her second reading in the West Side Course at the Union Park Congregational Church, and, as she appears but once on each side of the city, those who desire to hear her will be wise to secure their seats in time.

MYER'S OPERA HOUSE.

Gradually, but surely, Mr. Myers is adding to the attractions of his elegant little temple of minstrelsy, until the list promises to reach magnificent proportions. In addition to the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Company, one of the most talented organizations we have ever had here, this week's programme embraces the first appearance of Mackin & Wilson, who are pronounced the greatest living song and dance artists; and the continuance of the fine protean portraitures of J. H. Milburn. In the first part are found new sentimental and comic ballads by Tyrrell, Surridge, Kayne, Arlington, and Cotton, with the "Grand Medley Chorus" as the *finale*; while in the second part are the new-comers, Mackin & Wilson, and Milburn; a duett by Tyrrell and Lang; "The Fellow that Looks Like Me," by Arlington, Surridge, and Fostelle; "Taking Revenge," by Cotton, Kemble, and Arlington; and last, and best of all, "The Epizootic," a sketch of remarkable humor. Next week Billy Rice, the favorite comedian, and Master Clarence Burton, the child artist, are to appear.

THE GLOBE THEATRE

has passed into the exclusive management of Colonel Wood, who announces his intention to change the character of the entertainment for the better as fast as possible, introducing new and strictly first-class features. There is in Chicago a good opening for a superior variety performance, but it must be superior in order to succeed. The Globe Theatre is well situated for such a line of management, and Colonel Wood is the man to improve the opportunity. A programme which promises well is announced for this week, beginning to-morrow night. It includes a burnt cork sketch, "Don't Go, Tommy," by Messrs. Lee, Guion, and McDowell; serio-comic songs by Miss Ida Carlisle; characteristic dance by Misses Katie Wilson and Emma Ellenger; the phenomenal child artiste, Sappho, in her protean changes; the operetta of "The Ring and the Keeper," by Miss Lelia Ellis and H. W. Ellis, with solos and duetts; the Remmelsberg Sisters in a new *pas de deux*; Charley Howard in the Ethiopian sketch of "Old Pete's Birthday;" to conclude with the farce of "Poor Pillicoddy," by Sappho and H. W. Ellis. There will be matinee performances on Wednesday and Saturday.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The Prager Family give a musical entertainment this evening at Nixon's Amphitheatre, performing Offenbach's operetta of "Litzschen and Fritzchen," besides a number of their own peculiar novelties.

"THE COMING MAN."

A new "home comedy," written by a Chicago lady, who desires to be nameless until her fame as a playwright shall find her out, was produced at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, in the presence of an audience moderate in numbers. The comedy is entitled "The Coming Man; or Women Fifty Years Hence," and, as its name imports, it travels in advance of the female suffrage movement, being little more or less than a broad satire thereon. The ground has been trenched upon before in the "Spirit of '76," the "Century Plant," etc., but in neither of these is the subject matter so roughly handled, and so savagely ridiculed. The text and the situations contain a sufficient amount of broad humor to render the story extremely funny; indeed, it amounts to a roaring farce rather than a comedy. Treated as such, and pruned down to one, or, possibly, two acts at most, with the "Men's Rights Convention" wholly omitted, and a more refined movement of the plot, the "Coming Man" could not fail to become popular as an afterpiece. The authoress was fortunate in securing so excellent a cast as that afforded by Miss Charlotte Thompson and the Academy Company. In the face of the difficulty of preserving a sobre demeanor in some of the ridiculous situations, it was quite creditable that the actors succeeded so well.

A "MAGNIFICENT OVATION."

The practice of manipulating applause, the meat on which the Cæsars of the stage grow great, is a more common one than the general public are aware, and is applied in all the various grades of art. During the recent performance of a spectacular drama at one of our Chicago theatres, a gentleman who had conceived a decided preference for one of the chief terpsichorean artists, by way of demonstrating the sincerity of his regard, determined to prepare a pleasant surprise for the lady. By the judicious distribution of ten-cent fractionals among the gallery gods, who were instructed to institute a terrific clapping of hands at the close of the dance by the lady in question, a "magnificent ovation" was organized. The *claquers* were to receive their "cue" from one of their number who had been thoroughly posted, but by some misunderstanding the signal was given at the wrong time, and to the dismay of the gentleman by whose liberality the *encore* was secured, another dancer, of no possible interest to him, got the whole benefit of it, and bowed and smiled and thought of demanding an increase of salary forthwith, while she for whom the lavish expenditure had been made, came and went without receiving even the ordinary expression of approval. He never told her of it, but the story leaked out, being too good to keep.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

The death is announced, of consumption, at Manchester, of Mr. James O'Sullivan, the well-known Irish actor.

Miss Amy Stanley, late of the Royalty and Alfred Theatres, London, will shortly visit America with a burlesque troupe.

They have a girl at the Liverpool Circus who hangs by her feet from a trapeze, and holds, by a strap in her mouth, an able-bodied man weighing 175 pounds.

In "Leo and Lotos," the new spectacle to be produced at Niblo's Theatre, there are nearly one thousand separate dresses or costumes, and some of these are of the finest materials, silks and satins.

A scene representing Harry Hill's sporting house is introduced in "Round the Clock" at the Grand Opera House, Barney Aaron and Dooney Harris having been engaged to do a sparring act.

Whilst the Lingard Troupe were performing in Baltimore last week, a despatch was received, announcing that a deceased relative in England, had left a fortune of $500,000 to Mrs. Alice Dunning Lingard.

Miss Jane Rignold, who will be remembered as the talented and attractive "leading lady" of the Wyndham Comedy Company, is to play the principal *roles* in a round of Shakespearian entertainments throughout the United States.

Last week Mr. Forrest supplemented the Shakspearean representations at Booth's and the Fifth Avenue Theatres by readings from "Hamlet" and "Othello," and on Monday evening Mrs. Scott-Siddons is to give "costume recitals" at Steinway Hall.

Will Wiggins, the best comedian on the St. Louis stage, and for nearly six years the chief attraction of DeBar's company, died, last week, of small-pox, at the age of 27 years. He leaves a wife and children almost entirely unprovided for. A benefit is to be given them.

The French censorship shows itself less complaisant than at first for "Heloise et Abelard." A notice has been pasted up in the green-rom asking actors not to pronounce any phrase or make any gestures which might be considered as offensive to religion or its ministers.

At the opening of the Park Theatre, in 1798, opera, as at present understood, was entirely unknown in Brooklyn. The nearest approach to it was found in the "Beggars' Opera" of Gay, the "Duenna" of Sheridan, and Bickerstaff's "Love in a Village," and in the farces of Dibdin, O'Keeffe, and Prince Hoare, where an occasional song was introduced, or, at the most, a duet.

A few evenings ago, Mrs. Scott Siddons read at Troy, N. Y., according to previous announcement, for the benefit of the Boston sufferers. But neither the cause nor the reader secured her a large audience,—it was exceedingly small, indeed. After the performance, a gentleman asked her for her autograph, when she wrote as follows: "Mary F. Scott Siddons read here to-night for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire in Boston, 13th November, 1872.

'Alas for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun.'"

The justice of the Providence *Herald's* critique on a recent performance will be recognized by those who saw the play in this city: "The popular drama of the day, entitled 'Bertha, the Sewing-Machine Girl,' was performed at Harrington's Opera House last evening, with Miss Ada Harland in the title *role*. The play is a stupendous monument of human genius, and the actors struggled with it as successfully as mere mortals could. The sewing-machines introduced performed their parts with a correctness and fidelity to nature rarely surpassed, and the curtains went down amidst the applause of the audience."

STAGE CLOTHES AT AUCTION.

The theatrical wardrobe of the late Walter Montgomery, the eminent actor, who committed suicide, was put up at auction in London. There was a good attendance at the sale, but mainly of dealers. A full costume for *Hamlet* sold for 28s, and one for *Othello* only brought 40s. The first dress in *Julius Cæsar*, including breastplate, helmet, and plume, was knocked down for £3, while the merino shirt, toga, and under-shirt of *Coriolanus* were bought at 10s. Very handsome dresses for *Romeo* and *Charles Surface* met purchasers at 36s each, and a *Macbeth* costume, comprising "three surcoats, spangled gauntlets, neck-piece, head-piece, and crimson cloth-robe with jewelled bosses," was sold for £8. The costume *Claude Melnotte* wears when personating the *Prince* was bought for 44s. A handsome dress for the part of *Louis XI.* could find no higher offer than 31s, at which it was sold. Mr. Montgomery's "Actor's travelling case," and his portmanteau, which still bore the labels "Melbourne" and "Sacramento," were knocked down for a guinea. Some miscellaneous lots, comprising swords, daggers, &c., brought fair prices. There were 51 lots in all, and the sum realized was about £77.

A STAGE-STRUCK DAMSEL.

This story is told of a Cincinnati girl of remarkable beauty and accomplishments, and whose father is a man of wealth and social distinction:

> She has conceived, it appears, a passion for the stage, but, instead of preparing herself by hard study for a *debut* in private, as other stage-struck young ladies have done before her, she figures now in the mouths of all the scandal-mongers of the city and suburbs in a most unpleasant position, having appeared as a common "super" at Wood's Theatre. She did this on last Monday evening. The play was "Julius Cæsar," with Lawrence Barrett as the star in the *role* of *Caius Cassius*. The young lady made application to Manager Macauley for the privilege of appearing as one of the Roman populace. It was granted, and at a rehearsal during the day she was present. In the evening the young lady appeared, and in the first act, facing the large audience, to nine-tenths of whom her face was familiar, she betrayed very little nervousness, and, indeed, had all the confidence of one whose stage experience numbered months instead of hours. Upon her fingers diamonds shone, and her face was so markedly distinct from those of her associate supernumeraries in its beauty and intelligence that even the few people in the house who knew her not were led to comment upon the singularity of the circumstance of her appearance. Opera glasses from every nook and corner of the parquet and dress-circle were brought into free play in a very few moments after her appearance, and a busy hum of whispered conversation run through the audience. Interest in the play ceased temporarily, and the regular supernumeraries looked abashed, and were put out of all appearance by the scrutinizing glances that were bestowed upon them. Standing there in the fire of a hundred opera glasses pointing directly at them, they faltered and grew restive, while she, the object of all this attention, seemed to care not a whit for it. On Tuesday morning the subject was the talk of the town, and in the evening the house was packed long before the curtain rose. The young lady, however, did not appear.

MUSIC.

The music of the past week has been limited to three concerts, one complimentary to Signor Farini, which hardly merits the dignity of a general review, as it was but a ripple which has left a blank, and two by the Adelaide Phillipps troupe, which were pleasant little affairs, and were particularly noticeable for the generous attendance on each occasion, which was a handsome tribute to our American contralto's popularity. As regards the general effect of the concerts, the sudden substitution of Mr. Macdonald, the tenor, for Signor Ferranti, the buffo baritone, was an unfortunate one. The former is but a mediocre singer, while the latter, although his *repertoire* is limited, always strains out an audience, even on the coldest night, with his warmth, his hilarity, and his rollicksome manner. From this rather meagre bill of fare, we now turn to a week which is to be filled with music of the highest class, performed by two of the greatest artists in the world, Anton Rubinstein, the Sclavonian pianist, and Henri Wieniawski, the Polish violinist, whose compositions have been the common stock of all the violin virtuosi who have ever been here. Since the death of Tausig, the Berlin pianist, who at the time of his death was under contract to come to America with Theodore Thomas, there are but three pianists who can lay claim to the title "great,"—Franz Liszt, Hans von Bulow, and Rubinstein, and musicians will probably always quarrel over the question which of the three holds the precedence. Rubinstein does not come to us a stranger. His name is as familiar as Liszt's in the world of music. He is everywhere recognized by musicians as a great genius, tone-poet, and teacher, and his fame has preceded him many years, both in playing and compositions. His advent in this country will mark an era in music as distinct as those of Jenny Lind in vocal, and Theodore Thomas in orchestral music. He represents a high sphere of musical intelligence, and his concert tour in this country will tend to elevate and dignify the public taste. Every person who plays the piano should attend these concerts, not with the expectation of being Rubinsteins, for genius is a divine gift, rarely bestowed. But the magnetic power of such a player cannot but impart some of its spirit to a conscientious musician. The general public should also greet this great master of the piano, and this true and faithful representative of art, with that royal welcome which is always due to genius. Let him feel and know that there is a genuine spirit of musical hospitality in Chicago, and this will be more acceptable to him than all the applause or wreathes, which are of little consequence to him or to any one who has given himself up entirely to music, and has the divine power to interpret it rightly. It is to be regretted that we have no orchestra here at present, by which we are deprived of hearing his concertos; but his *repertoire* for the week is full of choice music from Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Bach, Liszt, Handel, Scarlatti, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Weber, and Schubert,—a feast of music not often set before the invited guest. The numbers set down for Wieniawskiy, the violinist, are also very inviting and attractive, and cover a higher range of music than any violinist has ever given before; and it is fortunate that, on this occasion, they are in the hands of an artist whose rank among the virtuosi indicates that he has the ability to handle such great works. The vocalists of the troupe are Mlle. Louise Liebhart, a ballad singer, and Mlle. Louise Ormeny, a contralto. We append the programmes for the first two concerts:

FIRST CONCERT.

PART I.

1. {Overture. Egmont, / Sonate......} Beethoven
Anton Rubinstein.
2. Aria......
Mlle. Louise Ormeny.
3. Fantasie. Faust......Wieniawski
Henri Wieniawski.
4. Aria. "Angels ever bright and fair"......Handel
Mlle. Louise Liebhart.

PART II.

5. Etudes Symphoniques......Schumann
Anton Rubinstein.
6. Songs. {a. "Robin Adair" / b. "Buck Buck......Kucken}
Mlle. Louise Liebhart.
7. {a. Romance......Beethoven / b. Air......Bach}
Henri Wieniawski.
8. Aria......
Mlle. Louise Ormeny.
9. {a. Nocturne / b. Polonaise}......Chopin
Anton Rubinstein.

SECOND CONCERT.

PART I.

1. {a. Preludes et Fugues / b. Fantasie Chromatique}......J. S. Bach
Anton Rubinstein.
2. Aria......
Mlle. Louise Ormeny.
3. Air Varie......Vieuxtemps
Henri Wieniawski.
4. Aria. "Softly Sighs,"—Frieschutz......Weber
Mlle. Louise Liebhart.

PART II.

5. Carnival......Schumann
Introduction—Pierrot; Harlequin; Waltz-Noble; Florestan; Eusebius; Coquette; Reply; Sphinx; Butterflies; Dancing Letters; Chiarina; Chopin; Estrella; Gratitude; Pantaloon and Columbine; German Waltz; Paganini; Avowal; Promenade; Intermission; March of the Davidites against the Philistines.
Anton Rubinstein.
6. "Il Baccio"......Arditi
Mlle. Louise Liebhart.
7. Airs Russes......Wieniawski
Henri Wieniawski.
8. Song......
Mlle. Louise Ormeny.
9. {a. Nocturne......Field / b. "Erl King"—Schubert......Liszt / c. Turkish March—"The Ruins of Athens"......Beethoven}
Anton Rubinstein.

A CONCERT

will be given at St. Mary's Church on the 15th of December, under the auspices of the organist, Mr. Frank Roehner, in which Mrs. McGuire, Miss Macarthy, and Messrs. Schultze, Bowen, and Woodfield will assist. We shall give the programme and fuller details hereafter.

THE GERMANIA BAND

gives its regular Sunday Concert this afternoon, at Orpheus Hall, with the following programme:

1. North German Union March......Voigt
2. Fest-Overture......Leutner
3. Waltz—"Carnival Messenger"......Strauss
4. Grand Potpourri......Streck
5. Solo for two Clarinets......Labitzky (Performed by Messrs. F. and H. Pauler.)
6. Bell Polka......Menzel
7. Overture—"Il Templario"......Nicolai
8. Le Reveil du Lion......Kontzky
9. Bon Bon Quadrille......Zikoff

TURNER HALL.

The programme for the Turner Hall concert, this afternoon, is as follows:

1. March—"Souvenir de Heidelberg"......Tarlow
2. Overture—Queen of Spades (Pique Dame.)......Suppe
3. Polka—"Dearest Love"......Herrmann
4. Potpourri—"The Foolish Musician"......Tarlow
5. Overture to "Wm. Tell"......Rossini
6. Waltz—"Morgen Blatter"......Strauss
7. Souvenir de Spa, solo for Violoncello......Servais (Performed by Herr Eichheim.)
8. Selections from the "Sicilian Vespers"......Verdi
9. Quadrille—"Carl Maria"......Hoffmann

MUSICAL LITERATURE.

There is but little to write about in musical literature. Mr. Paul Becker, the pianist, one of the best musicians in Chicago, and whose name is associated with our earliest history, has just published through the house of Messrs. Chandler & Curtis, an Andante for piano, in which a very taking theme is worked up in symphonic form, and this without being very difficult. It is a piece which every student should have.

Strauss, the composer of waltz music, is about to appear in a literary character. His "Reminiscences of America" will shortly be published at Prague. America, in the survey of Herr Strauss, consists of the Boston Coliseum, the New York Academy of Music, and the Clarendon Hotel; and the Americans, from this point of view, must be a people whose highest reach of enjoyment has been found in the "Beautiful Blue Danube" and the "Pizzicato Polka." It will be curious to see what reflections on our national life and manners will come from this lively little master of the dance measures.

From an exhaustive account of Weber in the *Menestrelle*, by the pen of M. Barbadelle, it would seem that musical composers derive their inspiration, like poets, in a great degree from the sights and sounds of nature, its varied hues and phenomena. Weber kept melodies long floating in his brain before he threw them into form, and some incident would suddenly suggest to him a vehicle for the introduction of such matter into the machinery of an opera. Thus his "Chœur de rire" in "Der Freischuetz" was suggested by a number of old women croning a litany; the idea of the "Gorge aux loups" came to him in a thick fog when crossing from Dresden to Pilnitz; and at the baths of Lincke he, strange to say, conceived the march in "Oberon," from seeing the hotel servants on a wet day piling up the chairs and benches in the garden.

MUSICAL NOTES.

"Linda" was given in New York on the 25th ult. with Miss Kellogg in the title *role*.

Among the stage gossip of the hour it is whispered that Miss Fanny Davenport will soon make her appearance in the concert room.

A posthumus work of Beethoven's—a Rondo in B flat for piano and orchestra—was given a few weeks since at the Crystal Palace, London, with great success. It was found in an unfinished state, and completed by Czerny.

There is a prospect that the Lucca troupe will go to Havana for an opera season at the Tacon Theatre during January and February.

It is related of Rubinstein that he once returned a present made to him by a King, because the latter played cards during a musical entertainment. "I cannot accept your offering," said Rubinstein, "since your Majesty did not hear the music." The King sent an apology!

Miss Sara W. Barton, an American girl, now studying music in Florence, is to be *prima donna* of opera in Warsaw, Poland, the coming winter.

Madame Nilsson-Rouzand has determined to make another tour throughout the United States.

Verdi, as well as Offenbach, contemplates a visit to this country, to lead in the presentation of his own operas.

Ole Bull began his Southern professional tour with concerts at Richmond, Va., on the 19th and 20th ult.

Dan Godfrey has written another waltz and called it the "Jubilee," in remembrance of his recent Boston experience.

Santley, the English baritone, and S. C. Campbell, the American, are said to have had a quarrel abroad, which resulted in a harmless duel.

The new tenor of the Berlin Opera, Herr Schott, is an officer in the Wurtemburg army. In order to fulfil his engagement he has obtained leave of absence from his military superiors, and he will shortly be relieved of all further military duties, having already sent in his resignation.

We read that Miss Carlotta Patti is a capital hand at euchre.

Rubinstein never looks at his audience, though not unaware that hundreds of young ladies are anxious to see his eyes. Some of them have even taken the trouble to ascertain in advance how he would sit at the piano, and secured seats accordingly.

Carl Wilhelm, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," has received the Order of the Crown of Prussia, third class.

It is stated, says the *Musical Standard*, that Wagner intends to bring actions against several German newspapers for libels.

Mme. Sigismund Thalberg has, through the medium of M. Bovy-Lysberg, a citizen of Geneva, presented the Municipal Council of that city with a marble bust of her late husband, the celebrated pianist, in remembrance of his birth, which took place in Geneva in 1811.

Ambroise Thomas' *Hamlet* has been shelved at the Opera House, Vienna, in favor of Verdi's *Aida*, which is to be brought forward without delay.

Miss Nilsson purchased some property in Peoria, Ill., two years ago, the deed for which has only just been recorded. It appears that Mr. Jarrett neglected to do this at the time of the purchase, and, as an illustration of the uncertainties of a wandering life, it may be mentioned that when the lady was asked for the paper, she replied that it might be "either in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Paris, or London."

The *Figaro* has the following skit upon the character of Verdi's music: M. X. had become deaf by degrees, so deaf that he could not hear the sound of a pistol fired close to his ear. His Doctor was in despair; when at last a brilliant idea occurred to him. He called upon his patient as usual, and appointed a meeting at 8 o'clock that evening on the Boulevard des Italiens. The patient was punctual and the Doctor took him to the Italian Opera, taking care to place him in a stall near the big drum. The opera was "Il Trovatore." Toward the fourth act, the invalid manifested symptoms of considerable surprise; the terrific noise of Verdi's music had unstopped his ears. "Doctor!" he exclaimed, "Doctor, you have saved me! I hear again, I hear!" The Doctor did not stir. "I tell you," repeated M. X., shouting in the Doctor's ear; "I can hear perfectly,—pray speak to me." The Doctor appeared unmoved. His client was cured but he had become deaf himself.

Theodore Thomas commenced his Boston season (six concerts) on the 29th ult. In addition to his regular soloists, Miss Mehlig appears with him.

Lohengrin is in rehearsal at Milan.

M. Paladilhe, composer of the popular "Mandolinata," is to direct the production of Gounod's new opera, "Les Deux Reines," at the Italiens, in Paris.

A quartette, composed of Miss Clementine Lasar, Miss Louise Finch, Charles G. Bush, and Mr. William C. Baird, have been giving concerts recently, in various towns and cities, with considerable success.

Lucca has had a mud-dredge in New York harbor named for her. Such is fame.

Patent Medicines.

A recent German work gives the result of the author's analysis of some of the most widely-known patent medicines of the present time. It appears that the famous Morrison pills, 2½ grains each, consist of aloe, cream of tartar, and colocynth; another kind of pills contains the same ingredients, beside gamboge. Holloway's pills, about equally famous, are composed of aloe, myrrh, and saffron. Brandreth's pills showed resin of podophyllum, thickened juice of poke-berries, saffron, cloves, oil of peppermint. "Oil of Horse-Chestnuts," by Genevoix, of Paris, is not at all the oil of the horse-chestnut, but another non-drying oil, altered by the heat so that it has acquired a darker color, a pungent odor, and an acid taste.

EUGENIE GRANDET;

OR,

Scenes of Provincial Life.

Translated from the French of DeBalzac for The Chicago Tribune.

X.

So as not to interrupt the course of events which took place in the bosom of the Grandet family, it is necessary to give an anticipatory look at the operations carried on at Paris by the goodman through Des Grassins. A month after the banker left, Grandet possessed a certificate of ownership of rentes to the amount of one hundred thousand livres, bought at just eighty francs. The information afforded at his death by his inventory never cast the slightest light on the methods his distrust suggested to him for exchanging the price of the certificate for the certificate itself. Mr. Cruchot thought that Nanon was, unknowingly, the faithful instrument for carrying the money. About that time, the servant was absent for five days, under the pretence of fixing something at Froidfond, as if the goodman was capable of allowing anything to get out of order. So far as the affairs of the firm of William Grandet were concerned, all the calculations of the cooper were realized.

As everybody knows, the Bank of France possesses the most accurate information relative to the great fortunes of Paris and the departments. The names of Des Grassins and of Felix Grandet, of Saumur, were known there, and enjoyed that respect granted to moneyed celebrities who are supported by immense landed estates free from mortgages. The arrival of the Saumur banker, charged, it was said, with settling for honor's sake, the affairs of the firm of Grandet of Paris was enough to save the ghost of the merchant from the shame of protests. The taking off of the seals was done in the presence of the creditors, and the family notary set regularly to work to inventory the estate. Presently Des Grassins called together the creditors, who unanimously elected as liquidators the Saumur banker, together with Francis Keller, the head of a wealthy house, and one of the principal parties interested, and extended to them all the powers necessary to save both the honor of the family and the debts. The credit of Grandet of Saumur, the hope he diffused in the hearts of the creditors through Des Grassins facilitated these transactions; there was not a single recalcitrant among the creditors. No one thought of carrying over his debt to the profit and loss account, and each one said to himself, "Grandet of Saumur will pay." Six months went by. The Parisians had paid the notes which were out, and kept them in their port-folios. First result which the cooper wished to obtain. Nine months after the first meeting, the two liquidators distributed 47 per cent to each creditor. This amount was produced by the sale of the securities, possessions, goods, and all the effects of the late William Grandet, and which was made with scrupulous faithfulness. The most rigid honesty governed this liquidation. The creditors took pleasure in recognizing the admirable and unquestionable honor of the Grandets. When these praises had circulated a suitable length of time, the creditors asked for the rest of their money. They had to write a joint letter to Grandet.

"Here we are," said the old cooper, throwing the letter into the fire; "patience, my little friends."

In reply to the propositions contained in that letter, Grandet of Saumur required the depositing with the Notary of all the evidences of indebtedness outstanding against his brother's estate, accompanying them with a receipt for payments already made, under pretence of balancing the accounts, and correctly determining the condition of the estate. This deposit raised a thousand difficulties. Generally, a creditor is a kind of maniac. To-day, ready to agree, to-morrow he wants to put everything to fire and sword; later, he becomes ultra good-natured. To-day his wife is in good temper, his baby has cut its teeth, all goes well at home, and he does not want to lose a penny; to-morrow it rains, he cannot go out, he is melancholy, he says "yes" to all propositions which may end a matter; the next day he wants guarantees; at the end of the month, he wants to execute you, the butcher! The creditor is like those sparrows, on whose long tails little children are induced to try to put a grain of salt; but the creditor applies this figure to his debt, which he can never grasp. Grandet had watched the atmospheric variations of creditors, and those of his brother acted according to all his calculations. Some got angry and absolutely refused to make the deposit. "Good! this works well," said Grandet, rubbing his hands, as he read the letters Des Grassins wrote him on that subject. Some agreed to the aforesaid deposit only on condition that their rights should be distinctly stated, that they would renounce none of them, and even reserve that of having the bankruptcy declared. A new correspondence, after which Grandet of Saumur consented to all the reservations insisted on. In consideration of this concession, the milder creditors brought the obdurate ones to terms. The deposit was made, not without some complaints. "This goodman," said they, to Des Grassins, "is fooling us." Twenty-three months after the death of William Grandet many business men, carried along by the rush of business in Paris, had forgotten their Grandet claims, or thought of them only to say, "I begin to believe that the forty-seven per cent is all I shall get out of that." The cooper had reckoned on the power of time, which, said he, is a good fellow. At the end of the third year, Des Grassins wrote to Grandet that for ten per cent on the two million four hundred thousand francs still due by the firm of Grandet, he had induced the creditors to surrender their evidences of indebtedness to him. Grandet replied that the notary and broker, whose alarming failures had caused his brother's death, still lived, they did! and might have become good, and that it was necessary to see them in order to get something out of them, and diminish the sum of the indebtedness. At the end of the fourth year, the deficit was definitely determined to be 1,200,000 francs. There were conferences, lasting six months, between the liquidators and the creditors, and between Grandet and the liquidators. In a word, being strongly urged to pay, Grandet of Saumur replied to the two liquidators, about the ninth month of this year, that his nephew, who had made a fortune in the Indies, had notified him of his intention of paying his father's debts in their entirety; he could not take it upon himself to settle them fraudulently, without having consulted him; he awaited a reply. The creditors, toward the middle of the fifth year, were still held at bay by those words, "in their entirety" occasionally uttered by the sublime cooper, who laughed in his sleeve, and never said "these PARISIANS!" without allowing a shrewd smile, and an oath, to escape him. But the creditors were reserved for a fortune unheard of in the annals of commerce. They will be found in the position in which Grandet had kept them, at the time when the events of this history oblige them to reappear in it.

When the *rentes* had risen to 115, Father Grandet sold, and got from Paris about 2,400,000 francs in gold, which rejoined in his casks the 600,000 francs of compound interest his certificates had drawn him. Des Grassins remained at Paris. This is why: Firstly, he was elected Deputy; then he fell in love, he, the head of a family; but sick of the monotonous Saumur existence, with Florine, one of the prettiest actresses of Madame's theatre, and the quartermaster, broke out again in the banker. It is useless to speak of his conduct; it was decided at Saumur to be excessively immoral. His wife was very fortunate in obtaining a separation of property, and in having ability enough to carry on the Saumur House, the business being continued under her name, in order to repair the damage done to her fortune by the follies of Mr. des Grassins. The Cruchotins worsened so successfully the false position of the quasi-widow, that she married her daughter very badly, and had to give up the idea of wedding Eugenie Grandet to her son Adolphe, rejoined Des Grassins at Paris, and became, it was said, a very hard case. The Cruchots triumphed.

"Your husband has not good sense," said Grandet, as he lent some money, well secured, to Mrs. des Grassins. "I pity you much; you are a good little woman."

"Ah, sir," replied the poor lady, "who could have believed that the day he left your house to go to Paris, he was running to his ruin?"

"Heaven is my witness, Madame, that I did all I could, up to the last moment, to prevent his going. The President was urgent to be his substitute; and if he was so determined to go there, we now know why it was."

So Grandet was under no obligation to Des Grassins.

In every situation, women have more cause for grief than man has, and suffer more than him. Man has the strength and the exercise of his power; he acts, he goes, he thinks, he busies himself, he grasps the future, and finds consolation therein. That is what Charles did. But the woman stays at home, she remains face to face with the grief from which nothing calls her away, she goes down to the very depths of the abyss she has opened, measures it, and often fills it up with her prayers and her tears. Thus was it with Eugenie. She initiated herself in her fate; to feel, to love, to suffer, to devote one's self, will always be the text of woman's life. Eugenie was to be the embodiment of woman, minus that which consoles her. Her happiness, if gathered up, like the nails studding a wall, to use the sublime expression of Bossuet, was never to fill the hollow of her hand. Sorrows are never accustomed to delaying; and her's came soon. The day after Charles left, the Grandet house looked as usual to everybody except Eugenie, who suddenly found it very empty. Unknown to her father, she wished that Charles' room should remain in the condition in which he had left it. Madame Grandet and Nanon were willingly accomplices in this *statu quo*.

"Who knows but what he will come back sooner than we believe?" said she.

"Oh, I should be glad to see him here," said Nanon. "I had really gotten used to him. He was a very pleasant, a very perfect gentleman, rather pretty, curly-headed as a girl." Eugenie looked at Nanon. "Holy Virgin, Mademoiselle, you have eyes which can damn your soul. Do not look at people like that."

Since that day, the beauty of Mademoiselle Grandet assumed a new character. The serious thoughts of love, which slowly took possession of her soul, and the dignity of the woman who is beloved, gave her features that radiance which painters typify by the aureole. Before her cousin's coming Eugenie could have been compared to the Virgin before the conception; when he had gone, she resembled the Virgin Mother,—she had conceived love. These two Maries, so different, and so well represented by some Spanish painters, form one of the most radiant figures among those with which Christianity abounds. As she returned from mass, where she went the day after Charles' departure, and where she had made a vow to go every day, she got, from the bookseller in the city, a map of the world, which she nailed up near her mirror, in order to follow her cousin in his route to the Indies, in order to be able to put herself, for a little while each morning and evening, in the vessel which bore him there, to see him, to ask him a thousand questions, to say to him, "Are you well? Do not you suffer? Do you truly think of me as you see that star, whose beauties and uses you taught me to know?" Then, in the morning, she stayed pensive under the walnut tree, seated on the wooden bench, worm-eaten and garnished with gray mosses, where they had said to one another so many pleasant things, and so much nonsense, and where they had built the castles in Spain of their pleasant domestic life. She thought of the future as she looked at the narrow stretch of sky which the walls allowed her to see; as she looked at the old piece of wall, and the roof under which was Charles' room. In a word, it was a solitary love, the true love which endures, which insinuates itself into every thought, and becomes the substance, or as our fathers would have said, the staff of life. When the so-called friends of Father Grandet came in the evenings to visit, she was gay, she dissimulated, but during the whole morning, she talked of Charles with her mother and Nanon. Nanon had understood that she could sympathize with the griefs of her young mistress without failing to her duties toward her old master, she who said to Eugenie: "If I had had a man of my own, I would have—followed him to hell. I would have—why—. In short, I would have been willing to destroy myself for him; but—no. I shall die without knowing what life is. Would you believe it, Mademoiselle, that that old Cornviller, who is a good man nevertheless, is hanging around my skirts, on account of my *rentes*, just like those who come here to scent out your father's money, while paying attentions to you. I see this because I am still smart, though I am as big as a tower; well, Mademoiselle, that pleases me, though it is not love."

Two months went by thus. That domestic life, once so monotonous, had been enlivened by the immense interest of the secret which bound these three women more closely together. For them, under the grayish ceiling of that sitting-room, Charles lived, and still moved. Evening and morning Eugenie opened the toilet case, and looked at the portrait of her aunt. One Sunday morning she was caught by her mother as she was trying to find Charles' features in those of the picture. Madame Grandet was then initiated in the terrible secret of the exchange made by Charles with Eugenie's savings.

"Have you given him all!" said the terror-stricken mother. "But what will you say to your father on New Year's Day, when he wants to see your gold?"

Eugenie's eyes became set, and these two women remained in mortal terror for half of the morning. They were so troubled that they missed high mass, and went only to low mass. In three days, the year 1819 would close. In three days there was to begin a terrible combat,—a common-place tragedy, without poison, or dagger, or bloodshed, but which for the actors was more cruel than all the dramas performed by the illustrious family of the Atridae.

"What will become of us?" said Madame Grandet to her daughter, dropping her knitting on her lap.

The poor mother had undergone so many troubles for a couple of months, that the woollen sleeves she needed for winter wear were not yet finished. This domestic incident, apparently insignificant, had unfortunate results for her. Owing to the want of these sleeves she had become badly chilled, while in a perspiration, caused by a frightful fit of anger of her husband.

"I was thinking, my poor child, that if you had trusted me with your secret, we would have had time to write to Paris to Mr. des Grassins. He could have sent us gold coins similar to yours; and, though Grandet knows them perfectly, perhaps—"

"But where could we have gotten so much money?"

"I would have pledged my own effects. Besides, Mr. des Grassins would certainly—"

"It is too late," replied Eugenie, in a hollow and changed voice, interrupting her mother. "Have we not to go to-morrow morning to his room, and wish him a happy New Year?"

"But, my daughter, why cannot I go and see the Cruchots?"

"No, no, that would be giving me up to them, and putting us in their power. Besides, I have made up my mind. I have done right. I repent of nothing. God will protect me. May His holy will be done. Ah, if you had read his letter, you would have thought but of him, my mother."

The next morning, the 1st of January, 1820, the utter terror to which the mother and daughter were a prey, suggested to them the most natural of excuses to avoid the ceremonial visit to Grandet's room. The winter of 1819-20 was one of the most severe of that period. The snow covered the roofs.

Madame Grandet said to her husband, as soon as she heard him moving around in his room, "Grandet, please make Nanon make a little fire in here; the cold is so sharp that I am freezing under the bedclothes. I have reached an age where I need some consideration. Besides," continued she, after a brief pause, "Eugenie will come and dress here; that poor girl may get sick if she makes her toilet in her own room in such weather. Then we will go and wish you a happy New Year, by the fire in the sitting room."

"Ta, ta, ta, ta, what a tongue! How you do begin the year, Madame Grandet! You have never talked as much; and yet you have not taken bread soaked in wine, I fancy." There was a momentary silence. "Well," continued the goodman, whom the proposition of his wife doubtless suited, "I am going to do what you want, Madame Grandet. You are really a good woman, and I do not want anything to happen to you as you grow old, though, generally, the la Bertellière were made of old cement. Eh, is not that so?" said he, after a pause. "Well, we have inherited from them. I forgive them for it," and he coughed.

"You are merry this morning, sir," said the poor woman, gravely.

"Always merry, I am," and he sung a few words of a song as he went into his wife's room, fully dressed. "Yes, the fact is it is really cold. We shall have a good breakfast, my wife. Des Grassins has sent me a truffled *pate de foie gras*. I am going down to the stage for it. There should be a double napoleon there for Eugenie," said the cooper in her ear. "I have no gold left, my wife. I had some old coins, I can tell you this; but business forced me to let them go." And, to do honor to New Year's Day, he kissed her on the forehead.

"Eugenie," cried the good mother, "I do not know which side your father slept on, but he is a good man this morning. Bah! we will get out of this."

"What has happened to our master?" said Nanon as she entered her mistress' room to light the fire. "At first he said to me 'a happy New Year, big stupid! Go and make a fire in my wife's room, she is cold.' Was I a fool, when I saw him holding out his hand to give me a crown of six francs, which is just about not worn at all! Here, Madame, just look at it. Oh, the excellent man. He is a worthy man certainly. There are some who, the older they grow, the harder they get; but he, he becomes mild, like your cordial, and improves with age. He is a very perfect, a very good man."

The secret of this joy was the entire success of Grandet's speculations. Mr. Des Grassins, after having deducted what the cooper owed him for discounting the hundred and fifty thousand francs worth of notes given by the Hollanders, and for the sum he had advanced him in order to make up the amount necessary for the purchase of the hundred thousand livres of *rentes*, sent him by the stage thirty thousand francs in crowns, being what remained of his semi-annual interest, and had informed him of the advance in Government securities. They were then at 89; the most prominent capitalists bought, at the close of January, for 93. Grandet had made, in two months, 12 per cent on his investment; he had settled his accounts, and would thenceforth receive fifty thousand francs every six months, without having to pay either taxes or repairs. He at last understood the rentes, an investment for which country people show an unconquerable dislike, and he saw himself, before five years, the master of a capital of six million, increased without much labor, and which, added to the value of his landed estates, would make a colossal fortune. The six francs given to Nanon were perhaps the pay for an immense service which she had unknowingly rendered her master.

"Oh, oh! where is Father Grandet going that he should run around so early in the morning as if something was going on?" said the dealers, busied in opening their shops. Then when they saw him returning from the quay, followed by a Post Office messenger wheeling some full bags in a barrow: "Water always runs to the river; the goodman was going after his crowns," said one. "They come to him from Paris, from Froidfond, from Holland," said another. "He will end by buying up Saumur," exclaimed a third. "He laughs at the cold, he is always attending to his business," said a wife to her husband. "Eh, eh! Mr. Grandet, if this troubles you," said a clothier, his nearest neighbor, "I will relieve you of it."

"Tut, these are sous," replied the vine dresser.

"Of silver," said the messenger, in a low voice.

"If you want me to take care of you, bridle your gab," said the goodman to the messenger, who opened the door.

"Ah, the old fox, I thought he was deaf," thought the messenger. "It seems that when it is cold he hears."

"Here are twenty sous for a New Year's gift, and hold your tongue," said Grandet to him. "Nanon will take your wheelbarrow back to you. Nanon, are the women at mass?"

"Yes, sir."

"Come, jump around! to work" said he, loading himself with bags. In a moment, the crowns were carried to his room, where he shut himself up. "When breakfast is ready, you will knock on the wall for me. Take back the wheelbarrow to the office."

The family did not breakfast till 10.

"You father will not ask to see your gold here," said Madame Grandet, as she came in from mass. "Besides you must pretend to be chilly. Then we will have time to replace your treasure for your birthday."

[*To be continued next week.*]

MEAD'S LINCOLN.

A Visit to the Studio of the Sculptor.

Florence Letter to the Rome News.

Among the many *studj* of Florence one of the most interesting to the readers of this paper is undoubtedly that of Mr. G. L. Mead, situated near the Piazza dell Indipendenza, not only on account of its beautiful piece of sculpture representing Columbus receiving from Queen Isabella of Spain the jewels by the sale of which he found funds to prosecute his voyage, but principally from the fact that here were conceived and executed the figures which are to crown the monument to be erected to the memory of Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., formerly the home of that lamented President, who little anticipated the fame and martyrdom awaiting him.

Mr. Mead is extremely happy in portrait sculpture, and his likeness of Lincoln is marvellous; I think that the work could hardly be placed in better hands, and the proof that I am not the only one of this opinion is, that in spite of the conception of many most able sculptors, Mr. Mead has had the entire work intrusted to his hands.

The statue of Lincoln was finished some time ago; the bronze casting have been successfully completed in America, and has met with the full approval of the Committee appointed for the purpose of examining the work.

The figure is nearly twelve feet high, and when mounted on the pedestal cannot fail to be very striking.

Around the base, at each corner, will be a group representing Infantry, Marine, Cavalry, and Artillery.

The first-named group is already on its way to the States; it consists of a standard-bearer, a drummer-boy, and a soldier of the line; from the base to the apex it stands over eleven feet in height.

The natural *pose* of the figures cannot be too much admired; there is an amount of life in them that carries one at once back to the battle-field where

"Red Battle stamps his foot, and Nations feel the shock."

The expression in each face shows that all are determined to conquer or die." The officer, with outstretched arm, points to the enemy, and waves his flag as he leads on his men; the drummer-boy, his head uncovered, and with a fearless look, strides on, revolver in hand, prepared to do all he can in support of his cause; and the simple soldier, with bayonet fixed and gun at the "charge," has such determination in his features as argues ill for those who may oppose him.

Every detail has been carefully worked out. All the arms and accoutrements are modelled from originals which have probably seen plenty of hard fighting, and the whole shows an amount of care bestowed upon it that is very creditable to Mr. Mead's conscientiousness.

Some idea may be had of the labor required when I mention that this one group has occupied a year for the modelling alone. The metal-casting will be done in the States, and of course will be the work of some months, so that when the four groups have been safely delivered, say in another three years, the monument will not be completed for some time after, possibly at the end of 1877.

The second group (Marine) is now in hand, and we venture to predict will be as successful as the first. It shows us a naval officer, telescope in hand, on the look-out for the foe; a sailor-boy, perched on the top of a mortar, points out some object in the distance, and a third figure is striving to gain a more prominent position in order to see what is going on. Altogether, the second group is worthy of the first, and I live in hopes that my opinion will be indorsed by all who may see the completed monument.

The third and fourth groupings, cavalry and artillery, are as yet in embryo.

THE GREAT MOTHER.

Our tender mother, Nature!—she has a word for each;
To-day, or else to-morrow, she'll name you in her speech;
Say not she smiles too lightly—there are weepers every day—
But go you to the meadows when trouble's once away.
All the shining and the song
Shall nothing seem to wrong:
Oh, the world is so good, and may the world live long!

We know the Garden's story—sorrow is old as man:
Is sorrow old as the world? Who knows which first began?
Whoever tuned the chorus, till the chief-singer came?
Through all his echoing ages the key has been the same.
For Adam in his time,
And for each in passion's prime,
The joy-bells and the dirges ring an interchime.

The hearts of men are rivers that chafe in ordered grooves
With now a song of sighing, and now a song of loves:
O Nature, mother Nature, she hath borne us on her breast
Till her own great heart is beating in flow with our unrest.
Many a time the sky
Hath wept its blue eyes dry
Ere ever wept beneath it you or I.

She has winds that cry of conflict to the soul that strives;
She has deserts bitter-hearted with the grief of wasted lives;
She has lonely rocks and moors, and ever-sighing seas,
And some day you shall hearken to your own life in these.
But it's Ho all the day,
When trouble's once away,
And again she'll pipe for us, and we'll be gay.

She has mountains weird and kingly, with the cloud upon their head;
She has fearful thunder-places where the storms are bred;
But strength and safety gird her—sea depths and mountain bars;
And peace is where Eternity dwells among the stars,
And it's hush, all the night
And the moon-gleam lieth white,
Like the pale hand of Peace, shutting the lids from sight.

All to keep the life in us, the life that goeth fast;
Ever she turns and turns it, but it weareth out at last;
Sorely and oft she sigheth to put the old away;
So to us shall tears be given when we have had our day.
Then for us the earth will keep
A silence sweet and deep,
And again she'll sing for us, and we shall sleep.
—*Carl Spencer.*

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Interview with Senator Charles Sumner—How He Found the French Political Situation—His Views of Thiers, Gambetta, and Other Leaders of the Republic.

From the New York World, Nov. 27.

Mr. Sumner returned from his two months' vacation on the Baltic yesterday morning, and, although somewhat impatient to be in Washington and resume the duties which he laid aside last summer, was prevailed on by several of his friends to remain a day in New York to rest, if nothing more, after his ocean voyage. Since he has been absent Mr. Sumner has kept every harassing question of the politics of the day from his mind, and, as he said in a brief conversation which was courteously accorded the writer yesterday, "I haven't seen an American newspaper while I've been away. Several have been sent me, but I've not even opened them." His health, as he says, is "vastly improved," and he has almost ceased to apprehend anything from what was last summer alarming symptoms of the heart and other parts of the system. "I've not had absolute rest by any means," he continued, "for I've travelled much and given much attention to art matters and those of society. I've seen, too, many of the prominent men of affairs and learning abroad, and the change could not fail of proving a recreation."

The cable has brought intelligence from time to time of Mr. Sumner's interviews with the leaders of thought and the public men of France especially, and the views of the American statesman concerning the statesmen of France and concerning the present and future of that country possess much interest of course. They were very freely given.

"I take a much more hopeful view of the French situation just now," said he, "than many people are inclined to do, I find. Much of what is said in the despatches from Paris I can but believe exaggeration, and exaggeration from political motives. When I called on M. Thiers I asked him what word I should carry back to our people from his. 'Tell them,' he replied very simply, 'to cherish kind and brotherly feelings towards us, as we do on our part, and tell them *La France est tranquille*.' And that you know is much to say of France—that last. At least it must be so considered for some time to come."

"Certainly there is no little want of harmony between M. Thiers and the Assembly at present."

"Well, of course, that is true to some extent, even when allowances are made for the color of your despatches. France is by no means a unit on political questions, and the parties which are opposed to M. Thiers and the Republic are represented, of course, in the National Assembly very largely. But I think if there is anything just now worthy to be called a crisis, M. Thiers will weather it. I think he will weather it. Indeed he seems to be the one man for the place,—a sort of what we might call here at home a 'shut gap,'—and for some time to come my idea is that he will be very useful to his country."

"The parties in opposition to him are of course strong?"

"Assuredly; but calling M. Thiers the Republic for the present, I think he is stronger than any one of the parties who are hostile to him and the Republic, if indeed he is not stronger than they all. The first, at least, I should hold to be true. In the first place there is Napoleon, the ex-Emperor. Of course he is always to be considered when a change of the rulers of France is thought of. Then there are the Count de Chambord, Henri V., the leader of the Legitimists; The young Count de Paris, the Orleanist heir, and his uncle, the Duc d'Aumale. But all these, you know, are divided among themselves—hopelessly so, it would appear—and their union would be necessary to overthrow the Republic. Now, I may be wrong, of course. I may prove to be a false prophet, but my opinion is that although it would be unsafe to say the republic is firmly established, nevertheless it is the ultimate form of government in France, and is likely to remain in power now. Even if it should be overthrown to-morrow, say, and some other form of government succeed it, the substitute might last for six months, it might last for a year, but I doubt if it would any longer, and during and long after that time you know France could not be *tranquille*. There would be more or less burning of palaces and tearing down statues and destroying art and general discontent, if nothing worse."

"And is France a republic; that is to say, does your own acquaintance with the French people and their representative men lead you to believe they are fitted for and satisfied with a republican government?"

"When I met M. Gambetta that was the first question I asked him. Said I, 'M. Gambetta, is France a republic?' and his reply was 'Mr. Sumner, France is a republic.'"

"But is Gambetta a qualified judge?"

"He said to me, with the confident air of one of our own politicians when speaking of the political complexion of his State or district, 'Mr. Sumner, I know France, every inch of it, and I know the French people.' And I believe that to be true. He has come into personal contact with the people of many of the eighty-eight departments, and from his own friends and his own correspondents has been enabled to form his opinion about the rest. He reckons the population of France at 36,000,000, and of that number he thinks 22,000,000 are true republicans, heart and soul."

"Do you regard him as a candid man?"

"About his candor I have nothing to say. He received me very courteously, and of course I shouldn't wish to discuss his character. He is an enthusiast, of course, and equally of course he doesn't regard all the 22,000,000 of whom he speaks as Radical Republicans. Personally he is extremely affable, and in his manner and conversation is extremely excited. You know in France it is customary for a stranger to make the first call, and when it was suggested to me to visit M. Gambetta, I had some hesitation about an intrusion. He, however, had heard of my being in town, and sent me a request to call upon him, which I did, and we had a long and agreeable talk about the politics of both countries."

"Personally you were pleased with President Thiers, of course?"

"Delighted. I had several long conversations with him. My first visit we devoted to politics, others to art, painting, sculpture, and liberal studies. Of course M. Thiers, no one needs to be told, is an accomplished scholar of very rare ability. And as I was constantly comparing what I saw abroad and the same things here—the public men of France and our own—I could scarcely help thinking that a conversation on literature and art with M. Thiers was as improving and as interesting as a similar one with our own President would be apt to prove. Sometimes my comparisons proved to be contrasts. M. Thiers speaks in a low, quiet, thoughtful way—perhaps I cannot better describe his manner to you than by calling it eminently kind."

"Isn't the reputation which he has acquired of being querulous at times a deserved one, then?"

"Oh, I'm glad you asked that question. I know he has been called querulous and petulent oftentimes by many correspondents who, perhaps consider that old age and courtesy were incapable of association. But if M. Thiers ever justifies any of those aspersions he must be a very different man on the floor of the Assembly from that which he is in private. I am glad to testify against these reports. Nothing more opposite and averse to petulance than M. Thiers' manner can possibly be conceived. As I told you, he entertains the kindliest feelings towards our country, and expressed them to me frequently. I cannot but regard the conversion to the cause of Republicanism of such a man, so great a scholar, so eminent a thinker, argues very strongly for the success of the Republic."

"Is it not possible, certainly, to ascribe his conversion to ambitious motives?"

"If possible, I don't think it would be just. M. Thiers had earned for himself a very high reputation, and might readily have retired into private life, and have enjoyed its seclusion and quiet while loaded with honors. He was not only famous, you know, as a historian, a writer, a critic; but I doubt if his generation has seen a greater Parliamentarian, either in France, England, or our own country, than M. Thiers has proven himself. Of course, any one can say what he is pleased to about the insincerity of a conversion from monarchism to republicanism when a very great prize might be regarded as the reward, but there is the other view, which is, I think, more tenable and much preferable."

"Is it not the case that most of the public men in France are fashioned in the same way; I mean that they are intelligent, educated, cultured, refined—in short, the opposite of what is generally understood by the term politician?"

"Indeed it is. M. Thiers has selected his Cabinet with admirable discretion. It is composed of men who are not only all that you mention, but who are equally remarkable for their knowledge of affairs. I dined with Messieurs Goulard and de Remusat, the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs, and was extremely pleased with what I saw of them. We have all read the splendid articles which some years since M. de Remusat used to publish in the reviews and magazines, and admired his terse, forcible style not less than the brilliancy of what he wrote, and meeting him was indeed a gratification. I met, too, M. Jules Simon, the Minister of Public Instruction, who greeted me very cordially. M. Simon is a lesson to very many persons, I assure you. He lives with extreme simplicity, and in lodgings on a fifth story. Certainly he has not used politics as a means of amassing wealth."

"You saw the Duc d'Aumale, did you not?"

"Yes; I had met him and enjoyed his society fifteen years ago, and I saw him last month at Chantilly. He is a splendid specimen of a man in every way."

"Would he accept a position at the head of affairs?"

"Ah, there you ask me a very difficult question; I can't answer that."

"But he and the Count de Paris are hostile to M. Thiers, are they not?"

"Hostile? No, not hostile; I should not say that; rather that they do not co-operate with him. I think that would be the fairest word to use."

"And, in fine, Mr. Sumner, you left France looking with confidence on her future?"

"Yes, I did, indeed. The people are contented, I believe sincerely. They are, you know, querulous and petulent themselves often, and may be so when they complain of what they regard similar qualities in their ruler. But they are unquestionably enthusiastic and patriotic. They have shown their energy in many ways since their terrible reverses; and, in short, I may say I agree with M. Thiers, and believe I cannot better express my views of the situation in France to-day than by saying, '*La France est tranquille*.'"

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S CARD.

Utter Repudiation of Jay Gould and the Other Magnates of the Street.

To the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser:

SIR: The recent "corner" in "Northwestern" has caused some considerable excitement in Wall street, and has called forth much comment from the press. My name has been associated with that of Mr. Jay Gould and others in connection with the speculation, and gross injustice has been done me thereby. I beg leave, therefore, to say (once for all) that I have not had, either directly or indirectly, the slightest connection with or interest in the matter. I have had but one business transaction with Mr. Gould in my life. In July, 1868, I sold him a lot of stock, for which he paid me, and the privilege of a call for a further lot, which he also settled. Since then I have had nothing to do with him in any way whatever; nor do I mean ever to have, unless it be to defend myself. I have, besides, always advised all my friends to have nothing to do with him in any business transaction. I came to this conclusion after taking particular notice of his countenance. The almost constant parade, therefore, of my name in association with his seems very much like an attempt to mislead the public, to my injury, and, after the publication of this, ignorance or misinformation can no longer be urged as an excuse for continuing this course.

As for Wall street speculators, I know nothing about them. I do not even see the street three times a year, and no person there has any authorito to use my name or to include me in any speculative operation whatever.

C. VANDERBILT.

No. 25 West Fourth street, Nov. 26, 1872.

A Talk with Commodore Vanderbilt.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 27.

Last evening a *Sun* reporter called upon Commodore Vanderbilt at his residence, 10 Washington place, to glean some further particulars regarding the views expressed in the card published above. The Commodore was in excellent health and spirits, and seemed much disturbed by the association of his name with those of the Wall street speculators in the recent corner in Northwestern common. Throughought the interview he showed great irascibility at every reference to the name of Jay Gould. After glancing over the card and acknowledging the authorship, he very courteously invited the reporter into the parlor and proceeded to comment upon it.

"In justice to myself," said he, "I thought it advisable to publicly deny the reports which have gained circulation that I had any connection with the Northwestern business. The constant association of my name with that of Mr. Gould has injured me greatly."

Reporter—In what way has it injured you, Mr. Vanderbilt?

Commodore Vanderbilt—Why, in reputation, to be sure. Don't you consider that a good deal? Why, a few moments before you called, a gentleman was here who showed me a telegram, received from a party in England, who was desirous of purchasing a quantity of railroad stock, but was deterred from doing so in consequence of this Northwestern corner; he asked "what is the meaning of Vanderbilt's name being mixed up with Jay Gould's in the affair?" Of course, a reply was sent at once, saying I had no interest directly or indirectly in the speculation.

Reporter—You don't seem to entertain a very high opinion of Mr. Gould?

Commodore Vanderbilt (emphatically)—No, sir, I do not.

Reporter—May I ask if you have any especial reason for thinking ill of him?

Commodore Vanderbilt—I have had but one business transaction with him in my life. In July, 1868, I sold him some stock, for which he paid me promptly. I had no reason to be dissatisfied with him on that occasion.

Reporter—Why then do you distrust him?

Commodore Vanderbilt (somewhat excitedly)—His face, sir; no man could have such a countenance as his and still be honest.

Reporter—But surely, Mr. Vanderbilt, you must have some other reasons besides that for your opinion.

Commodore Vanderbilt—I tell you, sir, God Almighty has stamped every man's character upon his face. I read Mr. Gould like an open book the first time I saw him. I did not like to express too strongly an opinion this morning, but if you wish to have it now I will give it to you. You have my authority for stating that I consider Mr. Jay Gould a damned villain. You can't put it too strongly.

Reporter—Well, if your theory about faces is correct I don't see how such a villain can hope to succeed. He would be detected at a glance.

Commodore Vanderbilt—Rogues prey upon fools.

Reporter—But Mr. Daniel Drew can hardly be called a fool.

Commodore Vanderbilt—No, but men have not always the ability or inclination to study other men's faces. However, I don't want to be led into any discussion regarding Mr. Drew.

Reporter—Has Mr. Gould ever done anything to satisfy you that your first impression regarding him was correct?

Commodore Vanderbilt—Certainly he has.

Reporter—Will you specify an instance?

Commodore Vanderbilt—No, I can't do that; but I have had no reason to change my mind regarding him. I not only declined having any further dealings with him myself, but I strongly advised all my friends to avoid him also. Whenever my advice was asked, I said to them, as I have already said to you, don't have anything to do with him, for he is a damned villain and he'll be sure to cheat you.

Reporter—Did they always take your advice?

Commodore Vanderbilt—Well, I don't know. I am afraid they did not all do so, but they had only themselves to thank for any loss they may have sustained. Heaven knows I warned them often enough.

Reporter—Well, what do you think of Mr. Gould's action in the Northwestern corner? Did it tend to increase your distrust of him?

Commodore Vanderbilt—Not in the least. Nothing could do that. But I know nothing about the late transaction. I have long ceased to take any interest in Wall street speculations or speculators. I do not even drive past the street three times in the course of a year.

Here the reporter arose to take his leave. The Commodore, who had remained standing during the interview, accompanied him to the hall door.

"Well, Mr. Vanderbilt," said the reporter, "you say I have your authority to publish your opinion of Mr. Gould?"

Commodore Vanderbilt (shaking hands with the reporter)—You have, sir. Oh, you need not be afraid of doing him any injustice. He is all I have represented him, and more. Good evening.

As the reporter descended the steps in a deluge of rain, the last words he heard were, "He is, undoubtedly, a damned villain, and you can say I said so."

The Man Who Wouldn't Be Horse-whipped.

The San Joaquin (Cal.) *Republican* tells the following story of an occurrence in that city on Monday evening: "Last evening, one of our policemen noticed a woman hurrying along the street, with a blacksnake whip dangling from beneath the folds of her shawl. He followed, but lost sight of her in the darkness, when a woman's voice was heard exclaiming, in an angry manner: 'You wretch, you scoundrel, how dare you defame my daughter!' and at the same time, during the intervals, when the excited one was obliged to draw her breath, came the sound of sharp, quick lashes, such as the chief engineer of a prairie schooner is wont to bestow in a moment of unusual generosity and kindness upon the sides of a pet but stubborn mule. 'Twas dark as Erebus, but the sound guided the valiant policeman in the right direction over garden fences, across flower beds, and cabbage patches, and just as he was scaling the last fence that obstructed his passage to the scene of the conflict, a masculine voice, till then unheard, exclaimed: 'Gor a mity, 'spose I takes all dis fur nuffin? ef you puts yourself on a quality wid a man, take dat,' and a heavy thud and a terrific shriek on the otherwise still air told the tale. When the policeman arrived all was quite as the grave, a woman lay prone on the ground, a cowhide in her hand, and a good-sized cordwood stick lay near her. A light hastily procured threw much light on a dark subject; the woman was a negress, the peculiar formation of her skull had saved her life, but the cord-wood stick that had descended with such terrific force on her devoted head was ruined for all such future demonstrations—it will now make good matches and tooth-picks. The poltroon who would not stand and accept in meekness and humility the evidences of the woman's affection, bestowed with such striking and marked effect, had left. The woman has lodged a complaint of assault and battery, and the police are anxiously searching for a male African whose face is striped like a Pawnee chief in his war paint, and who has an aversion to cowhides and women."

CRIME IN THE EAST.

Murderous Affray Between Mussulmans.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer of India*, writing from Srinugger, on the 21st of September, gives an account of a serious disturbance among the Mussulmans in that district:

The Mussulmans, who form about nine-tenths of the population of the Cashmere Valley, are divided into two great sects of Soonies and Sheeas. The Soonies are firm believers in Omar, and deadly enemies of their co-religionists, the Sheeas, to whom they give the opprobrious name of Rafizi, or heretics; the Soonies are about nine to one of the Sheeas. The Sheeas are firm believers in Ali and his house. They believe that he was superior even to Mohammed himself; they form a mere handful of the population in Cashmere. Their whole number throughout the valley is said not to exceed 10,000. The Sheeas in Srinugger form about 1,000 houses, or about 6,000 souls, including men, women, and children. The Sheea men form the most active, industrious, and well-to-do portion of the Mussulmans. The finest *papier-mache* workers and shawl makers are Sheeas. Perhaps the wealthiest man in Cashmere is Mirza Muhammad Ali, who is a Sheea. Well, there is a deadly hatred existing between these two great divisions of the Mohammedans, which sometimes manifests itself, as on the present occasion, in open warfare and a defiance of all law. Near the Hurree Purbut Hill, in Srinugger, on which stands the fort commanding the city, is a musjid belonging to the Soonies, and called after a Mussulman worthy of the name of Madeen Sahib. Some time ago the Sheeas bought a small piece of ground opposite to this musjid, where they began to build a rough place of worship for themselves. The Soonies, as was natural, strongly objected to this arrangement, and begged the Sheeas to desist, which, however, the latter refused to do. And the place was built, but in a very rude fashion. Last Sunday, the 15th inst., was the anniversary of Madeen Sahib's death, and there was great crowding of the Soonies to his musjid. The Soonies, being numerous and strong, and enraged at the obtrusive and pertinacious opposition of the Sheeas, as exemplified in their place of worship, set upon it and soon made it a heap of ruins. The Sheeas then mustered themselves in large numbers, and a regular fight ensued on Sunday night, which raged on till Monday morning, when the Sheeas were completely beaten off the field. Then began the work of plunder, devastation, and murder. The Soonies entered the defenceless houses of the Sheeas, and having plundered them, set them on fire. As the houses of Srinugger are built chiefly of wood, the work of destruction was an easy accomplishment. The houses of the Sheeas in the city were soon a smoldering heap of ruins. The destruction of their homes and property, which was basely carried off by the Soonies, was not the heaviest calamity that befell the Sheeas on Monday morning last. Their women were dishonored, and their children butchered before their very eyes. It was not till 9 o'clock on Monday morning that the effort was made by the local authorities here to put a stop to the tragedy. At that hour the Wuzeer, or chief native official of Cashmere, in the absence of Maharajah Rhumbeer Singh, appeared on the scene, accompanied with a large body of troops, who are said to have made a very feeble and abortive effort to quell the disturbance. At any rate, throughout the whole of Monday, the 16th inst., the work of destruction went on, and flames and smoke might have been seen ascending from Zudabal, Hassanabad, Babapoor, Drogajun, Gupaker, Sonawar, Pan-Gretten, and other places. The authorities seemed altogether powerless. A very small band of resolute troops, well led, would have sufficed to quell the tumult; but they were not to be had, and the flames spread from village to village around Srinugger. The Sheeas fled in every direction, some seeking safety on the adjacent mountains, while others remained in the city in secret lurking places. Many of the women and children of the Sheeas found an asylum in the houses of the Hindoo portion of the community. The Hindoos in Cashmere are called Pundits, and number but between 3,000 and 4,000 houses in the whole valley. They are in great trepidation lest the Soonies should set on them for their kind hospitality to the houseless families of the Sheeas. Monday night was spent sleeplessly by the inhabitants of Srinugger. Tuesday saw the Maharajah's Sepoys busy at their work of apprehension and plunder. The leading Soonies were seized and imprisoned, besides hundreds—or thousands, it is said—of small fry. Tuesday night came, and the tumult was still unquelled, for the Sheeas mustered themselves together and retaliated upon their enemies by burning several houses in Srinugger and several villages inhabited by the Soonies. All portions of the native community in Srinugger passed Tuesday night sleeplessly. Wednesday dawned on the doomed city, and now troops patrolled its streets or bazaars and numberless Soonies and Sheeas were dragged off to prison. The apprehensions appear to have been made in the most indiscriminate fashion. It is said that large numbers of prisoners were departed on Wednesday to the Fort of Ooree. Nearly the whole city was deserted; shops were closed, and the bazaars were lifeless. There was much stir at the Shere Guree, where the local Government holds its sittings; boats might have been seen crowded with Sepoys and prisoners arriving every now and then. Well-to-do Soonies were busy on Wednesday placing their more valuable property in places of safety, as a report was spread that the Sepoys were to be let loose upon the people that afternoon. On Thursday the greater part of the City of Srinugger was deserted. Business is still asleep. It would be difficult to estimate the loss in property sustained by the Sheeas. The amount must be considerable.

RELIGIOUS.

Five Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church were graduates of Princeton College, viz.: Bishop Claggett, of Maryland; Hobart, of New York; Meade, of Virginia; McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Johns, of Virginia.

—Ex-President Finney, of Oberlin, Ohio, though now past his 80th birthday, preaches occasionally with the earnestness of other years. He said to a friend at the close of one of his recent services: "If I can't preach, I must die."

—Beecher says that religion is not to make a man better than his neighbor, but better than himself.

—The New York City Mission, which has been in operation for nearly fifty years, supports eight mission stations and forty missionaries; and holds four hundred services a week, at an expense of only $50,000 a year. The money is raised for the most part by personal application to individuals.

—Mr. Spurgeon's sister is preaching at Wilmingham, Cambridgeshire, England, with such success that the police authorities there have expressed their thanks to her for effecting a decrease in the number of criminal cases.

—Dr. Hall tells the story of a man who sung most piously the hymn,

Were the whole realm of Nature mine,
That were a present far too small,

and all through the singing was fumbling in his pockets to make sure of the smallest piece of silver for the contribution-box.

—The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* says: "The lady members of the First Baptist Church in this city have agreed that they will dispense with all finery on Sunday—wearing no jewels but consistency, and hereafter appear at church in plain calico dresses."

—The wide-awake editor of the *Catholic Review* has discovered, in a quiet corner of the *National Baptist*, "the most outrageous" advertisement he has ever seen. It relates to "baptismal pants," manufactured by a certain Philadelphia tailor, which are offered as prizes by the Baptist editor for new subscribers to the *N. B.*

—The *Churchman* reports the formation of an Episcopal Church at Ponce, Porto Rico, which is the first Protestant church in the Spanish dependencies. Subscriptions are solicited for the erection of a suitable edifice.

Read these words from the London *Times*, and say if the end of the English Church Establishment is not drawing near: "We do not depend on this or that man, or even on this or that House of Commons; but the day may not be far distant when a minister will announce, 'our ancient form of worship,' as it has recently been called, is henceforth to stand on its intrinsic merits, like other forms of greater or less antiquity."

—From a census recently taken in Paris it appears that there are in that city 1,732,529 Catholics, 30,421 Jews, 17,281 Calvinists, 14,040 Lutherans, and 2,482 Anglicans, Methodists, and Quakers, 422 Mohammedans, Buddhists, and Brahmins, and 2,500 who belong to no ... sect. The population is nearly 30,000 ... it was in 1866.

—Some of the churches of New Jersey ... been celebrated for retaining their pastors ... long succession of years. Last year Dr. ... low, of Neshanic, celebrated his fiftieth ... versary. The Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, of Lamington ... has passed his forty-sixth year. Dr. ... Bound Brook, the forty-second, and Dr. ... of Six-Mile-Run, the thirty-ninth of their ... spective pastorates. The Rev. Abraham ... sler has just completed his fortieth year as ... tor of the First Church of Raritan, Somerville.

—An interesting experiment was ... tried in connection with Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, for the purpose of meeting the doubt sometimes expressed as to whether the blessings and cursings recorded in the 27th chapter of Deuteronomy could be heard in the valley below. On this point a correspondent of the London *Sunday-School Times* relates the following incident: "On the 22d day of March last, I ... myself on Mount Gerizim—not on the top ... on a spur, like a platform, on its side, above the valley; and there is a similar platform opposite, on Ebal. A friend stood on Ebal opposite. There was a congregation of ... twelve to fifteen below us. My friend on Ebal first read the curses (see Deut. xxvii), one by one, and the people below shouted "Amen" after each of them. I followed, reading the blessings in the next chapter, and our ... below responding to the same with ... "Amen." Then we read several verses in the first chapter of John, the one and the other reading every alternate sentence. Not only people in the valley below, but I myself, standing on the side of Gerizim, could hear distinctly every word that my friend read on the side of Ebal, and *vice versa*. We did not measure the distance, but it was estimated by the party to be nearly a mile."

The English church is alarmed by the publication of recent statistics bearing on the relative proportion of churchmen and dissenters in England. These statistics have been gathered from the 14 cities in England of over 100,000 inhabitants each. The total population is 2,9... an increase in 20 years of 42 per cent. Before that time (1851) church rates had been abolished in all these cities, but they have been ... supplanted by voluntary exertions. ... the whole addition of pews occasioned ... new churches and enlargements, the number of sittings in these fourteen cities has increased ... per cent, or faster than the population. In ... towns the Established Church has increased ... fastest, and in the other eight the dissenters. Moreover, in only one town, the fashionable Brighton, has the English Church a majority of the sittings. In 1851, the Established Church provided 52.5 per cent of all the religious accommodation in Liverpool; it provides 45 per cent in 1872; it has increased its sittings only ... per cent, while the sittings of other churches have grown 39 per cent. Taking all these fifteen towns together ... find that whereas 20 years ago the Established Church provided 42 per cent of the church accommodation, it provides in 1872 only 40.... per cent, while the non-Established Churches provided in 1851 58 per cent, they now provide 59.... per cent. These figures show unmistakably the decay of the English Church as a national institution, and will do much to hasten disestablishment. This census is undertaken by the *Nonconformist* newspaper, there having been no official census on these points since 1851. The *Nonconformist* will issue three more comparisons covering all towns above 20,000 inhabitants.

—A London letter says: "A parish priest in Ireland, Father O'Keefe, has taken the first step toward bringing on a trial which may prove to be of historical importance in the annals of Roman Catholicism in Great Britain. He brings suit against Cardinal Cullen for suspending him from the post of parish priest in Callan. The Cardinal pleads his right to do so on the ground that O'Keefe had sued his ecclesiastical superior (Bishop Ossory) in a law court, that being a contravention of canon law. The main question is whether a priest is debarred from claiming the protection of ... as against ecclesiastical law. The Irish Bench will have to determine whether the law of Boniface VIII. is in force in this country. The precedents of English law appear to be against the Cardinal. Similar cases have been decided with regard to other denominations. The Church of Scotland had its sentence annulled in the Cardross case. In Ireland, some time ago, the Presbyterian Church tried to oust from certain pecuniary advantages, awarded by the Crown to that body, a number of ministers and churches which had taken up Unitarian opinions. The Unitarians remonstrated against a solemn demand made by the Synod for their subscription to certain dogmas. The Courts sustained the ... and the Unitarian Churches receive to this day their moiety of the *regium donum*. The law in England is that religious bodies may agree on any terms of union they please, and they may erect tribunals of their own; but the decisions of those religious tribunals will be viewed by the civil law as 'decisions of arbitrators,' ... as such, not ultimate. No subject of the Queen is absolutely at the mercy of such quasi-private jurisdiction. Father O'Keefe has, by his Bishop (Ossory), and Cardinal Cullen, been evicted from his parish, and five schools of which he had superintendence have been taken out of his hands. He has been excommunicated by the Pope."

"FINIS CORONAT OPUS."

"The end shall crown the work"—
Ah, who shall tell the end?
It is a woesome way,
And clouds portend.

The work is all we know—
Enough for our faint sight.
The end God knows. Press on.
The crown—is light.
—*Scribner's.*

The Side-Saddle Defended.

A writer in *Turf, Field and Farm* says: ... are the American women coming to? From ... experience in fox-hunting, I can vouch for the safety and ease of a woman's seat on a well-built English side-saddle; but the saddle must be an English hunting saddle, properly fitted to the back of a well-broken, highly-bred horse—if possible, an animal that has been ridden to foxhounds, and the rider must not be encumbered with a long loose habit skirt. She must be attired for hard work in a close-fitting, comfortably-fitting cloth habit, the skirt of which should not do more than ... the ground when the wearer stands; ... the stirrup should be a plain steel one, ... lined or padded, and fully two sizes too large for the rider's foot. If these proper precautions are taken, there is no more danger in riding on a side-saddle than there is in sitting on an ordinary chair. Where the danger now arises is that the riders have no more seats than meal-bags, and no more hands than if Nature had only supplied them with fins. 'Delaware' says his daughter's long skirt caused a horse to shy, and in shying he threw out of their carriage a gentleman and his wife and child. Why did his daughter allow her skirts to fly loose and frighten the horse? Yet to me this is far better than to ... him outright, as I imagine so susceptible a ... would be by the unlovely and novel sight of a female riding *en cavalier*. In Central Europe I have frequently seen peasant women ... astride on mules and donkeys, perched ... tween their market-baskets; but I never ... and I never want to see, a woman of education and refinement riding astride, on the road, in the Park, or in the hunting field. In the British Isles, where women ride as forward as the men, there are, proportionally, far less serious accidents among female riders than among men, and this is to be accounted for mainly by the fact that, being compelled from the nature of their seat to ride chiefly by balance, they become more scientific in the handling of the reins, and less likely to bully a horse ... mouth. Fighting a horse and ... his fences is just the correct way ... and his rider to grief."

Carbolic Acid in Small-Pox.

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DICKENS.

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First Visit to America—The "Am... ...an Notes"—The Suppressed Introductory Chapter.

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...is book should fall into the hands of any ...merican who cannot bear to be told th... ...g of the institutions of his country is far ...; that, in spite of the advantage she has ove... ...ations in the elastic freshness and vigor of ... she is far from being a model for the e... ... and that, even in those pictures of the na... ...s with which he quarrels most, there is ... the lapse of several years, each of which he ...y supposed to have had its stride in impro... ...much that is just and true at this hour, let ...own now, for I shall not please him. Of the ...t, reflecting, and educated among his coun... ...have no fear; for I have ample reason to ...fter many delightful conversations not ea... ...forgotten, that there are very few topics ... which their sentiments differ materially fr...

...y be asked, "If you have been in any resp... ...inted in America, and are assured beforeha... ... expression of your disappointment will g... ...to any class, why do you write at all?" ...is, that I went there expecting greater thin... ...found, and resolved, as far as in me lay, ... to the country, at the expense of any (in ... ...nistaken or prejudiced statements that mig... ...en made to its disparagement. Coming hom... ...corrected and sobered judgment, I consider m... ...less bound to do justice to what, according ... means of judgment, I found to be the truth. ... same intrepidity that impelled Mr. Dick... ... a dinner given him in this country, ...nce the piracies of our publishers on th... ... property of European writers, led hi... ...ose as a motto for "American Notes" ...llowing, which was happily rejected by h... ...ter:

...eply to a question from the Bench, the So... ... the Bank observed that this kind of notes ... the most extensively in those parts of th... ...here they were stolen and forged.—*Old Baile...*

...c curiosity to get within the arcana of ...s of great men is insatiable. Not th... ...teresting of Mr. Forster's pages are thos... ...he ushers us

BEHIND DICKENS' PAGES,

...e room where they were written, an... ...s how real to him were his own creatures ... him with the power which he first gav... ...s that he was in a manner compelled to ...erless while they spin themselves out o... ...n. For instance, when he wrote

"THE CHRISTMAS CAROL,"

... moments of leisure snatched fro... ...n Chuzzlewit," it seemed to master hi... ...wer within and still above him. Forste... ...how he wept over it, and laughed, an... ...gain, and excited himself to an extr... ... degree, and how he walked, thinking o... ...en and twenty miles about the blac... ...of London, many and many a night afte... ... folks had gone to bed. And when ...e, as he told our friend, Mr. Felton, ... he let himself loose like a madman."

WHILE COMPOSING "THE CHIMES,"

...e to Mr. Forster, "It has a great hol... ... and has affected me in the doing ...trong ways, deeply, forcibly." ...other letter, he says: "I am in regula... ...s excitement with 'The Chimes;' get u... ...ave a cold bait before breakfast; an... ...way, wrathful and red hot, until 3 o'cloc... ...hen I usually knock off, unless it rain... ... day. * * * I am fierce to finish in ... ...earing some affinity to those of truth an... ... and to shame the cruel and canting. ...ot forgotten my catechism. Yes, verily ...ith God's help I will.'" ...n: "I hope you will like the little boo... I conceived, at the beginning of the secon... what must happen in the thir... ...ve undergone as much sorro... agitation as if the thing wer... ...d have wakened up with it at night, ...lged to lock myself in when I finished ...ay, for my face was swollen for the tim... ... its proper size, and was hugely ridicu...

DICKENS' ILLUSTRATORS.

...s gave the artists who illustrated hi... ... little trouble. His requirements wer... ...g. He built up temples in his mind th... ... always makable with hands. He ove... ... with suggestions for designs, and we... ...orous in his demands for their artisti... ...tation. There have been ridiculou... ...hat, in some cases, Dickens' relation... ... artists were of an opposite characte... ... he was inspired by them. One of th... ...otable of these stories Mr. Forster co... ...d in his preceding volume, but it ha... ...peated so explicitly that he returns t... ...ect. He says:

...nated with a literary friend of the excelle... whom "Oliver Twist" was illustrated fro... month, during the earlier part of its monthl... ...his gentleman stated, in a paper written s... ...d in America, that Mr. Cruikshank, by execu... ...plates before opportunity was afforded him o... ... letter-press, had suggested to the writer th... ...fects in his story; and to this, opposing u... ...llection of all the time the tale was in pr... ... became my duty to say that, within my ow... ...knowledge, the alleged fact was not tru... ...' the artist is reported as saying, to his a... ...ferreted out that bundle of drawings, a... ...came to the one which represents Fagin ... ...e silently studied it for half an hour, an... ... he was tempted to change the whol... ... his story. * * * I consented ... writes up to my designs; and that was th... ...hich Fagin, Sikes, and Nancy were create...

Brahmins, and 2,500 who belong to no religious sect. The population is nearly 50,000 [illegible] it was in 1866.

—Some of the churches of New Jersey have been celebrated for retaining their pastors for a long succession of years. Last year Dr. Dow, of Newhaven, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary. The Rev. Dr. Abraham Bogart, of Six-Mile-Run, the fifty-ninth of their respective pastorates. The Rev. Abraham Messler has just completed his fortieth year as pastor of the First Church of Raritan, Somerville.

—An interesting experiment was recently tried in connection with Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, for the purpose of meeting the doubts sometimes expressed as to whether the blessings and cursings recorded in the 27th chapter of Deuteronomy could be heard in the valley below. On this point a correspondent of the London *Sunday-School Times* relates the following incident: "On the 22d day of March last, I myself on Mount Gerizim—not on the top of it, as a spar, like a platform on its side, above the valley; and there is a similar platform opposite, on Ebal. A friend stood on Ebal opposite. There was a congregation of from twelve to fifteen below us. My friend on Ebal first read the curses (see Deut. xxvii), one by one, and the people below shouted 'Amen' after each of them. I followed, reading the blessings in the next chapter, and our friends below responding to the same with their 'Amens.' Then we read several verses in the first chapter of John, the one and the other reading every alternate sentence. Not only the people in the valley below, but I myself, standing on the side of Gerizim, could hear most distinctly every word that my friend read on the side of Ebal, and *vice versa*. We did not measure the distance, but it was estimated by the party to be nearly a mile."

—The Scottish church is alarmed by the publication of recent statistics bearing on the relative proportion of churchmen and dissenters in Scotland. These statistics have been gathered from the 14 cities in England of over 100,000 inhabitants each. The total population in 2,901,426 at increase in 29 years of 42 per cent. Before that time (1803) church rates had been abolished in all of these cities, but they have been with equipmented by voluntary exertions. Counting the whole addition of twenty occasioned by new churches and enlargements, the number of sittings in these fourteen cities has increased 51 per cent, or faster than the population. In seven towns the Established Church has increased its fastest, and in the other eight the dissenting. Moreover, in only one town, the fashionable Brighton, has the English Church a majority of the sittings. In 1851 the Established Church provided 52.5 per cent of all the religious accommodation in Liverpool; it provides 45 per cent in 1872; it has increased its sittings only 9 per cent, while the sittings of other churches have grown 39 per cent. Taking all these fifteen towns together we find that whereas 20 years ago the Established Church provided 42 per cent of the church accommodation, it provides in 1872 only 40.2 per cent, while the non-Established Churches provided in 1851 58 per cent, they now provide 59.8 per cent. These figures show unmistakably the decay of the Anglican Church as a national institution, and will do much to hasten disestablishment. This census is under taken by the Nonconformist newspaper, there having been no official census on these points since 1851. The *Nonconformist* will issue three more comparisons covering all towns above 20,000 inhabitants.

—A London letter says: "A parish priest in Ireland, Father O'Keefe, has taken the first step in a fighting career which may prove to be of historical importance in the annals of Roman Catholicism in Great Britain. He brings suit against Cardinal Cullen for suspending him from the post of parish priest in Callan. The Cardinal pleads his right to do so on the ground that O'Keefe had sued his ecclesiastical superior (Bishop Ossory) in a law court, that being in contravention of canon law. The main question is whether a priest is debarred from claiming the protection of civil law as against ecclesiastical law. The Irish Bench will have to determine whether the law of Boniface VIII. is in force in this country. The precedents of English law appear to be against the Cardinal. Similar cases have been decided with regard to other denominations. The Church of Scotland had its sentence annulled in the Cartbrook case. In Ireland some time ago the Presbyterian Church tried to oust from certain pecuniary advantages, awarded by the Crown to that body, a number of ministers and churches which had taken up Unitarian opinions. The Unitarians remonstrated against a solemn demand made by the Synod for their subscription to certain dogmas. The Courts sustained them, and the Unitarian Church is secure to this day in their majority of the various dioceses. The law of England is that religious bodies may agree in any terms of union they please, and they may erect tribunals of their own; but the decisions of those religious tribunals will be viewed by the civil law as 'decisions of arbitrators,' and as such, not ultimate. No appeal to the Pope is allowed at the mercy of such quasi-private jurisdiction. Father O'Keefe has, by his Bishop (Ossory), and Cardinal Cullen, been evicted from his parish, and five schools of which he had superintendence have been taken out of his hands. He has been excommunicated by the Pope."

"FINIS CORONAT OPUS."

"The end shall crown the work"—
Ah, who shall tell the end?
It is a welcome way,
And all the road we wend.

The work is all we know—
Enough for our faint sight.
The end God knows. Press on.
The crown—is light.

—*Scribner's.*

The Side-Saddle Defended.

A writer in *Turf, Field and Farmings*: "What are the American women coming to? From my experience in fox-hunting, I can vouch for the safety and ease of a woman's seat on a well-built English side-saddle; but the saddle must be an English hunting saddle, properly fitted to the horse—a well-fitted saddle and well-fitted horse—if possible, an animal that has been ridden to foxhounds, and the rider must not be encumbered with a long loose habit skirt. She must be attired for hard work in a close-fitting, comfortably-fitting cloth habit, the skirt of which should not do more than touch the ground when the wearer stands; the stirrup should be a plain steel one, neatly lined or padded, and fully two sizes too large for the rider's foot. If these proper precautions be taken, there is no more danger in riding on a side-saddle than there is in sitting on an ordinary chair. Where the danger now arises is that ladies have no more seats than meal-sacks, and no more hands than if Nature had only supplied them with fins. 'Delaware' says his daughter's long skirt caused a horse to shy, and shying he threw out of their carriage a gentleman and his wife and child. Why did the gentleman allow her skirts to fly loose and frighten the horse? Yet to me this is far better than to see her outright, as I imagine is more susceptible a horse would be by the unfeeling and novel sight of a female riding *en cavalier*. In Central Europe I have frequently seen peasant women riding astride on mules and donkeys, perched up between their market-baskets; but I never saw, and I never want to see, a woman of refinement and refinement riding astride, on the road, in the Park, or in the hunting field. In the British Isles, where women ride as forward as the men, there are, proportionally, far less serious accidents among female riders than among men, and this is to be accounted for mainly by the fact that, being compelled from the nature of their seat to ride chiefly by balance, they become more scientific in the handling of the reins, and less likely to bully a horse or roughen his mouth. Fighting a horse and rushing him at his fences is just the correct way to bring him and his rider to grief."

Carbolic Acid in Small-Pox.

The London *Lancet* publishes an account by Dr. Watson, of several cases of small-pox and scarlet fever, in which the external application of carbolic acid met with marked success. In the case of one patient with small-pox, whom he saw at the period when papulæ appeared, he ordered an enema, and then had the patient—a girl of 11 years—sponged all over with carbolic acid soapsuds. The next day a severer attack of confluent small-pox was threatened, but the child was sponged as before, and then her whole body was painted with carbolic-acid glycerine of the British pharmacopœia. Five grains of Dover's powder were given to allay irritability, and the patient slept quietly for several hours, when she was sponged again. No vesicles formed, and the patient was convalescent in a few days.

Disinfectants.

In the Central Chemical Department of Public Health, at Dresden, numerous researches have lately been made to ascertain the comparative value of various disinfecting materials, the results of which are given below. The value of chloride of lime and sulphuric acid, which may be seen form the most effectual disinfectants, for instance, is here expressed by 100, while the remaining numbers show the value of the other articles as compared with this standard: Chloride of lime with sulphuric acid, 100.0; chloride of lime with sulphate of iron, 99.0; Sundar's Swedloff's powder, 92.9; carbolic acid disinfecting powder, 85.6; slaked lime, 84.6; alum, 80.6; sulphate of iron, 76.7; chloralum, 74.0; sulphate of magnesia, 57.1; permanganate of potash with sulphuric acid, 51.3.

DICKENS.

Second Volume of Forster's Life of the Great Novelist.

His First Visit to America—The "American Notes"—The Suppressed Introductory Chapter.

His Feit and Acted While Composing—His Shakspeareanism.

Dickens as an Actor—"Sarah Gamp" Again—The Starting of the London Daily News.

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THE GREAT NOVELIST'S BOYHOOD;

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AMERICAN NOTES.

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Whereupon "Boz" declined to receive [illegible]Mayor, who came to pay the belligerent [illegible]ity of Cleveland. In short, this was the [illegible]ics of the Arkansas Traveller and 1842.

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DICKENS' ILLUSTRATORS.

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[illegible]ened with a literary friend of the excellent [illegible]rnum, "Oliver Twist" was illustrated from [illegible]ts, during the earlier part of its monthly [illegible]n America, that Mr. Cruikshank, by execu[illegible]e before opportunity was afforded him of [illegible]per-proof, had suggested to the writer the [illegible]e in history; and to this, opposing my [illegible]ction of all the time the tale was in pro[illegible]my duty to say that, within my own [illegible]owledge, the alleged fact was not true. [illegible]e artist is reported as saying to his ad[illegible]ent that bundle of drawings, and [illegible]ome to the one which represents Fagin in [illegible]e is fully studied it for half an hour, and [illegible]e was tempted to change the whole [illegible]s story. * * * I consented to [illegible]e up to my designs; and that was the [illegible]ich Fagin, Sikes, and Nancy were created.

Happily, I was able to add the complete refutation of this folly by producing a letter of Dickens written at the time, which proved incontestably that the closing illustrations, including the two specially named in support of the preposterous charge, "Sikes and his Dog, and Fagin in his Cell," had been sent to Dickens until his finished book was on the eve of appearance. As, however, the distinguished artist, notwithstanding the refreshment of his memory by this letter, has permitted himself again to indorse the statement of his friend, I can only again print on the same page which contains the strange language used by him, the words with which Dickens himself repels the imputation on his memory.

This he gives in a *fac-simile* reprint of a letter, in which Dickens showed that the book was written before he saw the pictures from which Mr. Cruikshank's ingenious admirer asserted, were drawn his finest characters.

DICKENS AND SHAKSPEARE.

There is something very Shakspearean in the *abandon*, the excess, the full-heartedness of Dickens' imagination. Like Shakspeare, he is possessed by his own creatures; his sentences teem with the exuberant life of his fancies; and he lavishes on every character material enough to equip a dozen ordinary dullards. He does not, of course, present us the page that Shakspeare does, for the materials with which he wove were deficient, and, even if we were to indulge in a crude form of comparison, and say that Dickens was the Shakspeare of fiction, or that he was to the novel what the latter was to the drama, we should use an exaggerated expression to indicate the resemblance. But resemblance there was. Shakspearean is an adjective often applied to the writings of George Eliot,—of whose "Scenes of Clerical Life," by the way, Dickens said: "They are the best things I have seen since I began my course." She deserves the title in one direction much more than Dickens, for her insight into character is clearer and deeper than his; she deserves it less than Dickens in another direction, for, true, and keen, and masterful as George Eliot's hand always is, it lacks that fierce enthusiasm of fancy, that unrestrained reveling in its own picturings, that riotous interplay of figures, which is so strong a mental bent in Shakspeare and Dickens. For comparison and contrast of Dickens and Shakspeare has been almost immaterial; we have no desire to push it farther; but one other point of strong similarity between them is their dramatic talent. Both were born actors,—born creators of dramatic action.

DICKENS AS AN ACTOR.

How great an actor Dickens might have been, we can only judge from his easy and full success in the excursions he made upon the stage. His calling was perhaps higher, but it included the lower. He had the creative faculty in marvelous development; what he desired to express he became, whether it was Mrs. Gamp, Tom Pinch, Mr. Squeers, or Fagin the Jew.

The theatre had limits for Dickens; he was greater in quickness of assumption than steadiness of delineation; but he was marvellous in the exploits of his theatrical holidays. His own taste was so correct, and his sensitiveness to bad acting so tender, that he suffered fearfully from the spectacle, which he ventured to see only once, of the performance of plays adopted from his books. These were mutilated remorselessly, and it was the subject of complaint with him ceaselessly.

PIRACY.

Another and graver wrong was the piracy of his writings, every one of which was reproduced with merely such colorable change of title, incidents, and subject of characters, as were believed to be sufficient to evade the law and adapt them to "penny" purchasers. This had been going on ever since the days of "Pickwick," in many outrageous ways, in a letter on the subject of copyright, published by Thomas Hood after Dickens' return from America, he described what had passed between himself and one of these pirates who had issued a "Master Humphrey's Clock," edited by "Boz." "Sir," said the manly Hood, "if you had observed the name, it was 'Boz,' not 'Box,' and so; and, besides, it would have been no piracy, sir, even with the s, because 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' you see, sir, was not published as by Boz, but by Charles Dickens!"

A course repeatedly urged by Talfourd and myself was at last taken in the present year with the "Christmas Carol" and the "Chuzzlewit" pirates; upon a case of such peculiar flagrancy, however, that Sir John Chancellor would not even hear Dickens' counsel; and what it cost our dear friend Talfourd to suppress his speech exceeded very much the labor and pains with which he had prepared it. "The pirates," wrote Dickens to me, after leaving the Court on the first day, "are to be beaten flat. They are bruised, bloody, battered, smashed, squelched, and utterly undone. Knight Bruce would not hear Talfourd, but instantly gave judgment. He had intercepted the fellows' counsel, and what it cost our dear friend Talfourd to suppress his speech exceeded very much the labor and pains with which he had prepared it. "The pirates," wrote Dickens to me, after leaving the Court on the first day, "are to be beaten flat. They are bruised, bloody, battered, smashed, squelched, and utterly undone. Knight Bruce would not hear Talfourd, but instantly gave judgment. He had intercepted the fellows' counsel, and by asking him to produce a passage which was not an expanded or contracted idea from my book. And at every successive passage he cried out, 'That is Mr. Dickens' case. Find another!' And when Talfourd was not a shadow of doubt upon the matter; that there was no authority which would bear a construction in their favor, the piracy going beyond all previous instances."

After all, though Dickens got a legal victory, he won no substantial fruits, for he was obliged to pay all his own costs, and, as he afterwards said, "in asserting the plainest right on earth, was treated as if he were the robber instead of the robbed."

GOING ON THE STAGE.

What little things direct human destiny! Probably but for a bad cold in the face, we should have lost Dickens as a novelist, and gained the actor. In one of his letters he says:

When I was about 20, and knew three or four successive years of Mathews' "At Homes" from sitting in the pit to hear them, I wrote to Bartley, who was stage manager at Covent-Garden, and told him how young I was, and exactly what I thought I could do; and that I believed I had a strong perception of character and oddity, and a natural power of reproducing in my own person what I observed in others. There must have been something in the letter that struck the authorities, for Bartley wrote to me, almost immediately, to say that they were busy getting up the "Humbach" (so they were) but that they would communicate with me again, in a fortnight. Punctual to the time, another letter came, with an appointment to do anything of Mathews' I pleased, before him and Charles Kemble, on a certain day at the theatre. My stage-fever was in full progress, and was to go with me to play the songs. I was laid up, when the day came, with a terrible bad cold and an inflamation of the face; the beginning, by the bye, of that annoyance which has since made me a martyr. To this day. I wrote to say so, and added that I would resume my application next season. I made a great splash in the gallery soon afterwards; the *Chronicle* reported me; I had a theatrical friend or two on the newspaper, which made me like it; began to write; didn't want money; had never thought of the stage but as a means of getting it; gradually left off turning my thoughts that way, and never resumed the idea. I never told you this, did I? See how near I may have been to another sort of life.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

When he took part, as he often did, in some private play, Dickens would throw every energy and thought into his conception of the character. Of one of these plays Forster says:

I played "Kitely," and "Bobadil" fell to Dickens, who took upon him the redoubtable Captain long before he stood in his dress at the footlights; humoring the completeness of his assumption by dining and writing "Bobadil," till the dullness of our party were touched and stirred to something of his own heartiness of enjoyment.

A BORN COMEDIAN.

Dickens, he thinks, had the title to be called a born comedian, the turn for it being in his very nature." Still, his strength was rather in the vividness and variety of his assumptions than in the completeness, finish, or identity he gave to any part of them.

At the same time, this was in itself so thoroughly genuine and enjoyable, and had in it such quickness and keenness of insight, that of its kind it was unrivalled; and it enabled him to present in "Bobadil," after a richly-colored picture of bombastical extravagance and comic exaltation in the earlier scenes, a contrast in the later of tragical humility and abasement, that had a wonderful effect. But, greatly as his acting contributed to the success of the night, this was nothing to the service he had rendered as manager. It would be difficult to describe it. He was the life and soul of the entire affair. I never seemed till then to have known his business capabilities. He took everything on himself, and did the whole of it without an effort. He was stage-director, very often stage-carpenter, scene-arranger, property-man, prompter, and band-master. Without offending any one, he kept every one in order. For all he had useful suggestions, and the dullest of clays under his potter's hand were transformed at his little bit of porcelain. He designed scenery, instructed carpenters, invented costumes, devised playbills, wrote out calls, and enforced, as well as exhibited in his proper person, everything of which he urged the necessity on others. Such a chase of care, confusion, and noise, as the little theatre was the day we entered it, and such a cosmos as he made it of cleanliness, order, and silence, before the rehearsals were over!

On one occasion Mr. Dickens gave his histrionic talents to a generous enterprise, to benefit that gentle man of letters, Leigh Hunt. The results were remunerative. Four hundred pounds were got, but £500 had been the figure to which all expectations had been tacitly raised.

"MRS. GAMP" AGAIN.

To supply this much-longed-for hundred pounds, Dickens, forgetting, in his generous enthusiasm for his friend, how overwhelming his own occupations already were, conceived a little *jeu d'esprit* in the form of a history of the trip which Dickens, Leech, Cruikshank, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, and others had taken in playing for Mr. Hunt's benefit at Manchester, Liverpool, and London. It was to be in the character of "Mrs. Gamp," and "in the phraseology of that notorious woman, a new 'Pilljans Projiss;' and was to bear upon the title-page its description as an Account of a late Expedition into the North, for an Amateur Theatrical Benefit, written by 'Mrs. Gamp' (who was an eye-witness), Inscribed to 'Mrs. Harris,' Edited by Charles Dickens, and published, with illustrations on wood by so and so, in aid of the benefit-fund."

It was begun, but never completed. Incomplete as it is, there is in it so much of the racy humor of the character, and it is so delightful to find something we have never read before from that incomparable pen, and the caricaturing of Leech, Lemon, Cruikshank, and Jerrold is so inimitable, that we hasten to give our readers an unexpected visit from "Mrs. Gamp"—"which it is Gamp by name and Gamp by nature:"

I. MRS. GAMP'S ACCOUNT OF HER CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR.

Which Mrs. Harris' own words to me was these: "Sairey Gamp," she says, "why not go to Margate? Change," says the dear creetur, "is to your liking, Sairey; why not go to Margate for a week, bring your constitution up with syrings, and come back to them loving hearts as knows and valties of you, blooming? Sairey," Mrs. Harris says, "you are but poorly. Don't deny it, Mrs. Gamp, for books in your looks. You must have rest, Your mind," she says, "is too strong for you; it gets you down and treads upon you, Sairey. It is useless to disguise the fact—the blade is a wearing out the sheath," to Mrs. Harris." I says to her. "I could not undertake to say, and I will not deceive you ma'am, that I am the woman I could wish to be. The time of worrit as I had with Mrs. Colliber, the baker's lady, which was so bad in her mind with her first that she would not so much as look at bottled stout, and kept to gruel through the month, has scared me, Mrs. Harris. But ma'am," I says to her, "talk not of Margate, for, if I do go anywheres, it is elsewheres and not there." "Sairey," says Mrs. Harris, solemn-like, "whence this mystery? If I have ever deceived the hardest-working, soberest, and best of women, which her name is well beknown is S. Gamp Midwife Kingsgate street High Holborn, mention it. If not," says Mrs. Harris, with the flush of feeling in her eyes, "why not tell me intentions." "Yes, Mrs. Harris," I says, "I will. Well I knows you Mrs. Harris; well you knows me; well we both knows not the characters of one another is. Mrs. Harris then," I says, "I have heard as there is a exposition going down to Manjestir and Liverspool, a playacting. If I goes anywheres for a change, it is along with that." Mrs. Harris claps her hands, and drops into a fit, and, on being brought to, she says, "It won't it couldn't be, by rights, for six weeks odd. "And have I lived to hear," she says, "of Sairey Gamp, as always kept herself respectable, in company with playactors?" "Mrs. Harris," I says, "I will not go—not regular play-actors—hammerstorers." "Thank Evans!" says Mrs. Harris, and bustiges into a flood of tears.

When the sweet creetur had composed herself (which a sip of brandy and water warm, and sugared pleasant, with a little nutmeg did it), I proceeds in these words: "Mrs. Harris, I am told as these hamphitheatrers are literary and artistickle." "Sairey," says that best of wimmin, with a shiver and a slight relapse, "go on, it might be worse." "I likewise hears," I says to her, "that they're again play-acting, for the benefit of two litter'y men; and as the said six wrongs as long time ago, and has got his rights at last, and one as has made a many people merry in his time, but is very dull and sick and lonely his own self, indeed." "Sairey," says Mrs. Harris, "you're an English woman, and that's no bragganing. Say on, you're." "Which," I says, "Mrs. Gamp," a panting to a officer-looking gentleman, that a lady with a little basket was a taking care of," a snotcher of our party. "It's a panthers, continwally going up the valley of the Muses, Mrs. Gamp. There," he says, alluding to a fine looking, portly gentleman, with a face like a sunnable full moon, and a short, mild gent, with a pleasant eye, "is our principal tragedian." "But who," says I, when the bell had left off, and the train had begun to move, "who, Mr. Wilson, is the wild gent in the perspiration, that's been a tearing up and down all this time with a great box of papers under his arm, a talking to everybody very indistinct, and exciting of himself dreadful?" "Why?" says Mr. Wilson, with a smile. "Because, sir," I says, "he's being left behind." "Good God!" cries Mr. Wilson, turning pale and putting out his head. "It's your bencgrafter—the Manager—and he has got the money, Mrs. Gamp!" Hows'ever, some one chucked him into the train and we went off. At the first shreek of the whistle, Mrs. Harris, I turned white, for I had took notice of some of them dear creeture's as was the cause of my being in company, and I knew'd the danger that—but Mr. Wilson, which is a married man, puts his hand on mine, and says, "Mrs. Gamp, calm yourself; it's only the Ingein."

Dickens had always a strong desire to establish

A PERIODICAL

of some kind or other. First, he planned a weekly.

Price three half-pence, if possible; partly original, partly select; notices of books, notices of theatres, notices of all good things, notices of all bad ones; parrot philosophy, cheerful views, sharp anatomization of humbug; jolly good temper; papers always in season, pat to the time of year; and a vein of glowing, hearty, generous, mirthful, beaming reference to everything to Home and Fireside. And I would call it, sir,

THE CRICKET.

A cheerful creature that chirrups on the Hearth.

—*Natural History.*

But this charming project, discussion, and everything, were swept away by a larger scheme, no less tremendous an adventure than the publication of a new daily paper which was to be popularized by his assumption of the duties of Editor-in-Chief. This was the foundation of the

LONDON DAILY NEWS,

which still flourishes, and has become a great paper, steadily advocating measures for the amelioration of all classes, rich as well as poor, and exhibiting, particularly of late, a wide enterprise and liberality. The prospectus was in Dickens' handwriting:

The paper would be kept free, it said, from personal influence or party bias; and would be devoted to the advocacy of all rational and honest means by which wrong might be redressed, just rights maintained, and the happiness and welfare of society promoted.

Forster says:

The day for the appearance of its first number was that which was to follow Peel's speech for the repeal of the Corn laws; but, brief as my allusions to the subject are, the remark should be made that, even before this day came, there were interruptions to the work of preparation, at one time very grave, which threw such "changes of vexation" on Dickens' personal relations to the venture as went far to destroy both his faith and his pleasure in it. No opinion need be offered as to where most of the blame lay; and it would be useless now to apportion the share that might properly have belonged to himself; but, owing to this cause, his editorial work began with much diminished ardor that its first continuance could not but be looked for. A little note, written "before going home to dress" (which in the morning of Wednesday, the 21st of January, 1846, to tell me they had "been at press three-quarters of an hour, and were out before the Times"), marks the beginning; and a note written in the night of Monday, the 9th of February, "tired to death and quite worn out," to say that he had just resigned his editorial functions, describes the end. I had not been prepared.

To give a full idea of the delightful glimpses which this book gives us into the inner literary life of Dickens, it would be necessary to quote the whole volume. We have given enough to show that every page is a pleasure to those who, with all his faults, love, as the people certainly do, this great reporter of their lives and passions.

The present volume carries us to 1852, and, if Mr. Forster continues his task with the thoroughness and affectionate care that have made his first two volumes so grateful to the admirers of his hero, at least two more will be necessary. they certainly would be acceptable.

THE SEQUEL.

A Chancery Suit Brought on by the Recent Row on South Clark Street.

A Legal Fight for the Possession of a New Building.

The unpleasant row described by THE TRIBUNE, on the 22d instant, as having taken place in the new building on the northeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, has led, of course, to a pleasant and orderly little lawsuit. The scene of contention is removed from the dusty purlieus of the burnt district to the classic shades of the Circuit Court; the contestants have been rescued from the rough grasp of the Armory police, and turned over to the placid contemplation of the law reporter. John C. Phillips and Nathan M. Bullington are the plaintiffs in the suit, and D. S. Moore, E. W. Devoe, F. E. Edbrooke, A. G. Mackey, James H. Rice, Clark H. Raffen, —— Elliott, C. A. Jenks, and S. M. Davies, are the defendants. Plaintiffs affirm that on the 19th of June, 1872, they contracted with the firm of Moore & Devoe for the latter to build them the house in reference for the sum of $33,000, the work to be completed by the 1st of October last, and paid for as follows: $5,000 on the completion of the first floor, $5,000 on the completion of the second floor, $5,000 when the roof was on, $5,000 on the completion of the plastering, and $15,000 on the building being finished to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, and the signature of a certificate to that effect. The first three payments of $5,000 each were duly made as the building progressed; but the plaintiffs declined making the fourth until an agreement had been come to as to damages for the non-completion of the building by the date specified, in consequence of which plaintiffs allege that they sustained heavy damages, particularly by the loss of the rents of the stores and offices, the work not being finished, in fact, until the 22d of November, at which time about $10,000 of the whole unpaid balance was found to be due to subcontractors, forming a lien on the property; and plaintiffs refused to settle with the contractors until such liens were removed, and a settlement arrived at as to damages for nonfulfilment of contract. On the 21st of November Moore & Devoe filed a petition for mechanic's lien on the building for the sum of $19,186, at which time plaintiffs had made the following lease: To Agustus Dickinson, part of basement, for 99 years, for the sum of $10,000, the whole of which is paid, and the lessee entitled to immediate possession; one store fronting on Clark street to William Cuthbert for 99 years for $15,000, $5,000 of which has been paid, the remainder being ready to be paid as soon as possession is given; two stores fronting on Monroe street to Maguire Brothers for 8½ years at $3,000 per annum, possession to be given on the 15th of November; a store fronting on Clark street to Mr. Gilbert, for 5 years, at $2,500 per annum, with immediate possession; the fourth story to Mrs. Phelps, for 1 year from the 1st of May next, at $1,200 per annum; 11 offices in the second and third stories at an aggregate rental of $3,200 per annum to different tenants, all of whom are entitled to immediate possession. This being the state of affairs on the 21st of November, and written acceptances of the building having been sent to Moore & Devoe, the various tenants were notified to take possession of their different locations, when Moore and Devoe's adherents were found drawn up in fighting order, behind barricades, prepared to give battle to such rash lessees as might essay to storm the unpaid-for tenement. The particulars of the non-fatal fray have been sung by the gentlemanly troubadours of THE TRIBUNE, and the bleeding nose of a martyred policeman was promptly immortalized by our night reporter, to whose care all such little affairs are confided. It will be remembered that the garrison capitulated with the honors of war to the police, and was duly put under bonds and allowed to roam again among the wilds of the burned district. It was thought that the affair would end there, as a matter of course; but it *did not*; it appears from the petition now being dissected that the barricades have never been removed; that shoulder to shoulder the garrison still defies the firm of Phillips & Bullington, and all their lessees. Wherefore, petitioners pray an injunction restraining the parties named from farther interfering with the possession of the building, directing an account to be taken, and requesting that the usual remedies in the gift of chancery be applied.

Opening of the New Short Line to Dubuque.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1, 1872, through cars to Dubuque, via C. & N. W. R. R. and Clinton, leave Wells street depot as follows: "Dubuque Day Express," 10:30 a. m., daily (except Sunday). "Dubuque Night Express," with Pullman's drawing room and sleeping car attached, at 10:30 p. m., daily (except Saturdays). This is the shortest and quickest route running through cars between Chicago and Dubuque.

H. F. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.

M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

The Most Perfect and Desirable

Still the cry is for the Wilson Unlocked Sewing Machine. And why? Because it is one of the most perfect and desirable sewing machines for family use yet invented, and is the cheapest. The constant demand for this valuable machine has made it almost impossible for the manufacturers to supply the demand. Salesroom at No. 278 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The company wants agents in country towns.

About December 5.

D. J. Lines, before the fire at No. 114 Randolph street, will be happy to wait upon his old customers, and as many new ones as may come, at No. 129 South Clark street. He will be prepared to show them a splendid stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods. Don't buy until you have examined this stock.

READING MATTER.

List of Publications on the Shelves of the Free Library.

The Formal Opening to Occur Jan. 1. —The Law Library.

The following is a list of the publications which can be found at the Free Library on the 1st of January. Many of the German magazines will have to be specially imported. It is contemplated to add a few more periodicals, but which ones has not yet been definitely decided upon:

AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

Advance, The,
Aldine, The,
American Artisan,
American Journal of Science and Art,
Appleton's Journal,
Arthur's Home Magazine,
Atlantic Monthly,
Ballou's Monthly Magazine,
Catholic World, The,
Engineering and Mining Journal,
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly,
Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine,
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner,
Galaxy,

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

Academy,
Artisan,
Blackwood's Magazine,
British Medical Journal,
British Quarterly,
Building News,
Chambers' Journal,
Chess Players' Journal,
Dublin Nation,
Edinburgh Review,
Glasgow Herald,
Illustrated London News,
Journal of the Microscopical Society,
Journal of the Statistical Society,

GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Allgemeine Bibliographie, von Brockhaus,
Allgemeine Lehrgesattung,
Allgemeine Familienzeitung,
Allgemeine Theater-Chronik,
Allgemeine Frauenzeitung,
Annalen der Physik und Chemie,
Archiv fuer Mathematick und Physik,
Ausland,
Bazar,
Blerbrauer, Der,
Blaetter fuer Kunstgewerbe,
Blatter fuer Literarische Unterhaltung,
Daheim,
Deutsche Blaetter,
Deutsche Turnerzeitung,
Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal,
Figaro,
Fliegende Blaetter,
Fliess,
Gartenlaube,
Gegenwart,
Globus,
Gruenlotsen,
Handelswelt,
Hausfreund,
Hermes Reitschrift fuer Historische Philologie,
Historische Zeitschrift, von Sybel,
Illustrirte Schweiz,
Romberg Zeitschrift fuer Praktische Baukunst,

FRENCH PUBLICATIONS.

Artiste, L',
Bibliotheque L', Feuilletons L',
Illustration, L',
Moniteur de l'Ameublement,
Revue Americaine,

ITALIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Archivio Storico Italiano,
Illustrazione Universale,
Pasquino,

BOHEMIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Hlas Ze Slony,
Ny Illustrovad Tidning,

NORWEGIAN, DANISH, SPANISH.

Norske Folkeblad,
Illustreret Tidende,
Hall's Journal of Health,
Harper's Bazar,
Harper's Monthly,
Harper's Weekly,
Hearth and Home,
Home Journal, The,
Interior, The,
Investigator, The,
Lippincott's Magazine,
Littell's Living Age,
Nation, The,
North American Review,
Northwestern Christian Advocate,
Old and New,
Our Young Folks,
Overland Monthly,
Popular Science Monthly,
Scientific American,
Scribner's Monthly,
Standard, The,
Transatlantic,

SWEDISH PUBLICATIONS.

Svenska Tidningen,
Waltaren,

SPANISH PUBLICATIONS.

Revista Contemporanea,
Revista Geral Dos Mondes,
Revue Moderne,
Voleur, La.

The Board of Directors of the Free Library held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and resolved to formally open the Library on the 1st of January next, and to employ a lady librarian, at a salary of $500 a year.

LAW LIBRARY.

The Executive Committee of the Law Library yesterday ordered the Librarian to procure the English Chancery Reports, and to fill up the American State Reports as far as the finances would warrant. The various Sub-Committees were appointed at the same meeting.

LOCKED UP IN JAIL.

Arrest of Henry Smith, Who Ran His Locomotive Over N. B. Taylor, at Fairview—What the Engineer Says About the Affair.

Henry Smith, engineer of the Illinois Central train which ran over N. B. Taylor, at Fairview, on Wednesday morning, was arrested yesterday and locked up in the County Jail. It will be remembered that two or three hundred men, women, and children were about getting on the incoming Hyde Park train, when the Cario express, going South, ran in among them. Taylor, fortunately, was the only person injured. His right leg was cut off below the knee, and he died shortly after being conveyed to his home on Johnson place. The Coroner's jury censured the Illinois Central Railroad Company for allowing their trains to be run within the city limits at such a rate of speed which it was claimed the train was going—twenty miles an hour—and found the engineer, Smith, to have been guilty of criminal carelessness. Coroner Stephens issued a warrant for his arrest, and yesterday, as stated, Policeman McCabe took him into custody. Smith is one of the oldest and best engineers in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and says he regretted that the accident had occurred. His train was behind time, and when he approached Fairview his engine was making about fifteen miles an hour. He saw no one standing on or near the track, and could not have seen them if they had been there, as the smoke from the other locomot

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO KEEP SET of double entry books and make himself useful about a country store; must come well recommended and one that can lend employer a few thousand dollars on good security, preferred. Address L P, 178 South Water-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER FOR A good position. Give references and state salary. Address I & J 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING SALESman for Wisconsin and Minnesota; experienced men only in a wholesale grocery or tea and spice house wanted; also, a salesman for the retail city trade. Address, with reference, for 5 days, F 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK; one well posted in the business, and with good recommendations; none other need apply. Inquire at 151 North Paulina-st. E. F. BUST.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN AN AUCTION HOUSE, one that can cry up or down. A steady, sober man can find constant employment at W. H. BROWN'S, Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A PRODUCE COMMISsion house. Must be a good penman, and quick and accurate at figures. Address, in own handwriting, B, care of Carrier No. 58.

WANTED—ACTIVE BUYER AND SALESMAN IN commission house on South Water-st. Must know his business and work cheap. Address E 56, Tribune office, two days, with terms and reference.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. ONE who writes neat and rapid, willing to work for moderate wages, and can bring A No. 1 recommendations. Would prefer a young man living at home. Address HOWE, care of Carrier No. 29.

WANTED—MILLINERY SALESMEN. ADDRESS in confidence; none but experienced need apply. Address T 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—NOTION AND FANCY GOODS SALESmen. Address, in confidence, F 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 GOOD GROCERY CLERKS, TO CANvass to sell tea. Good wages paid. WILLIS B. LATHROP, 469 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—ENGRAVER—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent artist and engraver, to take charge of an engraving department. Liberal salary to the right man. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JAPANNER WHO understands black and ornamental work. Steady employment and good wages. Address O 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 LARD RENDERER. A MAN who can bring the best of references. Apply at once to P. B. WEARE & CO., 178 South Water-st., corner LaSalle.

WANTED—WOOD ENGRAVER. A THOROUGHly competent man to take the foremanship of an engraving office. Situation permanent, and wages good. Address A 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CANDY-MAKER TO GO TO A thriving city in Missouri. Inquire of M. E. PAGE & CO., 85 South Green-st.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE FINISHers. Apply to COLBY & WIRTS, 292 and 294 State-st.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING 4 OR 5 FIRST-class carpenters that can do hardwood work. Bring tools; call at No. 1215 State-st. J. A. THAIN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL (MAN) COOK at Lewis House, 146 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD JOINERS; THOSE USED to store-fitting in hardwood; none others need apply. Inquire Monday morning at 216 Huron-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER FOR JOB WORK. Apply at 50 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—MAN COOK, COLORED, AT BIGELOW House, 853 and 855 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PRINTER—A GOOD COMPOSITOR, who can run cylinder press and stationary engine; married man and Christian preferred; permanent situation. Room 52, Burke's Hotel, Madison-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD TINNERS, AT 335 WEST Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO BARBERS. APPLY TO PROfessor GOIGNARD, Clarke's European Hotel, LaSalle and South Water-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—COACHMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS taking care of a hot house and wishes to make himself generally useful. Apply at 91 Calumet-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT TO GO WITH US TO Colorado, where you can get a good home and good wages through the winter, now is your time. Our present liberal rates of transportation will continue only a few days longer. Office, 339 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO CANvass in the country on salary. Address X 10, Tribune office, giving age, whether married or single, what business has been in, and who for employed; also, address.

WANTED—EVERY YOUNG MAN OUT OF WORK to call at Room 8, 135 Clark-st.

WANTND—CANVASSERS FOR NEW ILLUSTRAted works. MOSES WARREN, 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHOW CARD canvasser. No other need apply. E. B. DYER, 138 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO CARRY SAMPLE boxes. Inquire 87 State-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO TAKE CARE OF cows and horses; one who is acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at 173 Johnson-st., corner Twenty-second-st., immediately.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, BEtween 30 and 40 years of age, to solicit orders. Liberal terms to right man. S. M. BETTS & CO., 73 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN IN gents' neck wear, for the city. References required. At 87 State-st.

WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED AGENTS, TO CANvass the city for a holiday present. HADLEY BROS. & KANE, 136 State-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY—100 CORD-WOOD CHOPpers for Ohio; one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also, 1,500 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN BOY, 15 to 18 years of age, to assist in office. Must reside with parents, and write a good hand. Address, with references, H, care Carrier No. 9.

WANTED—TWO MORE FIRST-CLASS EXPERIenced life insurance solicitors, to work in Chicago. Liberal commissions. W. J. BARNEY, General Agent of the National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. of A., 153 Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 CANVASSERS, A RARE CHANCE for good reliable parties, none other need apply. Room 65, No. 125 South Clark-st., NASON & WARNE.

WANTED—RELIABLE BOY, WHO HAS BEEN used to living in boarding-house. 281 Michigan-av.

WANTED—ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR, ALSO an office boy. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., at Rooms 1 and 3, McVicker's Theatre Building.

WANTED—A BOY TO DRIVE WAGON; STEADY work. Call this day to JAS. WALSH, 71 North Ann-st., from 5 to 6.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER. TO THE right man the best opportunity ever offered. Permanent business. Room 52, Burke's Hotel, Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG BOY, AS FIREman, at the New England Mills. One who has had experience preferred. F. S. HANSON, 145 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES from 200 to 1,000 diameters, at Dr. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE BRAMHALL MEAT broiler, suitable for restaurant or boarding-house. Apply at 871 Wabash-av., basement.

FOR SALE—THREE OF FOUR MARINE OIL paintings, to be sold cheap. Apply to E. ROGERS, 721 Cottage Grove-av., four doors south of Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND MACHINERY, WITH desirable lease of ground, situated on the North Branch of the Chicago River. Two-story frame, 40 by 60 feet, with engine and boiler. All in good running order. Suitable for any small manufacturing business. Will be sold for less than value of the machinery. Inquire of S. M. McCONNELL, 163 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED, HOUSE 12 ROOMS, on Michigan-av., near Congress-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CARPET-LOOM, SHUTTLES, ETC. Apply at 71 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—TWO E. BRUNSWICK'S BILLIARD tables, nearly new, and in complete order; also, one 4½-foot cigar-case and black walnut counter, at 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A 24-INCH BRAMALL & DEAN broiler; also, counter, shelving, etc. Apply at 463 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE FAIRBANKS' HAY scale, large size, nearly new. Call, for four days, WM. McKAY, 141 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, A DOUBLE TICKET to Lincoln, Nebraska, and return. Apply at, or address, 278 South Park-av., rear.

FOR SALE—A FINE SET OF APPLETON'S ENcyclopædia, with annuals, 21 volumes, for sale cheap; fine stock of histories. The Old Book Store. CHAPIN & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A COMPLETEly furnished office in Exchange Building, Room 35, directly opposite the Board of Trade. Will be sold at a bargain as the owner is going to California. Must be sold on Monday next; everything first-class. Call at Room 32, Exchange Building for information, desks, stoves, brussels carpets, etc.

FOR SALE—A SEALSKIN SACQUE, TO BE SEEN Dec. 2d, 3d, and 4th, at HAWES & PRESCOTT'S, 265 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS VAN VAN BROILER nearly new, at 39 North Wells-st. A bargain.

FOR SALE—MEDICAL WORKS—1,000 VOLUMES standard medical works, half price. Call or address the Old Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOT SODA FOUNTAIN—SOMETHING new. Address Y 18, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF COACH puppies, cheap, at 207½ Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—THE IMPROVED PLASTERING stoves, for $4 each, at 324 State-st. Inquire in the engine room.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISSION for Cook County; runs nearly four years; best cash offer takes it. Address 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SAFE; ONLY $45, IN GOOD order, at 163 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SMALL QUANTITY OF carpenter's tools; also a second-hand box of oil and water colors. Must be sold. Apply at 721 Cottage Grove-av., 4 doors south of Thirty-seventh-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SET OF POCKETBOOK dies. Room 6, 86 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE, TWO, OR THREE FIRST-class billiard tables with license. Apply immediately at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—BAR AND FIXTURES, NO. 1 ICE box, and 4 barrels, at a bargain. Inquire at 366 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—TICKET TO BALTIMORE AND REturn; good until January 1. Address O 65, Tribune office.

TWO THOUSAND SECOND-HAND GOLD AND silver watches, for ladies' and gents' use, good as new, at half the price charged in any other store in Chicago. Ladies' gold watches $20; gents' Waltham watches, silver cases, $15. J. C. BARTLETT, pawnbroker, 249 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL, SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, OR Welsh, to do general housework. Apply immediately at 488 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of seven, where the benefits of a home will be. No Catholic need apply. Apply at 323 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS; 1 COOK AND 1 DININGroom girl at 115 West Kinzie-st., corner Union.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND work in a small family. Apply at 59 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. MUST BE a good cook, washer, and ironer. At 447 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—AT 741 WEST LAKE-ST., A LONE woman for all winter to do general housework where there will be no children.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. REFERENCES REquired. Apply at 388 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 535 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK complete for a family of two. Call Sunday or Monday, at 230 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Call at 364 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman as nurse. Apply on Monday at 413 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL IN A SMALL family at 979 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL—GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORwegian, to do general housework; family of three. Apply at 455 West Jackson-st., Monday.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD to care for a little girl a year and a half old. Apply at Room 32 on the third floor of Sharp's Building, 105 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GIRL IN A SMALL family; good cook, washer, and ironer; none need apply unless well recommended. No. 64 North Ada-st., corner Fulton. Apply between 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, NORwegian, or English girl, for cook, washer and ironer in a private family, South Side. Apply at 108 East Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 1088 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. German, Norwegian, or Swede girl preferred. Good wages paid for a good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Apply at No. 23 Thirty-second-st., between South Park and Cottage Grove-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Call at 73 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN DO GENERAL housework at No. 9 Thirty-third-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN (ORDER) COOK. Also, girl waiters, at Central House, 48 Desplaines-st., near Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LIVELY GIRL CAPABLE OF doing general housework in a small family. Good wages. 548 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 488 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO CHAMber work and wait on table. One that thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days at 462 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. German or Swede preferred. Call at 46 Honore-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO GOOD GIRLS, one for dining-room work, and one to assist in kitchen, at 353 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK. Apply at 38 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A COOK. SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN preferred. Apply at 899 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply Monday at 264 Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, for a family of three persons. Call at 45 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, at 169 Lincoln-av., North Side.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO SECONDWORK, at 38 North Peoria-st., northwest corner of Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 240 South Park-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must understand cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 83 Wilson-st. West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good cook and neat. 11 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WORK IN KITCHEN at 105 South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to assist in the kitchen, at 789 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY AT 313 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO DO the housework of a small private family. Apply at 735 West Lake-st., after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at No. 833 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENEral housework. Apply at No. 13 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 79 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. NONE OTHer need answer. Must have reference. Wages $4 per week. 44 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; fair wages. 109 North Lincoln-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES', 10 PECK-CT., A cook for suburban town, also pastry cook for country hotel. Wages $40 per month.

WANTED—GIRL 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD TO TAKE care of a babe. Apply at 150 Ellis-av., South of Wahpansch.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER at 50 Calumet-av., with good references. Call Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK AND one for second work; good references required. 834 Indiana-av., basement door.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, FROM 14 to 17 years, for light housework. Inquire at G. A. HAMILTON'S, 80 Seeley-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECOND girl, at 97 South Green-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD wages to the right person, at 330 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. Apply at 116 Lytle-st., corner Taylor.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT IS A GOOD WORKER at paper box making. Apply at 514 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN PRIVATE family. Inquire at 1005 Indiana-av., Monday, Dec. 2, between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cooks, for Kenwood and Lake View. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—COOK AND CHAMBERMAID, AT 91 Judd-st. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small private family. Inquire in jewelry store, 452 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER for a family of 5 persons. Apply at Room 16, Lawrence European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID at the Lawrence European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st. Apply to-day or Monday.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MACHINE GIRLS ON Singer Sewing Machine; Scandinavian preferred. Apply at once at 196 West Mitchell-st.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES AND PERMANENT situation is offered to a first-class finisher and trimmer on dresses and cloaks, at MRS. BISHOP'S, 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—APPRENTICES TO LEARN DRESSmaking at 247 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MILLINER AND ERRAND GIRL AT 235 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY FIRST-CLASS OPERators to work on ladies' underwear. None but those who have had experience need apply. No. 26 Harrison-st., between Clark and State-sts.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON THE NEW WHEELER & Wilson sewing machine at 606 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands dressmaking. Call or send address to 1180 Wabash-av.

WANTED—7 GIRLS, GOOD MACHINE HANDS, on boys' clothing. 138 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. APPLY AT 1221 Wabash-av., Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE GIRL FOR CLERK in a confectionery and bakery, none need apply unless acquainted with the business, and give good city references. Apply 636 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GIRLS WHO UNDERSTANDS SOLdering. 679 State-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG HEALTHY WET NURSE. Apply at the office of Dr. J. W. STREETER, No. 71 Wahpansch-st., Monday and Tuesday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A NICE WOMAN TO TAKE CARE OF room and wash for one. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

WANTED—LADIES FOR KNITTING AND CROcheting, at 1365 State-st. Work given out.

WANTED—ANY GIRLS WANTING SITUATIONS, or any person requiring help, will please call at the Excelsior Employment Office, 97 West Madison-st., where they will be supplied at the shortest notice.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY CLERK FOR THE holiday trade. Address with reference, N 70, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO CANvass for the History of the Great Fire in Boston, by Colonel Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and will sell rapidly. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERY PERSON WILL BE benefited by calling at 1039 Indiana-av.; free exhibition every day of the greatest domestic discovery of the age; hardware men are particularly interested. Agents wanted. Don't fail to see it.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE TO SELL the new sewing machine starter. Call or address COOK & CO., Room 8, 135 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE State, to sell the Mica Chimney. Large profits and heavy sales are made by agents already out. Call or apply to RIPLEY & CO., 24 Lumber Exchange, corner of Franklin and Water-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG clerk wishes employment. Address RELIABLE, care Letter Carrier No. 31.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and correspondent. Speaks English, German, French, Spanish, and Dutch fluently. Is a good bank-clerk. Best city references. Address P 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR accountant in some wholesale house. Can furnish good reference. Address K 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or clerk of any kind. Can give the best of references. Address P 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG man of steady habits, as assistant bookkeeper, watchman, or porter. Can be well recommended, and give security, if necessary, for any position of trust. Address T 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT druggist, to take charge of a store, with a view to an interest therein. Address G E M, Box 552.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, FAITHful young man as clerk in a first-class hotel in the city or in a large country town. Has the very best of references. Address, for five days, X 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF A good education, in an office or wholesale house, to assist in bookkeeping or make himself generally useful. Address F C B, 1154 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENERAL BUSIness man, as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, corresponding clerk, or otherwise (late house in bankruptcy). Unquestionable city references given. Address A. G. TEMPLAR, Ulied House, State and Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL, FIRST-class writer and accountant solicits a position. Address 65 Lake-av., City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF large experience, as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; best references. Address J. C. GRAHAM, 151 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or cashier; first-class city reference given. Address N 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PRACtical bookkeeper, well known in the city, with the highest references and undoubted security, will give $50 to any person who will inform him of a vacant situation worth applying for, if he obtains it; salary in accordance with the labor and responsibility. Address J. O. L., 261 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF TWO YEARS' experience, as clerk; references furnished. Address EDDIE, care "Gem of the West," 454 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY one who is competent. References good. G 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk or bookkeeper; has had 3 years' experience; is good penman; quick at figures; can give good references; salary moderate. D 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED salesman, of good address and good general information, speaking the Spanish language fluently, has just terminated an engagement, and is now open for another. Parties desiring the services of a smart, energetic, driving man, can address A 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as bookkeeper, salesman, or teamster. Address M 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HOTEL CLERK who has had 8 years' experience. Address J C G, 839 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHIPPING CLERK of long experience, and first-class city references. Address E 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS collector, or will make himself generally useful. Will furnish the best of security, with references. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address, for three days, A J Y, 181 South Peoria-st., city.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FURnace builder, (a bricklayer;) would contract (if preferable) to set boilers, ovens, heaters, etc. I have 30 years experience; reference, my work when finished. Address A 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer, who understands machinery and heating apparatus; unexceptional references. Address J. C., care Carrier No. 24.

SITUATION WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHERS, I will give my services either as operator or printer this winter for $8 per week. References given. Address U 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS plumber. Address PLUMBER, 153 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PRACTICAL miller and a first-class stone-dresser. Best of references. Address G 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN cook, in a hotel or restaurant; references given. Address A 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STATIONARY ENgineer or office clerk, by one who is experienced; not afraid of work; would like to learn trade; can give reference. Address O 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—BY A practical printer as proof-reader, where he can be employed half the day. Address U 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO learn turning and scroll-sawing; has worked at carpenter trade. Address F 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, BY A competent engineer, in a hotel, mill, or printing house. Address L. M. MARTIN, 75 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED engineer, to take charge of a stationary engine or steam heating and hoisting apparatus; best city reference will be given. Address, in care of M. CROWE, No. 117 Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENgineer wants a permanent situation to run a stationary engine. Call or address WM. VAN NEARING, 168 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN, AS COOK IN hotel or restaurant. Reference given. Address V 35, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE—Woman to cook; man is coachman and gardener; city reference. Address O 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; has had 1 year's experience. Address L 83, Tribune office; address for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A competent Scandanavian. Apply Monday or after at 39 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, TO drive delivery wagon and furnish horse, or do light teaming, furnish two horses and wagon. Address Y 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A trusty, steady young man; has No. 1 city references. Address, for 3 days, B 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man (American). Address O 57, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN and woman, friends in city or country; man will take good care of and drive horses public or private, plain gardener, care of furnace, run steam boiler, and do any work round a place or store; woman a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and housework in general; a good steady place preferred to high pay. Good references. Please call on WM. TATE, No. 46 Coolidge-st., 3 days, or address V 53, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO JOURNALISTS—AN acceptable writer, with references, who has acted as mail clerk, bookkeeper, collector, canvasser, correspondent, and proof-reader, desires a position in connection with the press. Address WM. TEMPLE, care "Leader" office, Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN BOY WOULD like to have a place to do chores morning and night, and go to school. Apply at 216 Fourth-av. JOHN HOPPE.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 19, from the country, wishing to attend a commercial school, would like a home in some family where he could work for board. Best of references can be given. Address A. E. BENTLEY, care of Carrier 34.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD PORTER IN A first-class hotel, by a steady young man, in this city, or in a large country town; has had good experience. The best of references. Address, for 4 days, V 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO tend bar in a first-class saloon. Good references. Address, for 3 days, R 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO can speak four different languages. Address 259 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER BY A young man of sober habits; good city reference given if required. Address K, 83 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE (Americans), both workers. Can fill any position from private house to a hotel. S. W. MANSFIELD, Mokena, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 14, IN AN office. Is a good penman, industrious, and perfectly reliable in everything. Address A 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ATTORNEY'S CLERK. Have had six years' practice in an Eastern State. Address A 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING, POSTING, OR any work to do evenings after 5:30. Address A 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL PAY ANY ONE $50 that will secure me a situation as sleeping car conductor. Am thoroughly competent. Can give the required bond and references. Address U 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A FIRST-class liquor house. Several years in the business, and an extensive acquaintance. Good city references. Address Y 12, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE, CARVED legs, piano, direct from the factory, will be sold at a large discount, at 283 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW YORK MAKE piano, second-hand, in good order, for $175 cash, at 275 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A PIPE ORGAN WITH pedals, suitable for church, lodge, or parlor. LIGHTE & CO., Piano Rooms, Wabash-av., corner of Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO. WOULD take horse as part pay. Balance in monthly payments. Address V 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO ON MONTHly payments, or exchange for board for self and wife. Address B 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—A NEARly new piano. Would take gold watch and chain, set of harness, or two lap robes, or $100 in dry goods. Address W 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7-octave, 4 round corners, carved legs, overstrung bass; full iron frame, and a fine full tone. Price $325; one-half cost. Apply 985 West Adams-st.; west of Campbell-av.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, A LARGE REED organ, 14 stops, 2 banks of keys, and pedal bass, suitable for a church or lodge room. The instrument is of standard make, and will be warranted for a number of years. For particulars address or call J. BAUER & CO.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INdiana-st. Price, $50 to $900.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—I AM selling first-class pianos from $125 to $175 less than the regular price. It will pay to examine them at 251 Park-av.; West Side.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 616 WABASH-av., near Thirteenth-st. Pianos to rent and for sale. Renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES TOTTEN, machinist, and J. O'NEAL, fireman, formerly employed at Silver Island, Canada. Anyone knowing of their whereabouts will confer a favor by sending their address to HANCE McCARTEN, 26 North Halsted-st., City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (Swede), where another servant is kept. Apply at 84 Bremer-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as nurse girl. Call 155 Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small family. Call at 228 South Peoria-st., on Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or take care of children. Inquire at 194 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS second girl or to do general housework in a small private family. Call on Monday morning at 376 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young person (Scotch), as housemaid and waitress, or seamstress, in a gentleman's family. Has good references. Apply at 101 West Adams-st. T M M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS 6 WEEKS from England; in one family preferred. Call at 197 West Polk-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO thoroughly understands dining-room work and chamber-work. Call or address 873 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDE GIRLS TO do second work in private families. Call at 102 North Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED woman as cook in a private boarding house where a kitchen girl is kept. Please call at No. 11 Gold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH girls in hotel or boarding house, as chambermaids or dining room girls. Apply at 1555 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK AND sewing, or to help in light housework, or care for children by a Protestant girl. 1555 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG CANADIAN girl to do second work or plain sewing in private family. 318 Third-av. Call Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one to do housework in a small family, and one to take care of children; good reference can be given. Address A. S., No. 335 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to do second work in private family; city reference. Apply at 143 Wright-st., near Halsted, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, the other for second work. Please call or address 1230 Wabash-av., in the basement, on Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING FOR female help apply at 80 Sherman-st. The orders promptly supplied by German, Norwegian, or any other nation. Mrs. P. REISS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS cook. Call at 428 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one to do second work in a private family, the other wishes dining room or chamber work in a first-class boarding house, or would take care of children. Call or address for two days, 15 Liberty-st., West Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook and the other as up-stair girl, in a private family or boarding-house. Call for two days at 27 North Hoyne-st. Good references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 COOK IN hotel or boarding-house; also for a first-class girl for kitchen work. Best of city references. 1555 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT girl on the West Side to do second work and sew. Can give good reference. Address to-day 473 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD, RELIABLE help. Patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, 131 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as general house work or second work. Call or address H, 261 South May-st., MR. HARSEN, rear house, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS general house work in a small private family; the best of city references can be given. Please address R 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A NICE private family. Address E 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or second work, in private family. 1160 State-st., up stairs in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE TO WORK, and make himself generally useful in a wholesale grocery or commission store. Address No. 3 Milwaukee-av., Room 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SEVERAL VERY nice girls, second and general housework, in private families; boarding house and hotel cooks. New Intelligence Office, 883 State-st., corner Eighteenth, over drug store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in small family, or second work. Inquire at last place, 896 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a first-class boarding house or private family. Please call, Monday, at 491 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 200 GIRLS FOR HOtels, restaurants, laundries, boarding and private houses, with first-class references; come to the only reliable office in Chicago, where the place is crowded from morning till night; this is business! 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO PASTRY COOKing or as cook. Call at 171 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD AND COMPEtent girls with references. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 242 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or housework for private family. Apply at No. 276 North Franklin-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 4 COOKS, 20 GIRLS with references, for housework. Those looking for help should call on Mr. REDDY, where all are treated in an honest manner, and where long experience enables him to protect the interest of the employers. Call Monday at the Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GERMAN, NORwegian, Scandinavian girls; also, girls wanted for Evanston and Maywood, at MRS. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by two girls; one to do second work, the other kitchen work. Apply at 33 Sampson-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family, would also assist in housework. Apply to P. MARTIN, 384 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, a few more engagements by the day. Terms, $3.50. Address R 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker and fitter, and fancy needle worker, from the East. Employment by the day or week, in private families. Address or call on L D H, Ocean House, corner Madison and Desplaines.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCE dressmaker to go out by the day, can be found at 1124 Wabash-av. Terms reasonable.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER, A FEW families, to do cutting, fitting, and fine sewing; will furnish machine. O 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress or second girl. Call for two days at 225 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH DRESSmaker wishes a few more first-class customers. Will go out to cut and fit. Address DRESSMAKER, 322 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands dressmaking, childrens' clothes, can furnish machine; permanent preferred; $5 a week. Call or address, for two days, E C, 48 Price-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do sewing and second work in a private family, or as chambermaid. Call at 108 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family; understands four machines; can furnish one; no objection to up stairs work; home desired more than wages. Please call or address 265 South Morgan.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN as seamstresses in private families; understand all kinds of sewing; can furnish Singer, and Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Please call on Monday at 124 Newberry-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, OR take care of children. Willing to do all kinds of light work. Call or address 651 South Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, AS housekeeper. Address V 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a competent young person, accustomed to children. Address C 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady, with her little girl, as housekeeper. A good home more of an object than wages. Address T 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady, as housekeeper to a gentleman, widower preferred; has a practical knowledge of all domestic duties. Call or address M E, 109½ North Paulina-st, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel; or to make an arrangement for the future in some hotel yet to be opened. Address V 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, fully competent, desires a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; no objection to children or short distance from the city. Address, with particulars, B 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dress and cloak fitter and trimmer will go out by the day. Address R. HALL, 669 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American lady of experience; widower's family preferred. Call at 163 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUStomed to office work, a rapid and finished penman, desires a position as bookkeeper, cashier, copyist, secretary, or proof-reader. In any of these positions she has practical knowledge and experience. Willing to commence on low salary. Best of city references. Address V 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING TO DO AT home, or a first-class position as bookkeeper or cashier, by a young lady fully qualified, and accustomed to fill positions of trust. Address B 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS bookkeeper, cashier, or clerk in real estate office; has had several years' office experience. Address O 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS nurse or companion; has had experience; no objection to fever or small-pox patients. Best references can be given. Please address MRS. B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY AN American woman. Call at Hospital for Women and Children, 157 Centre-av., immediately.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITRESS, SEAMstress, or chambermaid, by a Scotch girl. Can be seen at 161 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN with a family who are travelling, as child's nurse or general servant. Apply at 375 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE OF LONG experience. References from the best physicians in the city. Call, or address, NURSE, 246 West Monroe-st., up stairs.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE—NO FEE—DIVORCES OBTAINED speedily for cause on equitable terms. 347 South Clark-st., Room 3.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—ABOUT 150 M, LYING ON Michigan-av., near Monroe-st., well cleaned. EDWIN HUNT, 54 Lake-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

8 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN RANDOLPH and Washington-sts.—Nice furnished rooms for gentleman and wife or single young men, with board.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—Furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with board.

13 BRYAN-PLACE, FRONTING UNION PARK—Randolph-st. cars pass the door—Board, with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suite or single.

13 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—LARGE AND PLEASant double and single rooms, with board. Day board $4 per week.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NEW AND FINELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board, in private family.

14 WILLARD-PLACE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed suite of front rooms, with board. Terms moderate.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with board and lodging at $5 per week; day board, $4; home comforts.

16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD. One very desirable room, furnished, suitable for man and wife, or two single gentlemen.

19 LAFLIN-ST., ONE BLOCK EAST OF ASHLAND-av.—One gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen can have first-class accommodations where there are no other boarders. Location very pleasant and near Madison-st. cars.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front parlor for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with first-class board and fire, $22 per week. Also, single room for two gentlemen.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM or rooms, en suite, to rent to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without board; private family.

24 BISHOP-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; terms reasonable.

26 BISHOP-COURT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with alcove, elegantly furnished, with first-class table, also a room for 2 single gentlemen.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—DOUBLE AND single rooms, with board. Table board $5 a week.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison-sts.—Front room, or en suite furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen or ladies, with board. Also, a few good boarders wanted at $5 a week.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison.—A pleasant front parlor to rent, with board.

71 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS and good board at $5 per week.

71 NORTH GREEN-ST.—THREE ROOMS TO RENT with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

74 PEORIA-ST.—ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR two gentlemen. Day-boarders accommodated.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A nicely furnished front room, with board.

90 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—A FEW DAY boarders and lodgers wanted in a private family.

90 NORTH ASHLAND-AV.—A NICE FURNISHED front room to rent, with board; an alcove will be added if desired; has gas and stove, and convenient to street cars.

97 AND 99 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—A FEW pleasant furnished rooms, with board, at the St. Denis.

105 CENTRE-AV.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen.

111 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, with board; also a few day boarders.

112 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can find good accommodations at reasonable terms.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen or gentleman and wife can obtain good board and room. Terms, $6 per week.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIRable, large, and well furnished room; use of gas, bath, and furnace heat. Table first-class.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ROOM FOR MAN AND wife, or two gentlemen. Also, room for one gentleman. Day boarders taken at $4 per week; first-class table.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TO RENT, DESIRable front room, with board.

125 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen; also, a few day boarders wanted.

126 THROOP-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for the winter.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—First-class table board for ladies and gentlemen, by the day or single meal.

131 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., CORNER ADAMS—Furnished rooms, with good board, for gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen. A few day boarders taken.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for two gentlemen, or lady and gentleman. Also, day boarders accommodated.

137 NORTH ELIZABETH-ST.—TWO RESPECTable young gentlemen can have good board in a private family.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT WITH or without board, also accommodation for one young lady.

143 NORTH MORGAN-ST., CORNER OF HUBbard-st.—Boarders wanted.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board; gas and fire. Terms reasonable.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant front room, with board; also single room.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A YOUNG GENtleman wishes a room-mate in a large room, with closet and fire; also, single room, with first-class board.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE boarding house—board and rooms. Board by the week, day, or meal.

163 WARREN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, also day boarders accommodated.

169 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, in private family.

169 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with good board.

171 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—GOOD ROOMS AND board for four gentlemen or ladies, with home comforts.

172 WALNUT-ST.—TWO SOUTH FRONT ROOMS, furnished, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board. Private family; one block from street cars.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. Reasonable terms.

177 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front parlor for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ONE FURNISHED front room to rent, with board; also, a single room.

194 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, LARGE front room suitable for four gentlemen, with board, and privilege of sitting room.

196 MITCHELL-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON.—Board for two respectable young men in private family. Terms $5 per week.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FURNISHED front bedroom to rent, with board; house with all modern improvements.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant room for party of gentlemen, also single room, with board.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a pleasant room for two gentlemen; also, a single room; terms moderate.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, price $7 and $8, or without board.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room, with board, for single gentleman.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; brick house, modern improvements.

232 WARREN-AV.—2 ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with fire, to rent, with or without board.

268 WEST HARRISON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted. Good neighborhood and pleasant rooms. Terms very reasonable.

269 FULTON-ST., CORNER CARPENTER—ONE large and one single room, well furnished, and board, for 3 gentlemen; all first-class.

275 WEST VANBUREN-ST., CORNER OF MORgan-st.—Good board and pleasant room for one or two gentlemen at reasonable rates.

280 PARK-AV.—2 LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, with good board (breakfast at 7:30, dinner at 6), to a family of three or four, or four gentlemen. House handsomely furnished, use of large parlor and large-sized sitting-room; piano; all the comforts of a home. Call as above, or at Room 14, 165 East Washington-st. References.

290 PARK-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, with board, in private family; terms reasonable.

293 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed by the day or week. Terms, $4.50.

299 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A VERY LARGE, handsomely furnished front parlor with fire to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; table first-class.

299 WARREN-AV.—ROOM, WITH GOOD board, for a married couple, $12, or two single gentleman. Comfortable home, bath room, etc.

302 FULTON-ST.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, moderate terms, with or without board.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with board; also a few day-boarders can be accommodated.

314 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM with board for gentleman and wife, also one single room.

338 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms, with board; also, unfurnished front parlor.

343 FULTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with fire. Table boarders wanted.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—with the very best table board, a pleasant, sunny room, well warmed.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED front room and closet, with first-class board. Call Monday.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—SINGLE ROOM, suitable for gentlemen; $5.50 per week.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FRONT PARlor, nicely carpeted, to rent, with board.

362 WEST HARRISON-ST.—BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with good board in a private family, at reasonable rates.

397 WEST MADISON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife and two single gentlemen can find the best of accommodations. House has modern improvements. Private family.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms, in suite or single, with board, bath etc. References.

398 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD FOR TWO persons, with room, the back parlor on the first floor; house has all the modern improvements.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—3 HANDSOME FRONT rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

487 WEST INDIANA-ST., UP STAIRS—BOARD for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

507 WASHINGTON-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, or suite of rooms, also single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

535 WEST MADISON-ST.—UNFURNISHED front parlor, with board, $13 per week; also furnished rooms.

West Side—Continued.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms, with closets, for two gentlemen and wives.

574 WEST LAKE-ST.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, one furnished, with first-class board, at reasonable price; house modern improvements.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady and two gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gentlemen, can have the comforts of a home in a pleasant location. Terms reasonable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK, one furnished, and one unfurnished suite, with board. Location and accommodations the finest in the city.

657 WEST MONROE-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of front rooms on second floor to rent, with board.

680 FULTON-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS en suite, on the first floor, to let, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, where there are no other boarders; references requested.

683 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with board for $6 per week.

6?? FULTON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, on reasonable terms.

723 FULTON-ST.—TWO OF THE MOST PLEASant rooms in the city, for man and wife, or single gents; good table; reasonable terms; Eastern family.

850 WEST MADISON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with board, also table board reasonable.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with good day board, on West Side, vicinity of Randolph and Curtis-sts. Address or call, H, 126 South Water-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON WEST SIDE, EAST OF Sangamon-st., will accommodate two or three or four young men with pleasant rooms and board; references required. Address, for three days, E 20, Tribune office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A PLEASant home in a private family near Jefferson Park, by furnishing references, &c. Address L, P. O. Box 20.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, FRONTING SOUTH, TO rent, with board, in a private family residing in their own house; in good location; on West Side. No other boarders. Address B 97, Tribune office.

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED AT FIRST-CLASS house with all modern improvements. Inquire at 14 South Clark-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A FINE LOCAtion on the West Side, have a large, nicely furnished room, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Address C 71, Tribune office.

FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF UNION PARK—BOARD and handsomely furnished suite of front rooms; house with modern conveniences. Terms moderate. Address H 91, Tribune office.

NEIGHBORHOOD OF SANGAMON-ST., WEST Side—A small private family would be pleased to board a couple of responsible families (must be small, genteel, and first-class); house modern-built, and contains all modern improvements. Location, furnishings, and table are both first-class. Terms reasonable. Address S, care Carrier 74.

NEAR UNION PARK—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, with or without board, in a private family. Address J Q W, care Carrier 78.

WEST SIDE, EAST OF UNION PARK, NEAR Washington-st.—Gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a furnished room, with board, in a private family. References exchanged. Address B 17, Tribune office.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—SMALL ROOM, WITH board for one or two gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

14 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—WANTED—2 LADIES to board who are out during the day, for $5 a week.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. (PALACE-PLACE)—TO rent, with board, a parlor, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also, large single room.

25 SIXTEENTH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with breakfast and supper (if desired), for single gentleman in a small private German family.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE first-class board and room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

50 LAKE-AV.—3 VERY PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, in a private family; table, &c., first-class, and very moderate; barn if desired.

83 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE obtained.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT—ROOM with board, also day boarders wanted.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION CALUmet—To rent, with board, for the winter, furnished or unfurnished, a front parlor, heated, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or man and wife. Reasonable price to responsible parties. Also, single rooms.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—Large front room, furnished; also, a medium-sized bedroom, with board. House first-class. References required.

150 FOURTH-AV.—DAY-BOARDERS WANTED. Terms reasonable.

215 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—NEAR FRANKLIN-st., a pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

246 CALUMET-AV.—TWO WELL FURNISHED chambers, hot and cold water, gas, &c., heated by furnace, to gentlemen only; $14 and $16 each.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE SUITE OF handsomely furnished front rooms on second floor to rent, with board.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent, with board; also one single room.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board.

370 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to rent, with first-class board; also day boarders accommodated.

372 MICHIGAN-AV.—DAY-BOARDERS WANTed; first-class accommodations.

377 SOUTH STATE-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can find nice rooms and board.

447 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, ONE suitable for four gentlemen, either furnished or unfurnished; day-boarders wanted.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT room and alcove, well furnished; modern improvements, good table, and moderate terms.

492 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH first-class board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.—Large front room, nicely furnished and fire, with board, suitable for man and wife, $14. Single rooms, $8; everything first-class, with excellent table, etc.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE PLEASANT room for two, to rent, with board. References required.

548 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, second floor, nicely furnished, with gas, fuel, and use of bath-room, to gentleman and wife; small family; no children.

550 AND 554 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE room; also, two choice family rooms, and rooms for gentlemen, furnished new. Table boarders received.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; first-class.

582 STATE-ST.—GOOD ACCOMMODATION AND first-class board; charges reasonable.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SINGLE AND double rooms, with board.

683 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITHOUT board, handsomely furnished parlors, single or en suite. House has all modern improvements.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE COMFORTABLY-furnished room; also, single room, with board. Reference.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one single room for gentlemen.

764 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH first-class board.

774 MICHIGAN AV.—SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms to rent with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

776 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FURNISHED SINgle rooms, with board; also accommodations for a few table boarders.

796 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms with board, for gentlemen and their wives or gentlemen. References exchanged.

799 WABASH-AV.—1 DESIRABLE ROOM FOR rent, with board, suitable for lady and gent. Table boarders accommodated.

805 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED; good accommodations at $6 per week.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR suite, well furnished, with good board for two gentlemen or gent and wife.

824 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, for 1 or 2 gentlemen, or 2 young ladies. Price, $18 per week. References exchanged.

838 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, with board, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family.

855 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room to rent, with board, private family, bath-room, etc. References exchanged.

904 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board, for gentlemen.

947 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one large front room and one back room, unfurnished, except carpets.

1030 WABASH-AV.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with first-class board; and a room suitable for two gentlemen.

1061 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with board, suitable for 2 persons. Terms moderate.

1068 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, to ladies or gentlemen, with board.

1071 WABASH-AV.—4 ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, nicely furnished, with board. Terms reasonable.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED single room, heated by register, with board, for a gentleman. References required.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, for gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen; reference.

1256 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for a few gentlemen. Terms moderate.

1206 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife or 2 single gentlemen.

1418 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large unfurnished room, also small furnished room; terms moderate.

COLFAX-AV., ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THIRTY-second-st.—Two pleasant rooms, partially furnished (carpets and stoves), with board, to parties who appreciate home comforts; in a private family.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR TWO PERSONS, BEtween Twentieth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east of State-st. H. H. S., 906 Michigan-av.

INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—I have a large front room that will accommodate two or four gentlemen, where a pleasant home is offered in a private family, at a reasonable price. Breakfast at 7, dinner at 6. Address, three days, K 97, Tribune office.

South Side—Continued.

MICHIGAN AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—2 gentlemen can be accommodated in private family. Call on or address H, 941 Wabash-av.

ROOMS TO RENT—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, two married couples, who have furniture, can secure fine front rooms, supplied with hot and cold water, furnace heat, and use of bath, and best location (South Division), at reasonable rates; references required. Address, with name, J 59, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—BOARD $5 per week; day board, $4.50; first-class table. Families accommodated.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—PERSONS WISHing for a pleasant home and a good table can find such at low prices at the Hancock House.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn, four blocks from Lake-st.—A large, nicely furnished room, warm and pleasant, suitable for two, with or without board. Also a single room, and closet on same floor.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH ROOMS, single or double, furnished or unfurnished, with good board. New brick house, with modern improvements, 10 minutes' walk from new Tribune office.

276 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST.—PRIVATE BOARDing, with home comforts. English preferred.

Miscellaneous.

A FEW YOUNG GENTS, WHO WILL PROVIDE their own bedding, can have accommodations for the winter at $5 per week in a house every way pleasant and where the table is unquestionably first-class. Address E 81, Tribune office.

A LADY, LIVING ALONE, WOULD LIKE two ladies to board at $4 per week. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, and also accommodation for horse and buggy, in a respectable neighborhood, on South or West Side; private family preferred. F. E. WILSON, 24 South Clinton, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OF QUIET habits desire a furnished room for the winter, with board for lady only, where there are no other boarders. First-class accommodations desired. Address, with particulars, Q 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD wanted for a respectable young lady of quiet habits. Accommodations desired with a respectable and strictly private family, and with widow lady preferred. For first-class arrangements a liberal price will be paid. Address with full particulars, C 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate family, or where there are few boarders, with furnished or unfurnished room, somewhere in vicinity of Union Park. Address, stating terms, A 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate family. Best of reference. Terms not to exceed $80 per month. Address G 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN REQUIRES GOOD board and single room, well heated, on the South Side, south of Fourteenth-st. Address G 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH two rooms or one large room, furnished. References exchanged. Address M, care Carrier No. 5.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE; A pleasant suite of rooms, or large room, with alcove, in house containing all modern improvements. Willing to pay a liberal price for first-class accommodations. Location east of State and north of Twenty-seventh-st. Would prefer private family. Address H 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD AND good single room in private house north of Fourteenth-st. Will pay but $10 to include fire; best reference. Address P. O. Box 279.

BOARD—GOOD BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, at $80 per month. Address G 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A suite of rooms with board; West Side, east of Union Park; South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Address, stating terms, G 23, Tribune office.

BOARD BY A YOUNG LADY, ON THE WEST Side; family where there are no other boarders preferred. Address L 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE PREFERRED; UNFURnished rooms for self, wife, and child. Address ..., Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE CATHolic family, by a young man of 17, within 15 minutes walk of Court House preferred. P 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in a private family, on South Side, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Late dinners. Address N 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND WARM SINGLE SLEEPING ROOM for business man, who takes dinner down town, between Harrison and Twenty-third-sts. Give terms, location, &c. F 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND 1 OR 2 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, by gentleman and wife, in a private family, West Side, east of Union Park. Dinners at noon. Address ..., 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GOOD FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR three gentlemen, in vicinity of Eldridge-court, with or without board. Address, stating terms, F B M, 793 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS ON JEWELRY, FURNIture, &c., by a responsible firm. Address U 8, Tribune office.

I WILL DISCOUNT FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE paper having 4 to 6 months to run, to the amount of $10,000. S. B. MITCHELL, Room 38, Bryan Block.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTED CLAIMS IN all the bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

LOANS MADE ON HOUSES ON LEASED GROUND, pianos, diamonds, and other good securities; small sums 2 to 12 months on real estate; short date mortgages bought. W. OTTAWAY, 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 45.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED ground, diamonds, warehouse receipts, and all good collaterals. $3,000 Republic insurance certificates wanted at the highest market price. O. G. BRYANT, 43 West Madison-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES, PIANOS, AND furniture, in moderate sums. K. WINNE, No. 10 South Clark-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOOD SECURITIES, IN sums from $100 upwards; notes and mortgages bought. LACEY & FAY, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS AND WATCHes, on short time. Address P. O. Box 923.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000, AND UPwards, for 60 or 90 days; first-class second mortgages bought and sold. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—$100 TO $500—ON CHATTEL SECURITY, by TRUESDELL & BROWN, 173 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON 30, 60, OR 90 DAYS; WELL secured paper bought. J. T. GOLDEN, 18 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS and other good collaterals; also, Republic Insurance certificates bought at highest market prices. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

WANTED—TO BORROW FROM $3,000 TO $10,000 on good real estate security. Address W 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—$800 FOR ONE YEAR; WILL GIVE chattel mortgage security. Address F 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $1,500 OR $2,000 FOR two months. Good security given. For particulars address K 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—APPLICATION FOR $10,000, AT 10 PER cent, on inside property. LOUIS L. PALMER, 4 Washington-st.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURIty, at 10 per cent interest; will not be divided. BRYAN LATHROP, 13 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

$5,000 TO $10,000 PURCHASE MONEY MORTgages wanted. Money to loan on collaterals for 2 to 6 months in sums to suit. W. M. WILLNER, Otis Block.

$5,000 REPUBLIC CERTIFICATES FOR sale. Inquire JAMES C. SIMS, 66 Wabash-av.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO LOANS at 10 per cent, 3 or 5 years, on first-class city property. WAITE & CLARKE, 38 and 39 Bryan Block.

$20,000 WORTH OF A NO. 1 MANUFACTURing company's stock for sale, at a great bargain. Want more funds to put in the business. Stock will be at par in a few months. Will bear close investigation. Address S 47, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED house, of undoubted standing; man with a capital of $20,000 or $30,000, in a genteel and respectable business which bears the utmost scrutiny. For particulars address B 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, TO JOIN IN opening an English chop house. Address for 3 days, A 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN ME IN BOARDING and sale stable; brick stable, location good, 40 stalls; has 25 boarders; lease 5 years. Call at 529 Madison-st. any evening this week.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED FURniture manufactory; good factory and plenty of machinery, but want to engage in office-fitting, and want a good man with about $8,000. Reference given and required. A good chance for a live man. Address ..., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL HARDWARE man, to purchase interest in an established retail house doing $150,000 of business per annum. Address, stating amount of available capital, T 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, TO TAKE HALF interest in a restaurant and saloon. Good business place. 130 East Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A HORSE-SHOEING shop. No. 88 Blue Island-av.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE PARTNER, SMALL capital, business established. Call, or address J R, 153 South Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—BUSINESS TIME AND $1,000 to invest. Address T 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GREEN WILLOW House Dining Rooms, where a little sure money is saved up every day. 39 West Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED real estate office. Good line of property on books. Best location in city. Horse and carriage to show property. Small capital required. Address T 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $3,000 TO engage in manufacturing and to take charge of selling articles required in every family. Profits 100 to 300 per cent. Manufactory in full operation. Address F 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE OFFICE PARTNER with a few hundred dollars. Real Estate. Address P 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $1,500. Business established. Those who mean business address Z 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—DR. KEAN'S PRACTICE having increased so extensively, he would take a partner with $10,000 capital. No intemperate practitioner need apply. Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A WIDOW, WITH CASH capital of $600 or $1,000, to take half interest in a well-paying notion and fancy goods store. Gentleman preferred. Address SARAH BUCK, Chicago P. O., Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—$15,000—IN FIRST-CLASS hotel business. Have hotel and part furniture. A rare chance seldom offered. Address L 12, Tribune office.

HORACE GREEL[EY]

Additional Incidents [of the] Last Moments of [the] Great Journalist

His Funeral to Probably [Take Place] Tuesday in New York

Profound Regret Over [...] Throughout the Coun[try]

Special Despatch to The Chicago [Tribune].

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The remain[s of Mr.] Greeley are still at Dr. Choate's [...] Pleasantville, near the Chappaqua [...] ing the last of his illness, Mr. Greel[ey ...] reduced in flesh, but in death his [...] the expression of gentle benev[olence ...] beamed from his countenance in lif[e ...]

The *World* makes the following [...] statement in relation to the last [...] Greeley:

"It is probable that Mr. Greeley['s ...] been seriously affected before eve[r the Presi]dential election took place. The sev[ere strain upon] his mental and physical system was [...] the great labor which he performed [...] before the October elections. Th[e ...] result immediately after; and the cl[...] he felt at the consequence to the Tr[ibune ...] himself from his candidature. The [...] death of Mrs. Greeley preyed constan[tly upon his] mind, so that before the final dec[ision of the] Presidential contest, even, his vigor[ous ...] been irreparably impaired. After i[...] before his fatal illness, it is underst[ood ...] was examined by Dr. Brown and ot[her] experts, and that the opinion give[n ...] even had it been possible [...] to have survived the [...] which has resulted in [...] he would have remained a victim of [...] one of the most incurable forms of [...]

The *Evening Post* considers M[r. Greeley's] death physiologically, remarking, "[...] animal constitution was one of gre[at ...] and had he lived, as his father did, [...] life of the farmer, he also would do[ubtless have] lived to near a hundred years of ag[e ...] its have always been strictly regular [...] ate, and we suppose he has never [...] thing of the ordinary di[...] which most men are accusto[med ...] was capable of immense end[urance ...] immense wear and tear. His [...] then was in the seat of his intellec[t ...] Mr. Greeley's dearest friend would [...] ignoring that he was a man of altog[ether pecu]liar and eccentric qualities. The w[...] his constitution, and where the dise[ase ...] itself when the circumstances occ[urred ...] were destructive of a healthy condi[tion of the] seat of the moral and intellectual fa[culties ...] the brain. The fact is evident th[...] from natural causes or too much [...] brain in Mr. Greeley, it was [...] which, under excessive strain, [...] way. Those familiar with his [...] that this is not the [...] death has threatened him from the [...] The brain gave way and the inflamm[ation ...] ganized his whole system, and he su[...] of less note so often do, when a chro[nic tenden]cy to disease of the brain becomes b[...] den calamity or great emotion, an [...] from which there is no possible reco[very."]

Mr. Greeley's funeral in this city n[...] will be a very imposing demonstrati[on ...] number of civic societies are prepar[ing to take] part in the obsequies.

[To the Associated Press.]

N[ew] Y[ork], Nov. 30.—The accou[nts] of Mr. Greeley's last moments, repre[sent him to] have been conscious. During the [...] usual in cases of inflammation of th[e ...] physical suffering was extremely al[...] increased and morbid action of th[e ...] evident from exterior manifestation[s ...] past 5 o'clock an old family friend [...] "Auntie" Lamson, entered and appr[oached the] bed. Mr. Greeley was then roused [...] and asked: "Do you k[now who] this is?" He feebly said [...] stretching up his hand in gr[eeting ...] then relapsed into his reverie. La[ter ...] asked: "Do you know that you ar[e ...]" and in the same manner, without tr[...] tion, he answered: "Yes." Again, w[hen asked] if he recognized Mr. Reid, he look[ed ...] immediate recognition. Lifting hi[s hand he] grasped Mr. Reid's, and feebly sai[d dis]tinctly, "Yes." When asked if he w[...] he laid his hand upon his breast, b[ut ...] otherwise replying, and returned [to his] unconscious state, lying now with c[losed eyes] and hands, sometimes twitching [...] but generally still. At half-past [...] he stirred uneasily, and began to [...] distinctly something which his frien[ds ...] him could not catch. His daughter Id[a ...] Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. C[hoate and] "Auntie" Lamson were all in the roo[m ...] to bear his last words. Mr. Greeley i[...] murmured for a while, and at last [...] said: "It is done." There was no [...] pain in his last moments. The face w[as un]changed, only settling a little into a lo[ok of per]fect peace. Dr. Choate was by his bed[side, and] putting his hand to Mr. Greeley's he[art said,] "He is gone." The remains were dr[essed and] laid to await removal in the parlor, w[here] friends remained to watch through the [night be]side him. His remains will lie at Mr[...] house to-day, and to-morrow night wil[l] be brought to this city.

He is said to have died a much p[oorer man] than he was popularly supposed to be.

The following, probably the last [...] opinion ever uttered by Mr. Greeley, [...] terest:

On Nov. 15, Mr. Greeley was at his [home in] Chappaqua, and a prominent Liberal R[epublican] from Connecticut visited him, and fou[nd him in] very broken health. A conversation [turned] to the campaign. Mr. Greeley manife[sted] unconcern on the subject, and th[...] whether, under the circumstances, it [...] better for the Liberal Republican Com[mittee to] take steps at once toward maintenan[ce and] consolidation of their organization, [or] quiet and wait the turn of events, he [replied] promptly, "Better keep quiet." Be[yond] this there was nothing to indicate th[...] any interest in current events.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY

IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tri[bune].

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The loss of [no] man since President Lincoln has cause[d so power]ful a sensation here, as the sudden [and la]mentable death of Mr. Greeley. The [...] was not widely known until this mor[ning, and] the mournful impression made by it [is] apparent in all classes of the comm[unity. It] is generally admitted that Mr. Greele[y's death] is prematurely due to mental overwork, [to which] was added domestic affliction at a mo[st trying] moment. Throughout the city and in [...] bor flags are at half-mast. Many buil[dings are] draped, some displaying banners inscr[ibed with] Mr. Greeley's dying words.

The newspaper reviews of Mr. [Greeley's] career are mainly eulogistic, and most [...] affectionate. That written by Mr. Cha[...] editor of the *World*, and an intimate [...] friend of Mr. Greeley, is a most tender [...]

The Hon. James Brooks writes:

It seems but yesterday that we rode [...] carriage with him to Greenwood, following t[he remains] of another great editor. He seemed vigoro[us in in]tellect; strong in body; wonderfully clear in [...] past events, and certainly as little likely to d[ie as ...] any in the funeral cortege of Mr. Bennett[...] his honors gracefully; was modest amidst o[...] tentions of passing crowds, and in this sp[irit he] went through the whole of the trying canvass fo[r the Presi]dency. The intensity of feeling created i[n the] canvass; the constant invective and hostili[ty ...] ness of speech followed by the grossest of c[...] charges of imbecility and treason; the spe[ctacle of] Pittsburgh tortured into hostility to the U[nion ...] and soldiers who served in the civil war, es[...] desertion of old friends, alienated and fier[ce in] personal opposition; dishonored in name [by those] whom he loved and had served; betrayed [by those who] the first bade him God-speed and then [...]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

MICHIGAN AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—2 GENtlemen can be accommodated in private family. Call on or address H, 941 Wabash-av.

ROOMS TO RENT—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, two married couples, who have furniture, can secure fine front rooms, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, bath, and use of bath, and best location (South Division), at reasonable rates; references required. Address, with name, p 59, Tribune office.

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BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, and also accommodation for horse and buggy, in respectable neighborhood, on South or West Side; private family preferred. F. M. WILSON, 34 South Clinton, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

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BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate family, or where there are few boarders, with furnished or unfurnished room, somewhere in vicinity of Union Park. Address, stating terms, A 97, Tribune office.

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BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD AND good single room in private house north of Fourteenth-st. Will pay but $16 to include fire; best references. Address P. O. Box 278.

BOARD—GOOD BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, at $80 per month. Address O 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A suite of rooms with board; West Side, east of Union Park; South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Address, stating terms, G 82, Tribune office.

BOARD BY A YOUNG LADY, ON THE WEST Side; family where there are no other boarders preferred. Address L 37, Tribune office.

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BOARD—AND WARM SINGLE SLEEPING ROOM for business man, who takes dinner down town, between Harrison and Twenty-third-sts. Give terms, location, &c. F 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND 1 OR 2 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, by gentleman and wife, in a private family; West Side, east of Union Park. Dinners at noon. Address F, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GOOD FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR three gentlemen, in vicinity of Eldridge-court, with or without board. Address, stating terms, F B M, 109 Wabash-av.

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MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES, PIANOS, AND furniture, in moderate sums. E. WINNE, No. 125 North Clark-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOOD SECURITIES, IN sums from $100 upwards; notes and mortgages bought. LACEY & FAY, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS AND WATCHes, on short time. Address P. O. Box 383.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000, AND UPwards, for 60 or 90 days; first-class secured notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 351 Wabash-av.

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$1,000 TO $10,000 PURCHASE MONEY MORTgages wanted. Money to loan on collaterals 2 to 6 months in sums to suit. W. M. WILLNER, Block.

$1,000 REPUBLIC CERTIFICATES FOR sale. Inquire JAMES C. SIMM, 694 Wabash-av.

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PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED FURniture manufactory; good factory and plenty of machinery, but want to engage in office-fitting, and want a man, with about $3,000. Reference given and required. A good chance for a live man. Address L 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL HARDWARE man, to purchase interest in an established retail house doing $150,000 of business per annum. Address, stating amount of available capital, T 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO TAKE HALF interest in a restaurant and saloon. Good business. 130 East Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A HORSE-SHOEING shop. No. 28 Blue Island-av.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE PARTNER, SMALL capital, business established. Call, or address J H, South Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—BUSINESS TIME AND $1,000 to invest. Address T 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GREEN WILLOW House Dining Rooms, where a little sure money is made every day. 29 West Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED real estate office. Good line of property on books, location in city. Horse and carriage to show property. Small capital required. Address T 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $3,000 TO engage in manufacturing and to take charge of selling goods required in every family. Profits 100 to 200 per cent. Manufactory in full operation. Address F 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE OFFICE PARTNER with a few hundred dollars. Real Estate. Address Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $500. Business established. Those who mean business address Z 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—DR. KEAN'S PRACTICE having increased so extensively, he would take a partner with $10,000 capital. No intemperate practitioner need apply. Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A WIDOW, WITH CASH capital of $600 or $1,000, to take half interest in a well-established and fancy goods store. Gentleman preferred. Address SARAH BUCK, Chicago P. O., Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—$15,000—IN FIRST-CLASS hotel business. Have hotel and part furniture. A rare chance seldom offered. Address L 17, Tribune office.

HORACE GREELEY.

Additional Incidents in the Last Moments of the Great Journalist.

His Funeral to Probably Occur on Tuesday in New York City.

Profound Regret Over His Death Throughout the Country.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The remains of Horace Greeley are still at Dr. Choate's residence, at Pleasantville, near the Chappaqua farm. During the last of his illness, Mr. Greeley was much reduced in flesh, but in death his face retains the expression of gentle benevolence that beamed from his countenance in life.

The *World* makes the following remarkable statement in relation to the last days of Mr. Greeley:

"It is probable that Mr. Greeley's mind had been seriously affected before even the Presidential election took place. The severe tax upon his mental and physical system was produced by the great labor which he performed immediately before the October elections. The disastrous result immediately after; and the chagrin which he felt at the consequence to the *Tribune* and to himself from his candidature. The illness and death of Mrs. Greeley preyed constantly upon his mind, so that before the final decision of the Presidential contest, even, his vigor of mind had been irreparably impaired. After that time and before his fatal illness, it is understood that he was examined by Dr. Brown and other medical experts, and that the opinion given was that, even had it been possible for him to have survived the sickness which has resulted in his death, he would have remained a victim of melancholia, one of the most incurable forms of dementia.

The *Evening Post* considers Mr. Greeley's death physiologically, remarking, "His merely animal constitution was one of great strength, and had he lived, as his father did, the tranquil life of the farmer, he also would doubtless have lived to near a hundred years of age. His habits have always been strictly regular and temperate, and we suppose he has never known anything of the ordinary disorders to which most men are accustomed. He was capable of immense endurance and immense wear and tear. His weakness then was in the seat of his intellectual nature. Mr. Greeley's dearest friend would not think of ignoring that he was a man of altogether peculiar and eccentric qualities. The weak spot of his constitution, and where the disease fastened itself when the circumstances occurred which were destructive of a healthy condition of the seat of the moral and intellectual faculties, was the brain. The fact is evident that, whether from natural causes or too much use of the brain in Mr. Greeley, it was that organ which, under excessive strain, would give way. Those familiar with his life know that this is not the first time death has threatened him from the same cause. The brain gave way and the inflammation disorganized his whole system, and he sunk as men of less note so often do, when a chronic tendency to disease of the brain becomes by some sudden calamity or great emotion, an acute attack from which there is no possible recovery."

Mr. Greeley's funeral in this city next Tuesday will be a very imposing demonstration. A large number of civic societies are preparing to take part in the obsequies.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The accounts published of Mr. Greeley's last moments, represent him to have been conscious. During the day, as is usual in cases of inflammation of the brain, his physical suffering was extremely slight, but an increased and morbid action of the mind was evident from exterior manifestations. At half-past 5 o'clock an old family friend, known as "Auntie" Lamson, entered and approached his bed. Mr. Greeley was then roused by a friend and asked: "Do you know who this is?" He feebly said: "Yes," stretching up his hand in greeting, and then relapsed into his reverie. Later, he was asked: "Do you know that you are dying?" and in the same manner, without tremor or emotion, he answered: "Yes." Again, when asked if he recognized Mr. Reid, he looked up with immediate recognition. Lifting his hand, he grasped Mr. Reid's, and feebly said, but distinctly, "Yes." When asked if he was in pain, he laid his hand upon his breast, but without otherwise replying, and returned to his semi-unconscious state, lying now with closed eyes and hands, sometimes twitching nervously, but generally still. At half-past 6 o'clock he stirred uneasily, and began to mutter indistinctly something which his friends around him could not catch. His daughter Ida, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Choate and "Auntie" Lamson were all in the room, anxious to hear his last words. Mr. Greeley indistinctly murmured for a while, and at last he feebly said: "It is done." There was no evidence of pain in his last moments. The face was hardly changed, only settling a little into a look of perfect peace. Dr. Choate was by his bedside, and putting his hand to Mr. Greeley's heart said: "He is gone." The remains were dressed and laid to await removal in the parlor, while a few friends remained to watch through the night beside him. His remains will lie at Mr. Choate's house to-day, and to-morrow night will probably be brought to this city.

He is said to have died a much poorer man than he was popularly supposed to be.

The following, probably the last political opinion ever uttered by Mr. Greeley, is of interest:

On Nov. 15, Mr. Greeley was at his home at Chappaqua, and a prominent Liberal Republican from Connecticut visited him, and found him in very broken health. A conversation was had as to the campaign. Mr. Greeley manifested much unconcern on the subject, and the inquiry whether, under the circumstances, it would be better for the Liberal Republican Committees to take steps at once toward maintenance by the consolidation of their organization, or remain quiet and wait the turn of events, he said, very promptly, "Better keep quiet." But beyond this there was nothing to indicate that he felt any interest in current events.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The loss of no public man since President Lincoln has caused so painful a sensation here, as the sudden and lamentable death of Mr. Greeley. The sad event was not widely known until this morning, and the mournful impression made by it has been apparent in all classes of the community. It is generally admitted that Mr. Greeley's death is primitively due to mental overwork, to which was added domestic affliction at a most critical moment. Throughout the city and in the harbor flags are at half-mast. Many buildings are draped, some displaying banners inscribed with Mr. Greeley's dying words.

The newspaper reviews of Mr. Greeley's career are mainly eulogistic, and most of them affectionate. That written by Mr. Chamberlain, editor of the *World*, and an intimate personal friend of Mr. Greeley, is a most tender tribute.

The Hon. James Brooks writes:

It seems but yesterday that we rode in the same carriage with him to Greenwood, following the remains of another great editor. He seemed vigorous in intellect; strong in body; wonderfully clear in memory of past events, and certainly as little likely to die soon as any in the funeral cortege of Mr. Bennett. He bore his honors gracefully; was modest amidst constant attentions of passing crowds, and in this spirit passed through the whole of the trying canvass for the Presidency. The intensity of feeling created in the long canvass; the constant invective and hostility; bitterness of speech followed by the grossest of caricatures; charges of imbecility and treason; the speech made at Pittsburgh tortured into hostility to the Union sailors and soldiers who served in the civil war, as well as the desertion of old friends, alienated and fierce in their personal opposition; dishonored in name by some whom he loved and had served; betrayed by others who first bade him God-speed and then deserted to the other side, Mr. Greeley was not able to bear this struggle unmoved."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Almost the entire city mourns the death of Mr. Greeley. On the public buildings, hotels, newspaper offices, many private residences, and on the shipping, flags are displayed at half-mast. The feeling of grief is not confined to personal friends of the deceased. A prominent Republican in Park row was first to hang out a flag appropriately draped, with the inscription: "Horace Greeley. It is done. The Nation mourns."

It seems settled that the funeral will take place on Tuesday, from Dr. Chapin's Church, but arrangements are not yet announced.

Both branches of the Common Council are to meet on Monday to take appropriate action. The Stock and Produce Exchanges, also the Chamber of Commerce, will also pass appropriate resolutions on Monday. It is expected there will be a grand demonstration of mourning on the part of civic bodies of the city on the day of the funeral.

During yesterday crowds gathered at the *Tribune* office, inquiring for the latest news. Mr. Sinclair, at 3 o'clock, received a despatch announcing the alarming condition of the deceased, and an hour afterward one reading: "Come immediately, or all will be over." He then started for Pleasantville, but did not give to the public the news that he had received. The crowd remained until 8 o'clock, when the news of Mr. Greeley's death came.

Throughout the city, last night, the subject was talked of at the hotels and clubs, and regret was everywhere expressed. The Union League Club will take appropriate action to-day, as will also the Lincoln Club and other clubs and associations of which Mr. Greeley was a member. Flags in the city are displayed at half-mast.

The *World* this morning editorially pays a high tribute to Mr. Greeley, and says that though he was an unsparing controversialist he bore no malice, even in the heat of political contention.

The Liberal Club of this city, of which Mr. Greeley was President, met this evening and passed resolutions expressive of regret at his death, which is characterized as a loss not only to the country, but to the whole world.

The *Herald* Club Typographical Society also passed resolutions of condolence.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It was stated at the White House, this evening, that President Grant would go to New York, for the purpose of attending Horace Greeley's funeral. He will leave here on Monday evening, after receiving Congress, and will be accompanied by Generals Porter and Babcock. Several members of the Cabinet, together with a large number of members of Congress, also intimate an intention of paying this last tribute to the deceased, provided public business will permit.

SALT LAKE CITY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30.—The whole community is in great grief over the death of Horace Greeley. The flag on the City Hall, and other flags, are at half-mast. The papers all publish glowing eulogies on the deceased.

TOPEKA, KAS.

TOPEKA, KAS., Nov. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Hon. Mark W. Delahay moved the appointment of a Committee to take suitable action in relation to the death of the Hon. Horace Greeley. Appropriate resolutions were offered, expressive of gratitude of the people of Kansas to Mr. Greeley for his services to this State and to the nation.

The Hon. J. F. Dillen, Presiding Justice, made a few impressive remarks, in which he alluded to Mr. Greeley as one of the noblest of American citizens.

The resolutions were to be posted on the journal of the Court.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—All the morning papers have obituary notices of Horace Greeley.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—All the papers this morning have editorials on the death of Horace Greeley, and all accord him high praise as a man and an editor. The City Council last night passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman and journalist, and requested Mayor Brown to convey to the family of the deceased the deep sympathy of the citizens of St. Louis in their affliction.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 30.—There was sadness here when the announcement this morning of the death of Horace Greeley appeared in the despatches from New York. All the asperities incident to a political campaign have disappeared in a realization that a great man has gone. Flags are displayed at half-mast on all the public buildings, and people here are profoundly affected by the ... [illegible] who was to have delivered his lecture here on "Phases of Washington Life" next week, but it may be deferred for a time, to enable the lecturer to go East to attend Mr. Greeley's funeral.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The news of Mr. Greeley's death was received with universal regret. The morning papers contain biographical and eulogistic articles on the great journalist.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 30.—The *Banner* of to-morrow, in view of the complication presented to the Electoral College by the death of Horace Greeley, will propose that the Southern States which gave their Electoral vote for the deceased cast their vote in the Electoral College for Grant, in a graceful, and, under the circumstances, appropriate acquiescence to the overwhelming popular verdict of the people. "Now, let the South avail itself of the opportunity to make the vote for Grant unanimous, in the spirit of that cause of reconstruction of which Mr. Greeley was, while living, and to the latest moment of his useful life, the heroic and eloquent exponent." The death of Mr. Greeley is universally regretted.

NEW YORK.

More Victims to the Northwestern Corner—Leather Belting—Pork Packers—Steamship Companies—The Erie Suits—The Andre Murder Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—One of the jurors in the case of Andre, the wife murderer, whose sentence is only four years in the Penitentiary, argues, in a published card, that the impunity of murder in New York is due to jury peculiarities. Of the jury deliberations in the Andre case, he says: "Our first vote resulted in seven for murder, of which number I was one; three for insanity, and two for manslaughter. After three hours' debate, without any prospect of agreement, those who maintained Andre's insanity consented to a verdict of manslaughter, and late in the evening, after ten hours' confinement, we all concurred in this as better than a disagreement, which would have given color to the plea of 'emotional insanity.' Our case was one in which a wife's infidelity was clearly proven, of the most revolting form. Given the fact that two-thirds were married men, influenced more by prejudice than reason, and see what an element there was to work upon to secure an agreement. The opinion of at least a third of the jury was that a man is justified in killing an adulterer or adultress."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Judge Fancher discharged Carl Vogt to-day, but he was rearrested on a civil suit brought by the Belgian Consul, to recover the amount alleged to have been stolen from his victim.

The *Financial Chronicle* to-day intimates that in the various cities of the interior there are a number who have been compromised by the Northwestern "corner" whose cases are yet to be made public.

At a meeting of the leather belting manufacturers, Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, presiding, a resolution was adopted advancing the price of belting 10 per cent.

The pork packers doing business on the Produce Exchange, yesterday, received and adopted the report of the Delegates to the National Pork Packers Convention, lately held in Cincinnati. A Committee of five was appointed to revise the rules adopted at Cincinnati, and report at next meeting.

The various Atlantic Steamship Companies have agreed to carry steerage passengers between New York and Liverpool for $30 per head.

The orders to examine Wm. R. Travers and S. L. M. Barlow concerning the Erie suits was to-day vacated by Judge Fancher.

Judge Benedict has decided that the new shipping law is constitutional.

Additional lottery dealers were arrested to-day.

Religious.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 30.—At the morning session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, a resolution was adopted with reference to the Germantown, Pa., Church property, authorizing and instructing the Philadelphia classes to institute legal measures for the recovery of Market Square Reformed Church, and authorizing the Treasurer to furnish the necessary means.

This afternoon, a Committee was appointed on the question of union with the Reformed Dutch Church.

Fort Wayne, Ind., was selected as the place for holding the next session, in 1875.

FOREIGN.

An Exciting Debate in the French Assembly, Yesterday.

The Administration Censured for Manufacturing Public Opinion.

Terrible Typhoon at Manilla—300 Houses Destroyed.

The Cholera in Western Asia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Assembly's approval of the resolution of Minister Dufaure has had a quieting effect, and tranquility now prevails.

It is reported that the *Gaulois* is to be suppressed.

In the Assembly, this afternoon, before the minutes of the previous sitting were ratified, Baragnon, Conservative Deputy, protested against the vote yesterday on the resolution of Minister Dufaure being recorded, because several of the Deputies were absent. He did not believe the result was a fair expression of the will of the Assembly.

M. Batbie said he considered that the vote eloquently demonstrated on which side the conservative policy could be found. This remark gave rise to great excitement. Many Deputies protested against the language of M. Batbie. Recriminations passed backward and forward between the opposing parties.

A Deputy from Paris questioned the Government in relation to encouraging the addresses sent Thiers by the Municipal Councils during the present controversy. He accused the Government of conniving at inciting them.

M. Le Franc, Minister of the Interior, warmly defended the Government in receiving the addresses, and announced that he accepted the principle Ministerial responsibility.

The agitation here was very great.

M. Duval made a violent attack on the Government. "Henceforth," he said, "neither Orleanists, Bonapartists, or Legitimatists will exist, but all parties will unite to arrest the fatal descent of the country." He continued at length in a violent strain, and concluded by moving a resolution declaring that the Municipal Councils had violated the laws of the country; that M. Le Franc, in receiving addresses for the President, has also failed to observe them.

Amid much excitement the Assembly proceeded to vote on the motion. It was approved by 305 yeas against 299 nays.

The result caused a great sensation. The sitting was immediately brought to a close. Throughout the entire debate party feeling was inflamed to its highest pitch.

The gloomiest impressions prevail this evening in Paris.

It is believed that it will be impossible for Thiers to govern the country under present circumstances. The Monarchists declare that they will oppose Thiers to the bitter end, unless he disavows all responsibility for the cause of Gambetta.

PARIS, Nov. 30—10 p. m.—It is announced this evening that M. Le Franc tendered his resignation to the President.

The Ministers are now closeted with Thiers.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The Alaska has arrived with dates from Hong Kong to Oct. 26, and Yokohama, Nov. 7.

It is proposed to connect Maco with Hong Kong, by cable.

Paul Wintzel, German Consul, died 7th October.

The Government has made ample provision for the relief of the people in the inundated district of Shunton.

There were great festivities at Yeddo on the ... [illegible]

The Government of Japan is reported to have obtained a credit of $1,000,000 to sustain the value of the native coinage, and also enable it to pay for shipments of bullion on own account.

THE PHILLIPPINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—A typhoon on Oct. 12, at Manilla, sunk the Spanish brig Genoveva. All on board were lost but one seaman.

The brigs Alejandro, Rodrigo, and Ceres were beached, with two others, names unknown. All the vessels in the harbor suffered. The new pier for steamers was totally destroyed, as were also three hundred houses on the shore near that place.

MALTA.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Captain A. C. Rind, of the American Navy, was banquetted in Malta this week by Admiral Inglefield, Commandant of the station. The Admiral proposed the health of the President of the United States. Coupled with the toast was the expression of hope that England and America would always be sincere friends and faithful allies. Captain Rhind made an appropriate response, and sailed the next day for Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Flag-Carrier Bates will arrive at Guildhall this afternoon.

LATER.—Bates reached the Guildhall at 1:30, and was enthusiastically received. The pedestrian made an appropriate address.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A *Herald's* correspondent, in a special from Cape Haytien, says that he was warned by General Riqueline that he was in danger of assassination by sympathizers with the insurgents. He subsequently applied for his passports, and left for home.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—In a fight at Muricia 33 insurgents were killed. In Malaga 23 were left dead on the field.

Forty persons have been arrested for complicity in the rising at Bejar.

ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 30.—A despatch from Khiva reports that the cholera is raging in that city.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The health of the Crown Prince improves daily, but dyspepsia retards his complete recovery.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property, and Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Twenty small houses, between Jackson, Philip, Annunciation, Laurel, and Chippewa streets, were burned. Loss, $40,000. Insured in home companies. Cause, coal oil explosion.

HOMER, LA., Nov. 30.—The jail was burned last night, fired by negro prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—At 6 a. m. to-day a fire destroyed Hayes' Valley Pavilion. The place has been a popular resort for years past. Loss, $86,000. Incendiary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Arbuckle's spice mills, in Brooklyn, were burned this morning. The loss on the building, machinery, and stock is $65,000.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 28.—A destructive fire broke out about 1 o'clock last night, destroying the general offices and part of the freight house of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. One man is supposed to have been burned. Loss heavy, but not known yet.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 30.—Last evening, a large stable on Queen street, below Third, was burned, together with twelve horses. The loss is not yet known.

SANDWICH, Mass., Nov. 30.—The store of Postmaster Howland, at West Barnstable, including postal matter, was totally burned this morning, and Howland's son was burned to a crisp.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The oil manufactory of C. M. Stratton, on Dock street, was burned this afternoon. Loss not yet stated.

The oil works of M. R. George, adjoining, were damaged.

TROY, Nov. 30.—A fire in the rear of Congress Hall Hotel this morning burned eleven horses. Total loss $7,000.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—Destructive fires raged throughout the past week in the prairies adjacent to Devall's Bluff, Ark., doing great damage, but were extinguished by the rains, the first of this week.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Kauffer's stable, with twelve horses and other contents, were burned at Fitchburg this morning; also a tenement house. Phelps Dale, a well-known musical professor, was burned to death.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A fire occurred in Wallack's Theatre last night, which, at one time, threatened to be very serious.

POLITICAL.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONFLICT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30.—This morning a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry bivouacked near the Capitol grounds. Intense excitement prevailed, but on its being learned that the troops were intended for a mere *posse comitatus*, the excitement subsided.

The Legislature at the Capitol passed a bill and sent it to Governor Lewis, but he refused to receive it.

A joint resolution was passed appointing a Committee to communicate the facts by telegraph to the Government at Washington, and appointing a delegate to present the case to the President. The Legislature express great confidence the President will sustain them.

In answer to the communication of the Capitol Legislature yesterday, Governor Lewis replied that two bodies claim his recognition; that the members of the other received the majority of the votes cast; that he could not recognize the Capitol Legislature, because, if persons whom he said did not receive the majority were excluded, the body would be without a quorum.

The Court House body has been in secret session.

UTAH POLITICS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30.—General Maxwell this morning served a notice upon George Q. Cannon, announcing his intention to take testimony at Provo, in the contested case of his election as a Delegate to Congress. It is said that many startling developments will be made concerning the abuse of the elective franchise in Utah.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 30.—The vote upon the Senatorial question in the Legislature caused continued excitement to-day. The first ballot to-day was almost the same as yesterday. On the second ballot, Vance received 72; Merriman, 31; Pool, 58. The Republicans voting for Merriman are increasing.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The officials recently elected assume their positions on Monday.

General Bingham relinquishes his position of Postmaster to-night.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Nov. 30.—The epizootic still increases. Many horses have died, and hundreds are affected. Oxen are generally used for hauling freight. To-day the mail was taken to the train in a handcart.

A disease somewhat similar to the epizootic has appeared among some cows in West Des Moines.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 30.—The epizootic is still spreading. All livery stables are closed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The epizootic is steadily abating, notwithstanding the cold weather.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 30.—The horse disease is here.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 30.—The horse disease is increasing in some parts of the city and decreasing in other parts. Livery men think that eight days more of rest and careful treatment of horses will fit them for use. The street railway company will be unable to resume business for some time. Ox teams are being extensively used.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The effects of the horse malady are rapidly disappearing. The Fire Department horses will all probably be fit for use next week. The Street Cleaning Department will have nearly its whole force out on Monday.

Two hundred and forty-four horses have died thus far.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia. Nov. 30.—The epizootic made its appearance here to-day. A large number of cases are already reported and the merchants and transfer companies are making arrangements to secure oxen to deliver goods.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—The cold last night caused several fatal cases of epizootic. Nearly all the street cars have discontinued, damaging business on Canal street. The theatres are slimly attended.

GALVESTON, Nov. 30.—The epizootic is here, and will doubtless interfere with the movement of cotton and other merchandise.

Railroad News.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 30.—To-day M. Hughitt, General Superintendent, and C. C. Wheeler, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, visited the new branch road recently constructed from Stanwood to Tipton, Cedar County, eight miles. Tipton is the county seat, and long needed this extension. The trains will commence regular trips the coming week. The Pacific Express, leaving Chicago on Sunday night, will haul the through sleeping coach for Dubuque *via* Clinton, and every night thereafter. Morning trains will have through day coaches.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—The city to-day voted in favor of loaning city bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 to the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad Company, to enable the Company to build an independent line into the city. The road now ends at Elizabethtown, a point on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 45 miles from the city. The vote was small, but the loan was carried two to one.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 30.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company has almost completed its grading to Fort Craig. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company will reach the same point in March next.

General Meade's Monument.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 30.—The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association yesterday determined to erect a memorial column and statue in honor of General Meade. An Executive Committee, consisting of President Grant and a number of Generals, was selected to have charge of raising a fund of $100,000. The Governors, Legislatures, and other bodies which furnished forces to the Army of the Potomac, the Union League Associations of Pennsylvania, and Reserves of the Grand Army of the Potomac are also to be asked to contribute.

Important Decision.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—A suit was decided in the United States District Court at Jefferson City, yesterday, which will effect nearly all the railroads in the State. It appears that the bonds issued by many counties to railroads have not been stamped according to law, and the United States brought suits to enforce the penalty. Suits against Jackson and Buchanan Counties were made test cases. The defendants demurred on the ground that, as public corporations, the counties were not chargeable with an intent to evade the law, and were, therefore, not the proper parties to a proceeding of this kind. The demurrer was sustained by Judge Krekel, and the suits were dismissed.

Recantation.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The Rev. Samuel Watson, having been found guilty of writing a heretical book, entitled "The Clock Struck One," by the Memphis Conference of the Methodist Church, the said book being a defence of Spiritualism, and containing numerous letters, purporting to be from former residents of this city, long since deceased. Dr. Watson made a full apology, and agreed to withdraw the book from sale as far as possible.

Insurance.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Steuben County Board of Underwriters, to-day, protested against any decrease of agents' commissions on fire insurance.

Resumed Payment.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The President of the Union Bank at Marietta, Ohio, telegraphs to-day that the bank had resumed payment.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Judge Selah B. Strong, of the Supreme Court of this State, died at Long Island, yesterday, aged 81.

The Erie Canal.

UTICA, Nov. 30.—The canal is partially frozen, but the passage of boats is but slightly interrupted.

Death on the Rail.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—Henry Tubman, an employe of the Detroit & Lansing Railroad, was injured by cars and died in the hospital last night.

Telegraphic Brevities.

During November Cincinnati slaughtered 146,000 hogs.

Of 176 deaths in Boston during the past week, 53 were caused by small-pox.

Governor Baldwin has ordered the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to be closed at 4 p. m. on Dec. 3.

Blakeslee, who obstructed a railroad near Thompsonville, Conn., last Monday, has been put into jail to await a trial.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is frozen.

Ice has formed on the Potomac, which probably will be closed to-night.

Henry Porter Tennyson, an alleged lineal descendant of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was indicted yesterday for larceny, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The United States Marshal has served a *mandamus* on the City Government of Dubuque, issued by the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, on the claim of John Youst, of Illinois, for the settlement of $70,000 worth of Centre Island bonds held by Youst. The writ requires the city authorities to appear before that tribunal at Des Moines on the second Monday of May next.

In view of the numerous shooting and cutting affrays of late in St. Louis, Chief of Police McDonough has issued strict orders to the police to arrest all persons known to be in the habit of carrying concealed weapons, and to exercise vigilant surveillance over those suspected of doing so. It is the purpose of Chief McDonough to vigorously enforce the ordinance against carrying concealed weapons, and entirely break up the practice, if possible.

THE GAMBLERS.

Raid on Their Dens by the Police Last Evening.

Eleven Houses "Pulled" and Sixty-Eight Persons Arrested.

The police authorities have apparently become aware of the fact that there are gambling saloons in Chicago. Since the new gambling law went into effect, faro dealers have enjoyed immunity from arrest for some reason. The locations of the dens were well known, and the headquarter officers were aware that strangers and citizens were being robbed every night. The gamblers considered the law an excellent one, when they found it was not to be enforced. Last night, however, Superintendent Washburn awoke from his long nap. Assembling about fifty men at the Harrison Street Station, and thirty at the Union Street Station, he divided them into squads of six and eight, and sent them forth to make a raid. The orders were to arrest all the inmates of the houses and seize everything in the places. The edict was carried out to the letter, and about 11 o'clock last night policemen could be seen on LaSalle, Clark, State, and Madison streets carrying tables, chairs, stoves, sofas, carpets, and everything else that tends to make a room comfortable. In addition to these were bags full of checks, bushels of cards, a cart load of check racks, and a basket full of deal boxes. Quite a number of the gamblers had been notified by some one that the police were out, and consequently about one-third of the houses were closed. In a few of the others no games were going on; but the people within were arrested.

Subjoined is a list of the places visited, and the number of inmates captured:

John Whitney, No. 47 Clark street, 4 inmates; Charles Dubois, Room 70, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington streets, 2 inmates; George Bruce, Morrison Building, corner of Calhoun place and Clark street, 13 inmates; Gus Green, No. 379 Clark street, 7 negroes and 1 white man—the latter, a professional, wanted to change his luck; Paschal Pollock, No. 402 State street, 6 inmates; Mike McDonald, No. 427 State street, 2 inmates; William McGuire, No. 1409 State street, 4 inmates; William Talcott, No. 965 Wabash avenue, 6 inmates; Charles Bartlett, No. 64 West Madison street, 8 inmates; J. Atwood, No. 85 South Halsted street, 12 inmates; Daniel Reader, No. 22 West Madison streets, 3 inmates.

The following places were visited, but found to be closed: Osgood's, No. 441 Wabash avenue; George Holt's, House of David, on Marble place, east of LaSalle street; Watt Robbins', No. 518 State street; Eli Wood, No. 409 State street; No. 92 West Madison street; No. 23 West Madison street; and No. 28 Clinton street.

Among the professionals captured were Walt. Winchester, Charley Avery, Paschal Pollock, Al. Pollock, and Dusty Dan. The remainder were "feeders" of the banks, but possessed sufficient shrewdness to give fictitious names.

Justice Banyon was at the Harrison Street Station and Justice Scully at the Madison Street Station, and nearly all of the prisoners were released upon giving bail. George Egan, Thomas Fitzsimmons, and Mike McDonald signed the bonds.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Wholesale Wine Merchant Burned Out—Loss, $16,000; Partially Insured.

At 1 o'clock this morning flames issued suddenly from the rear part of the first floor of the three-story brick building, Nos. 259 and 261 South Clark street, and before an alarm was given the whole of the first floor, from front to end, was one mass of fire. The nearest box was at the corner of Adams and Clark streets, nearly two blocks from the burning building, and hence a policeman ran direct to the Central fire alarm office, which is half a block nearer. The Fire Department were delayed somewhat by the snow on the ground, but arrived soon enough to prevent the flames from totally destroying the structure. The building was owned by James Mathews, and was damaged to the extent of $2,000; said to be insured. The first floor was occupied by W. D. Pahlman, wholesale wine merchant. His stock, which he claims to have been worth $14,000, was entirely consumed. He was insured for $12,000,—$3,000 in the Phœnix, $2,500 in the Black Falls River, of Watertown, N. Y., and $6,000 in two other companies. The second floor of No. 259 was occupied by Mr. Batcheldor, whose loss will not exceed $200. The remaining floors of both buildings were occupied by Mrs. Hawley, who keeps a boarding house. Her loss was about $300; insured for $500. She has about thirty boarders, and they were greatly excited. In their efforts to get out of the building some fell down stairs and barked their knees. All saved their effects, and carried them back to their rooms when the fire was out. The origin is a mystery.

The New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling uplands, 19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice do, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat in limited demand, but higher; receipts, 116,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.40@1.46; No. 2, $1.50@1.51; Northwestern spring, $1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.53½@1.55; amber Western, $1.70@1.77½. Rye active and firmer; Chicago, 90c; Milwaukee afloat, 92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer, but scarcely so active; receipts, 113,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62½@63½c; sail do, 64@64½c; yellow Western, 66c. Oats moderately active and a shade firmer; receipts, 7,000 bu; old Western mixed, 51½@54c; new do, 50@51½c; white, 52@55c; black, 49@52c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 34@38c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Firm at 33@38c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; extra pulled, 62½c; superfine, 56@60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9½@10c; Cuba, 9½@10c. Molasses dull. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@13½c; refined, 27½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower; mess, $15.75@16.00; prime mess, $16.00. Beef quiet; new plain mess, $4.00@8.50; new extra, $8.50@10.00; hams firm at $33.00@33.50; tierce dull and nominal. Cut meats quiet; hams, 9½@11c; shoulders, for first half of December, 5¼c. Middles firm and moderately active; short clear, 7½c; do for December, 7⅞c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅞@8⅛c; kettle, 7⅞@7¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Fairly active and a shade firmer at 93c.

Steamboat Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—The steamer Little Rock, from Little Rock for Memphis, with 880 bales of cotton, sunk near Kimbrough's Landing, about sixty miles below Pine Bluff, yesterday afternoon. She lies with her bow in sixteen feet water and her stern in eighteen feet, and, it is thought, cannot be raised. She belonged to the Memphis and Arkansas River Company. Valued at $15,000. Insured in St. Louis offices for $10,000. The cotton, insured here and in New Orleans, will be saved.

A Just Punishment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 30.—In the District Court of this county to-day, Henry Buff and George Brown were each sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for placing obstructions on the Winterset Railroad track. They claimed to have been intoxicated at the time of the commission of the offence.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—PASSED UP—Props Badger State, Hacket and barge.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Forest City and barge.

THE COUNCIL.

Last Session of the Old Board of Aldermen—Presentation to Mr. Holden.

Vacation of Street Ends—Deposits for the Appearance of Prisoners.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Daggy in the chair. Present, Ald. Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Tracey, Cullerton, Bailey, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

TESTIMONIAL OF REGARD.

Ald. McAvoy said this was practically the last meeting of the Council. There were many members of the Council about retiring, who had been in the Council for many years, among them Ald. Holden. He had been asked on this occasion to present to Mr. Holden a token of the esteem of his many friends, something he could look to and remember that his services had not been unrecognized. He had been in the Council for ten years and had been a hard worker, voting upon all important questions. He would present him with 37 volumes of the American Cyclopædia, and hoped that in perusing these volumes he would learn that the labors of a statesman were not always unrecognized.

Here, amid loud applause Alderman McAvoy handed Mr. Holden the pile of volumes.

Ald. Holden, though taken aback, neatly and briefly referred to the multitude of causes which had produced that remarkable series of volumes, and the improvements which had taken place in the city during his ten years of service in the Council.

STREET ENDS.

The Committee on Finance offered the following resolution, which was laid over temporarily:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, directed, upon the expiration of the leases of the "street ends" on the Chicago River, between Chicago avenue on the north and Twelfth street on the south, to forthwith clear such street ends of all obstructions and place the same in a condition so that the fire engines may easily reach the river at such points, and that the street ends not now under lease, be cleared at once, and that no leases of the said street ends shall hereafter be granted, and that the Comptroller be and is hereby requested to notify the respective lessees thereof to that effect.

DEPOSITS FOR PRISONERS.

Ald. Dixon presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Corporation Counsel:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police be requested to instruct his officers, the Captains, and Sergeants in command of districts and precincts, to release citizens in all cases where arrested for violations of city ordinances, provided a sufficient amount of money is deposited to meet the maximum of the fine that can be imposed, together with the cost of the prosecution.

ALD. DAGGY

said that as he had been called to the chair more frequently than any other Alderman in the Council, he must say something. Whether these courtesies were extended to him on account of his age or good looks he did not know. If he had erred in rulings, his errors had been of the head and not of the heart. They might say he would die hard, but he wished to assure the Council that he left the Council Chamber of this (last) evening with a lighter heart than he had done ever before. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart. [Cheers.]

The Council adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Catarrh, human epizoozy, has come to town.

The Irish Literary Society is hibernating, not Hibernianating.

The next meeting of the "South Side Sociables" will be held next Thursday evening, at Avenue Hall, on Twenty-second street.

The Jolly Club will hold their "new party" (including Liberals and Republicans) at Bournique's Academy on Tuesday evening next.

Two of the new steam fire engines will be tested on Monday forenoon. The trial will be had either on Lake Park or the North Pier.

The prisoners who were sentenced to the Penitentiary by Judge Porter, yesterday morning, left for Joliet in the afternoon train.

The second annual ball of the Chicago Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners will be held at Bohemian Hall, on West Taylor street, Tuesday evening, Dec. 10.

An inquest on the body of the unknown man, found on Friday at the corner of Michigan and Rush streets, resulted in a verdict of death from apoplexy.

"Our Club" will give a grand necktie party at Snow's Academy on Tuesday evening next. It should not be inferred from this that nothing but neckties will be worn.

The dedication of the Chicago Christian Union West Side rooms will take place on Monday evening, December 9, instead of to-morrow evening, as previously announced.

The Ætna Base Ball Club will give a ball on Dec. 6th that won't be a base ball at all. A preliminary meeting will be held to-morrow evening at No. 13 Jefferson street.

In consequence of the incomplete state of Martin's hall, the first meeting of the "Assemblies" is postponed from the 3d to the 10th instant.

Two valuable overcoats were stolen from the entry of the house No. 158 South Peoria street last evening, and two from a dwelling on Monroe street, near Halsted.

George Driver, who attempted to kill his divorced wife, at No. 48 De Puyster street, on Friday afternoon, has been arrested and committed to prison without bail. Mrs. Driver is still unconscious, but may recover.

A large quantity of gamblers' tools, which had been in the possession of the Custodian of Stolen Property for some time, was destroyed last evening, in the presence of the Board of Police Commissioners.

West Chicago is the title of an afternoon one-cent daily paper to be issued next Tuesday, by Messrs. Edward N. Fuller and Edward Clifton. The paper will be devoted to the interests of the West Division.

The regular monthly meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held on Tuesday evening next, in the basement of the Scotch Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets.

The Caledonian Rifles will give one of their pleasant social parties on Wednesday evening, at their hall No. 63 West Lake street. Every son and daughter of "Caledonia stern and wild" should be around, because there will be good music and dancing galore.

A meeting, to organize a division of the Sons of Temperance, will be held next Tuesday evening, at the Church of the Pilgrims, on Ashley street, near Robey. Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, T. M. Couprobst, and others will address the meeting.

Here is a conundrum. Why did the Board of County Commissioners or its Building Committee let the contract for building a sewer at the Insane Asylum to a plumber who sub-let it to a mason, and why did not the county deal directly with the man who did the work?

The time for paying the water tax has been extended ten days by the Board of Public Works. If the persons who are indebted to the city for water do not pay before that time the penalty will be added, and their water supply shut off.

At the second annual ball of the Montgomery Light Guards, on Thanksgiving night, at the West Twelfth street Turner Hall, the members of the company for the first time wore their new and elegant uniforms. The exhibition drill was warmly applauded.

The Insurance Patrol extinguished a small fire in Galbraith's Building, at the corner of Franklin and Madison streets, yesterday afternoon, which originated through the carelessness of some workmen who built a fire on bricks for the purpose of heating their lunch. The flooring was damaged to the extent of about $20; fully insured.

The Coroner held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, on the remains of Patrick Dohoney, who was found dead in his shop, No. 620 West Taylor street, on Friday. As the body was too decomposed to permit a *post mortem* examination, the jury returned a verdict of "death from unknown causes."

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Church, New York, who is known in the east as a ripe scholar and an elegant pulpit orator, will lecture Wednesday evening next in St. Patrick's Church, corner of Adams and Desplaines street, on "The Christian Priesthood," under the auspices of the Union Catholic Library Association.

It is proposed that veterinary surgeons in this city or outside it, who wish to join the Board of recognized Veterinary Surgeons, should register their names at the Humane Society's office, No. 599 Wabash avenue, before the 15th inst. Then they will be examined by medical professors, chosen from the Chicago and Rush Medical Colleges, as to their fitness to doctor that noble animal, the horse.

Dinners in aid of the Foundlings' Home will be given at No. 118 Franklin street, beginning on Tuesday next. No one knows what a narrow escape he may have had from being a foundling, and a fellow-feeling should make him wondrous kind and liberal in paying for one of those dinners, or for the whole series, which would be better.

The Holly Tree Inn Coffee Houses, which are run under the auspices of the Christian Union, should be open on Sunday. Does the inner man keep the Sabbath so rigidly as to give the digestive organs nothing to do? The coffee don't give them anything to work upon anyway, and, until man ceases to eat and live on Sunday, these excellent institutions should supply material as usual.

Thieves broke into Lincoln School, corner of Larrabee street and Belden avenue, not to steal an education, but two steam gauges which they wrenched off the boilers. James Ward, the Building and Supply Agent, will pay $10 for the return of the property and $25 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the burglar. A little stealing, like a little learning is a dangerous thing.

Joshua Smith, residing at No. 344 Archer avenue, is now under arrest for having committed a murderous assault on his wife on Friday night. It is asserted that he returned home in an intoxicated condition, and kicked and beat his wife in a brutal manner because she dared remonstrate with him on his way of living. The woman's condition is extremely precarious.

A young man named Adolph Wormsley, who resides on Sixteenth street, was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday to answer to the charge of having passed a counterfeit $50 note on a saloon keeper named Phelps. The accused was admitted to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance to-morrow. He asserts that he can prove that the bill came into his possession in an honorable manner, and that he was not aware of its spurious character when he offered it to the complainant.

The Chicago Art Publishing Company, corner of Lake and Canal streets, have just issued a fine chromo of the burnt district, showing the ruins exactly as they appeared three days after the fire. As a work of art, as an historic fact, as a parlor picture, as a reminder of the past, it will be appreciated. The ruins are so natural that all you have to do is shut your eyes and you can smell the smoke.

The number of dead horses received at the Stock Yards during the week was 117, being 28 less than last week. Six arrests were made by the Humane Society for overloading. A man named Willis was fined $10 for compelling two horses weighing 1,300 pounds each to draw a load of iron weighing 6,520 pounds on a wagon weighing 2,350 pounds, total 8,870 pounds. The horses approved of the verdict. The epizootic, like the moon, is on the wane, and the victims are mostly convalescent.

Professor Hayes has been employed by the Lowell Institute to put in permanent shape the result of his recent discoveries, and, in his lecture, to be delivered in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Thursday evening next, he will present much of the material collected for the series of scientific lectures to be given before the students and faculty of Lowell Institute. His subject is "A Winter's Adventure at the North Pole," where he experienced the same kind of weather we are having now. Everybody, therefore, is interested, and should go to the lecture.

Last week, Father Oakley, a Catholic priest, lost a small satchel containing $1,500, and Thomas Crotty, a special policeman, found it. The officer said nothing, but Father Oakley learned he had it in his possession, and caused a warrant to be issued for his apprehension. Policeman Tim Maloney arrested him, and took him to Father Oakley's residence. The reverend gentleman received his property, and, declining to prosecute, Crotty was released. Captain French has suspended both officers, and preferred charges against them, and the Board of Police will grant them an interview at the next regular meeting.

The Sub-Committee of Seventy propose to do something practical. They will open a reading room in the building at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Twentieth street, kindly given for nothing by the First Baptist Church. The principal papers and periodicals will be supplied. There will also be a card room where chess, back-gammon, and certain games of cards will be allowed. "The ordinary game of cards will not be allowed on account of its evil associations, and also on account of the loud talking which seems to be inseparable from it." There will be no betting either. Five hundred dollars is wanted to carry out this excellent enterprise, by which young men may be kept away from saloons, and the public is asked to send subscriptions to the Temperance Bureau, Room 12, No. 170 East Adams street.

Henry Ohland, who was found lying on the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the Throop street crossing, several days ago, died at his boarding house, No. 138 Henry street. It is surmised that he was robbed and murdered. When last seen he had a silver watch which was not in his possession when he was discovered. He was insensible when picked up, and, after being taken home, several knife cuts were observed upon his body. The theory is that he was assaulted by garroters, who after securing his watch, laid him on the railroad track, hoping that a passing train would kill him and mutilate his remains so as to obliterate all traces of the crime. The Coroner will hold an inquest at 11 o'clock this morning, and the truth or falsity of the theory will be established.

A man named Biggs, who lived on Paulina street, in the West Division, has been missing for some time, and it is feared he has fallen into the river or been murdered. He has a married daughter living in the vicinity of Elizabeth and Erie streets, and was last seen at her house. It is alleged that she has a husband who ill-uses her, and that Biggs went to the house to interfere in her behalf. He and his son-in-law had an angry conversation, and since then nothing has been heard of him. It is said that Biggs was slightly intoxicated. He has property valued at $4,000 and owes but $600; hence his friends think that he has not absconded. Inquiries have been made everywhere for him, but without avail. His family say they have not the means to employ detectives, and consequently, unless he returns himself, nothing more will be heard of him.

BILLIARD GOSSIP.

CHICAGO BILLIARD TABLES FOR THE EAST.

It is a notable fact, as demonstrating the general tendency toward curious revolutions in trade, that three billiard tables, manufactured by E. Brunswick & Co., of Chicago, have just been shipped to Springfield, Mass., to be placed in the billiard hall of William Simpson, in that city. The same house has an order for six tables for a billiard room in Saratoga, N. Y. The secret of it seems to be found in the finer workmanship and greater beauty of design which obtain in Chicago.

DOTY'S BILLIARD HALL,

in the rear of Anderson's new European Hotel, on Madison street, with the rear entrance from Calhoun place, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce, presents a scene of extraordinary activity now-a-days. Its nine beautiful tables, with rich furniture and appointments to match, the fine light and ventilation, and the air of elegance and comfort which pervades the establishment, serve to render it one of the best conducted and most popular institutions of the kind ever started in Chicago. Its patrons are the very best class of gentlemen, and they are nicely cared for by Doty himself and "Dump" Rhines, the genial champion of the Northwest, who are the joint managers and proprietors of the establishment.

A NOVEL HOLIDAY GIFT,

but a very valuable and attractive one, as furnishing a fascinating and popular *home* recreation and amusement for ladies and gentlemen, especially the latter, would be one of those beautifully inlaid and elegantly finished billiard tables manufactured by Emanuel Brunswick & Co., at Nos. 47 and 49 State street. Their latest style of bevel tables, ranging in price from $350 to $500, are, from their superior beauty, peculiarly adapted to private residences. Billiards in the home circle and billiards in a public saloon, are two very different things, in the estimation of many people.

DAN MILLER,

formerly of the Sherman House, and late at Williams & Thompson's, on Twenty-second street, has taken an interest with R. Kleimann, in the Grand Central Hotel Billiard Room, where he would be happy to see all his friends, and others who may be pleased to give him a call. Nobody knows better than Dan how to keep a billiard room.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—There is a heavy rain throughout the State, north of Oreville and south of Visalia. The season promises very favorably.

Mary Montgomery stabbed and killed Henry Sanchez, to-day. Both are colored.

The agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company require shippers by the Arizona to pay $60,000 for the towing of that vessel into harbor by the Constitution.

THE CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest.

Interesting Notes of Christian Work in Chicago.

Programme of Services to be Held in the Churches To-Day.

Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendar for the Week.

THEOLOGICAL.

Of the enterprises which makes no undertaking too vast for Chicago, and of the recuperative energy by which a city has risen in beauty from its ashes within a year from its unparalleled conflagration, the world is well enough informed. The world does not know, however, and, in fact, it may be questioned if we know it ourselves as we ought, how prominent Chicago is destined within a few years to become as a great intellectual and literary centre. The indications are that it is to be the Athens as well as the Alexandria of the Northwest. There is the University on the South Side, in the hands of the Baptists, and another University at Evanston, in the hands of the Methodists; both well managed and both in possession of facilities for a thorough university instruction. And besides these there are four theological seminaries endowed, equipped, and doing the work of training ministers for the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist pulpits. Because the work they do is of the sort which does not attract the public attention, it is in danger of being underrated, and it does not occur to men that, in the interest of sound morals and good citizenship, they should be liberally supported.

We cannot afford to treat lightly our educational institutions. For the sake of scholarship, and that our country may hold an intellectual position in keeping with its commercial successes, it pays to support men whose powers are devoted to the work of literary research, and every literary institution is an intellectual ganglion;—a centre of brain force, whose beneficial influence in our country cannot be measured.

The Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest has been in operation there about twelve years. Its object is to train men for the Christian ministry, and, though under Presbyterian control, is open to students of all denominations. As the institution to which the Northwest must look for the supply of ministers for the Presbyterian pulpit, it is deservedly held in high regard by Presbyterians of this region. Its landed property is sufficient to guarantee its permanence, and when available will constitute a fine endowment. There are four chairs of instruction, all well filled, and endowed by the munificence of the Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, of this city. Mr. Charles Crosby has recently been appointed Financial Agent, and will enter on the work of securing funds for the erection of a chapel and library building, both of which are said to be greatly needed.

CHRISTIAN WORK.

It will be gratifying to those who love moral progress to learn that Rev. C. L. Thompson, lately called from Cincinnati to take charge of the Thirty-first Presbyterian Church, is succeeding even beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends. The congregation has been greatly enlarged, and constant additions are being made to the membership. For the purpose of a more thorough work in his parish, seven standing Committees have been appointed, viz.: On Tract Distribution, Church Sociables, Dorcas Work, Calling on Strangers, Entertainments, and Sunday Schools; the Committee on Entertainment report the following programme, which it will be seen is very good, and cannot fail of success: Five lectures will be given during the present season, under the auspices of the Working Association of the church, by the following gentlemen, well known in the lecture field: Wm. Irvine Bartlett of Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 10; subject, "Making Love." Wash. ington Gladden, of New York (editor of the *Independent*), Thursday, Dec. 19; subject, "Good Gold." Frank P. Woodbury, of Rockford, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 7; subject, "The Story of the Book" (illustrated). Chas. A. Richards, of Madison, Wis., Tuesday, Jan. 21; subject, "Ghosts." C. L. Thompson, of Chicago, Tuesday, Feb. 4; subject, "Wives of Men of Genius."

BROTHER MOODY.

Our highly-esteemed fellow-townsman and Christian worker, D. L. Moody, has of late been introducing a new idea in some of our largest church gatherings, which he calls "Bible-Readings," the plan of which is as follows: The congregation is supplied with Bibles, from which are selected a large number of Scriptural passages bearing upon a certain topic. These are read by the audience in their order, and followed by terse and pungent remarks by Mr. Moody, the whole interspersed with appropriate music and prayer. The Bible in this way becomes its own commentary, and the vividness with which its great truths stand out under such a mode of teaching is, to say the least, very remarkable. Mr. Moody is a very earnest Christian man, and we do not wonder that the lecture rooms of such large churches as Dr. Goodwin's have of late been crowded to hear the truth set forth in this new and authoritative manner.

SARAH SMILEY.

No preacher of the Gospel for many years has drawn larger or had more attentive congregations than Miss Sarah Smiley, the Quakeress preacher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been preaching in some of our largest churches for several weeks. She is in many respects a remarkable woman, prominent among which, as a Christian worker, stands out her earnestness, simplicity, and love. Her whole being as she stands before the great audience, beams with unfashionable kindness, and every word, as it goes trilling over the congregation, is like a ray of light from the sun, imparting warmth and life. She is certainly full of the love of Jesus Christ, and the love of human souls, and in all sense is a warm-hearted, devoted Christian woman. It is in this that lies her great power, which, along with a sweet voice, bright eyes, fine appearance, and womanly manners, make her, beyond all cavil, a marvellous power for good wherever she goes. During her stay in the city she has been the guest of Mrs. Rev. Dr. Goodwin.

NEW CHURCHES.

The suburban town of Maywood is quite ambitious respecting church privileges. Though numbering, perhaps less than five hundred inhabitants, it contains an Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, and a Presbyterian Church. The certain and rapid growth of the beautiful village, however, warrant these broad efforts for good. The last named church is laying down the materials for an elegant and commodious edifice that will be completed in the spring.

A new and very hopeful Mission Sunday School was started last Sabbath under the auspices of the Third Presbyterian Church. There were over seventy children and twenty-two teachers present. It is proposed to meet hereafter regularly at 2:30 p. m., in rooms near the corner of Van Buren and Robey streets. The Third Church now has over one thousand children in attendance upon her Sunday Schools.

The recently organized Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church, which now has a membership of over fifty, and a constantly increasing congregation, in charge of Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., will build on Ashland avenue the coming spring. The outlook of this new church enterprise is quite encouraging. The site of the new edifice will probably be near the corner of Ashland avenue and Adams street.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the United States Senate, and a prominent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now visiting the city. Those who heard his Thanksgiving discourse in the Centenary Church pronounce him an orator and preacher of the highest order. It has been hinted that he is to be called to the charge of the Centenary pulpit in place of the Rev. Dr. Fowler.

Messrs. Tuttle, King, and William G. Hamm, prominent members of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, were chosen elders of that organization at a recent meeting, and will be inducted into office this morning. This prosperous church, in charge of Rev. Dr. Robert Patterson, will build near the present site next spring.

It should be remembered by those who desire to avail themselves of the reading facilities of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, that the reading-room is open every Sunday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., at No. 97 West Randolph. There are also prayer-meetings every Monday and Saturday evenings at 7:30, to which all are cordially invited.

The Chicago Presbytery is requested to convene at Kuhn's Hotel, next door to The Tribune building, on Monday at 10:30, to take order in the matter of the call of the Ashland Avenue Church upon Rev. A. Swazey, D. D. Robert Patterson, Moderator.

Henry Moorehouse, the English Evangelist, who was in this country a few years ago, and who has so many warm friends in this city, is to reach Chicago next Tuesday.

Rev. Anselm B. Brown, of New Haven, Conn., is stopping at the Union Park Hotel.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

Religious services will be held in the churches to-day, morning and evening, as follows:

EPISCOPAL.

Owing to extensive repairs now making in Central Hall, the customary services of Trinity Church cannot be held there to-day. The congregation are invited by Dr. Locke to take part in the services at Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. Sullivan will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. D. F. Warren, D. D., officiates this morning and evening at St. Mark's, Cottage Grove.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking officiates to-day at Epiphany Church, and will preach in the evening on "Paystire, the Tempted Church."

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate this morning and evening at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate this morning and evening at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. Samuel Cheever will preach this morning and evening in Christ Church. The morning sermon will be a brief communion address; the evening subject, "The Second Advent."

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will preach this morning in Grace Church.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker preaches at Calvary Church this morning on "The Nature of Christ," and this evening on "The Jews Waiting for the Messiah."

—The Rev. E. N. Powers, D. D., preaches this morning and evening at St. John's Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Professor Swinging will be at his place at McVicker's this morning.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams preaches at the Tabernacle Church this morning, on "Christ, the Life of Man," and this evening on "Deborah, or Woman's Work."

—The Rev. N. D. Gutlek will preach this evening in the American Reformed Church.

—The Rev L. G. Chamberlain will preach this morning and evening at the New England Church.

—Miss Sarah Smiley will preach this morning in the Union Park Church. The Rev. O. D. Helmer preaches in the evening.

—Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin will preach morning and evening at the First Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning at the First Church. In the evening, there will be a Gospel meeting, conducted by D. F. Jacobs.

—The Rev. W. L. Noyes preaches to-day at the Free Church, the morning subject being "The Mindfulness of God."

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy preaches this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., will preach this morning at the University Place Church. In the evening, the Rev. N. Brown, D. D., now on his way to Japan, will give a missionary address.

—Rev. T. W. Goodspeed will preach in the morning, and Rev. E. T. Goodspeed in the evening, at the Second Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge preaches this morning at the Peoria Street Chapel of the Third Church, on "The Prodigal Son."

—The Rev. John Woods preaches this morning and evening at the Ninth Church.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker preaches this morning and evening at Reunion Church.

—The Rev. George N. Boardman preaches this morning at the Third Church.

—Rev. J. M. Burgh will preach, morning and evening, at Trinity Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets.

METHODIST.

The Rev. S. McChesney will preach, this morning and evening, at Trinity Church. His evening subject is "Theatrical Amusements."

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler preaches, this morning and evening, in Centenary Church.

—The Rev. William F. Stewart preaches this afternoon at the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Gillette will preach at the usual hours in the First Church.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning to the Fourth Church, in Bournique's Hall on Twenty-fourth street.

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this evening in the Third Church; No morning service.

—The Rev. R. L. Collier will preach this morning in Bryant & Stratton's Hall. No evening service.

—Rev. Dr. Elliott, of St. Louis, will preach for Rev. Robert Collyer.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. H. F. Campbell will preach this morning and evening at Murray Chapel.

—The Rev. J. V. Daniels will preach at the Church of the Redeemer this morning on "Thanksgiving," and this evening on "Origin of the Episcopalian Church."

—St. Paul's Church, Worship in synagogue, corner Wabash avenue and Peck court. Rev. Dr. Ryder will officiate in the morning. The subject of the sermon will be, "The Death of Horace Greeley."

The Second Society will hold services this afternoon in Plymouth Church.

—There will be a meeting in the morning at the New Church hall, corner of Ashland avenue and Prairie avenue. Dr. Hibbard will preach at both places on the "Philosophy of Prayer."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Christians meet in Bremner Hall, No. 344 Carpenter street, this afternoon.

—The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker preaches this morning and evening at the Church of God.

—The Chicago Progressive Lyceum meets as usual at No. 39 West Randolph.

—D. L. Moody will speak this morning and evening in the North Side Tabernacle.

—The Rev. J. A. M. Hewitt preaches this morning at Unity Church, Oak Park, on "The Father in the Son."

—The Rev. O. A. Burgess preaches this morning and evening in the Christian Church.

—There will be morning and evening services at Advent Christian Chapel.

—The Rev. A. S. Kinman, a Christian Evangelist, preaches in the Jewish Temple, corner of Jackson and Sangamon streets, this evening.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Dec. 1—First Sunday in Advent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Dec. 1—First Sunday in Advent.
Dec. 2—St. Bibiana, V. M.
Dec. 3—St. Francis Xavier, C.
Dec. 4—St. Peter Chrysologus, B.C.; St. Barbara, V.M.
Dec. 5—St. Abbas, AD.
Dec. 6—St. Nicholas, B. C.
Dec. 7—St. Ambrose, B. C.

JEWISH.

Dec. 1—New moon.

AID FOR ORPHANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Knowing your ever-readiness to contribute in any way for the benefit of all who may need assistance, I would ask a small space in your paper as a medium to draw the attention of the public to a very important subject: the Orphan Asylum, 789 Michigan avenue. This institution is now quite full of children of all ages, from 1 week to 15 years; of all nations and colors; all equally cared for. The cold season necessarily increases the expenses of such a large family, which devolves upon the management the great necessity of inaugurating something by which the treasury may be replenished. It is therefore decided that, on Monday, the 2d of December, there will be provided at the Asylum an oyster-supper for all who feel desirous of benefiting the orphan and encourage those who are striving to stimulate and keep alive such a needed institution. The ladies give especial notice that particular attention will be given to those attending the Star lecture in serving oysters, coffee, ice cream, &c., immediately after the lecture is over. Refreshments will be served from 7 to 11 o'clock. It is to be hoped that this liberal community, the magnanimous people of one of the greatest cities of America, will give the orphans on that evening what is most characteristic of all their movements: the biggest benefit on record. FACT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30, 1872.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The firm of Frank & Co. yesterday filed a bill against the State Insurance Company and others, in bankruptcy, in which they ask for an injunction on Tolman & King, restraining them from receiving dividends on, or selling, encumbering, or in any way dealing with the policies of insurance of the plaintiff, alleging for grounds that they sold their policy on the fraudulent statements of M. J. Whitman that they would never be able to collect more than 12½ cents on the dollar, in consequence of which, being ignorant of the state of affairs of the company, and believing Whitman to be acting in good faith, they sold said policy, representing $5,000, for $850, making a blank assignment, which blank was afterwards filled up, without their knowledge, with the names of Tolman and King.

A "STRUCK JURY."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of this morning, I notice the following: "Another trial of the Jumel will case begins next week, and the Court has ordered, for the first time in American litigation, a 'struck jury.'" Permit me to correct this statement. In New Jersey a "struck jury" is not infrequently ordered. I was, a few years since, connected with two important suits in that State, in each of which the eminent counsel with whom I was associated demanded a "struck jury;" and, the Court, in each instance, having ordered such a jury, the case was determined by a "struck jury." ATTORNEY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1872.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

The local money market presents no special developments, but remains about as stringent as for the past month. Some of the banks admit they have accumulated a little more surplus money than they had a week ago; but they seem disposed to fortify their positions rather than let it out in an increase of loans in the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the way of collections. The banks have been unusually expanded for over a month, and are now slowly recontracting from a position that was, to say the least, unsatisfactory. The process has been a painful one, and has helped to prevent the market becoming any easier, as it might have done, to some slight extent, if they had measured their loans by their collections. The decided increase in the marketing of hogs and cattle now affords a prospect that it will be the means of considerable relief during the next week or so, but at best it must be expected that money will continue comparatively stringent until after the close of the year. In the open market we hear of instances of prime commercial paper being offered yet at 2 per cent per month. On collaterals money is to be had for sixty days at 15 per cent.

New York exchange was weaker to-day, owing to a greater demand for currency, and sold between banks pretty freely at 50c per $1,000 premium.

The movements of currency to and from the country are moderate, and about evenly balanced, so that there is no accumulation here.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Nov. 30 were:

Days.	*Clearings.*	*Balances*
Monday	$3,353,136.17	$326,206.96
Tuesday	2,767,079.24	222,724.73
Wednesday	4,184,480.94	856,813.15
Thursday	No clearings.	
Friday	3,380,677.26	321,475.88
Saturday	3,846,276.54	349,601.52
Total	$15,931,439.49	$1,506,051.59
Corresponding w'k last year	11,971,433.96	1,317,669.56

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	*Asked*
First National Bank	135	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	....
City National Bank	145	....
Cook County National Bank	107	110
National Bank of Illinois	109	110
National Bank of Commerce	100	101
Home National Bank	....	98
Chicago City Railway	....	160
West Division Railway	100	102
North Division Railway	100	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Eighth Ward Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	....	100
Traders' Insurance Company	....	100

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,121	5,525	4,559	2,009
Wheat, bu	68,169	69,740	16,831	37,000
Corn, bu	57,490	132,490	6,349	96,027
Oats, bu	37,110	51,116	18,630	44,873
Rye, bu	3,477	7,297	400	800
Barley, bu	23,930	25,030	8,548	3,250
Grass seed, lbs	47,578	126,500	25,160	87,000
Flax seed, lbs	147,750	126,140	88,700	....
Broom corn, lbs	37,880	54,970	55,212	19,090
Cured meats, lbs	85,440	98,240	417,065	1019,114
Beef, brls	....	653	400	299
Pork, brls	....	210	3,850	552
Lard, lbs	57,200	116,250	573,490	703,125
Tallow, lbs	30,815	58,480	81,202	....
Butter, lbs	75,603	65,320	9,870	31,360
Dressed hogs, No.	1,530	403	676	....
Live hogs, No.	11,536	20,563	4,350	3,251
Cattle, No.	2,427	907	868	830
Sheep, No.	854	1,223	705	345
Hides, lbs	255,868	185,114	447,132	183,779
High wines, brls	248	478	471	255
Wool, lbs	121,030	272,425	32,900	87,500
Potatoes, bu	492	1,665	....	....
Timothy seed, lbs	4,700	6,027	1,400	1,361
Shingle, m	800	3,750	1,004	1,468
Lath, m	464	486	450	55
Salt, brls	2,572	2,072	1,490	2,100

Withdrawn on Friday from store for city consumption: 6,375 bu wheat; 4,170 bu corn; 3,924 bu oats; 554 bu rye; 11,329 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week; 18,953 bu wheat; 19,838 bu corn; 27,773 bu oats; 5,064 bu rye; 29,840 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 137 cars wheat; 100 cars corn; 33 cars oats; 10¾ cars rye; 69½ cars barley. Total, 350 cars, or 131,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Nov. 30, '72.	*Nov. 23, '72.*	*Dec. 2, '71.*	*Nov. 30, '72.*	*Nov. 23, '72.*	*Dec. 2, '71.*
Flour, brls	31,032	30,574	21,760	29,000	30,000	21,000
Wheat, bu	286,580	254,428	157,505	264,000	264,000	157,000
Corn, bu	322,000	347,482	685,220	350,000	350,000	685,000
Oats, bu	253,070	175,292	186,437	250,000	250,000	186,000
Rye, bu	16,366	17,788	18,705	16,000	16,000	18,000
Barley, bu	122,880	151,520	80,470	120,000	120,000	80,000
Dressed hogs	805	927	1,476	800	800	1,400
Live hogs, No	129,036	89,039	97,046	130,000	130,000	97,000
Cattle, No	10,698	15,207	5,235	10,000	10,000	5,000
	SHIPMENTS.					
Flour, brls	28,389	29,998	18,204			
Wheat, bu	229,274	219,998	61,450			
Corn, bu	88,274	813,176	703,645			
Oats, bu	124,189	199,521	139,169			
Rye, bu	4,456	6,845	9,300			
Barley, bu	135,518	156,711	60,939			
Dressed hogs	1,536	272	261			
Live hogs, No	23,676	28,355	22,210			
Cattle, No	4,849	7,389	3,181			

The Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday appointed I. N. Stiles, W. N. Brainard, and J. B. Beasley a committee to watch the weighing of grain in the Rock Island Elevators, and the taking stock of receipts out against that grain, in accordance with the request of Messrs. Flint & Thompson, the proprietors. The committee was also requested to notify the other warehousemen of their readiness to perform the same kind office in each case, when the said warehousemen are ready therefor.

The principal feature of the past week's history, in our local produce circles, is the fact that our stocks of grain are on the increase in consequence of the close of navigation. We have now in store 20,400 bu wheat, 153,000 bu corn, and 11,000 bu oats more than on Saturday morning last. These increments are not large, being only at the rate of a little over two millions for the entire winter; but then it must be remembered that several cargoes have left this port during the week, and that very little if any more will go out this winter, except by rail. Our harbor is not yet closed, but winter has set in so vigorously that few would care to risk the fate of that which so often awaits the winter mariner, even if protected by insurance. It is understood that the Erie Canal has finished its work for the season.

In our notice this morning of the difficulty about the bridge over the Detroit River near Belle Isle, we omitted to state that the Canada Southern Railroad, which would cross the river at that point, offers a direct route to the East, and thus promises to be a most formidable competitor to lake traffic. Hence the opposition from vessel men.

Our stock of old mess pork is rapidly decreasing. The shipments of the past week were 35,149 barrels. The packing to date foots up 212,800 hogs, against 204,156 to same time a year ago.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again slow to-day, except wheat, the speculative activity usually noted on the last business day of the month being almostentirely absent. There has been a good deal of option trading during the month, but it would seem to have been pretty well equalized, so far as November and December trades are concerned, and few of the shorts were filling in, other than in wheat. The shipping movement for car lots of grain was moderately active, and the receipts were liberal, those reported for yesterday being far in excess of the shipments. The demand for groceries was fair at unchanged prices, though aside from coffees the market did not exhibit a very firm tone. Sugars were easy at the decline recently noted. There was a liberal movement in dry goods. Both interior and local buyers were ordering freely, and, in the aggregate, sales were large. Prices were firm all around; especially so for woollens, flannels, and standard cottons. Butter continues in good request, and prices keep well up, ruling steady at 7@15c for inferior to common, and at 22@28c for good to choice qualities. Cheese remains dull, and the market its weak at the reduction sustained yesterday, or at 12@13½c for Western, and at 14@15c for New York factory. Coal continues active, with prices firm. No new features were developed in the fish and dried fruits markets. A fair amount of trading was done at the quoted prices. Hay was firm and higher, owing to the temporarily short supply, consequent upon the prevalence in the country of the horse epidemic. The demand is light, being almost wholly of a local character. In the hide market fair activity was witnessed, both on local account and for shipment East, and the late advance was thoroughly sustained. The leather market continues satisfactorily active, and a firm buoyant feeling prevails. In some domestic descriptions a slight advance was established. Latest estimates of the losses by the Boston fire place the total value of the sole leather destroyed at $1,200,000. At a meeting of the upper leather dealers of Boston held last week, it was determined to advance prices 12½ per cent all around. Lumber was moderately active and steady. Building materials were in light demand at former prices. The metals, nails, etc., were in very fair demand for the season. Prices are without material change. The wool market continues to rule firm; quite a large amount has changed hands the past week, but dealers are holding their property firmly, and prices are rather unsettled. Broom corn was in better demand, particularly the higher grades, prices for which are strong, owing to scarcity. Common and medium brush is abundant. Hops were in some request among brewers for immediate necessities. Prime Wisconsin is quoted at 28@30c. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Prime timothy quoted at $3.10 @3.15; clover at $5.50@5.75. Flax was firmer, quoted at $1.60@1.65. Potatoes were in demand, but sales were confined to small lots from store, no car lots being in. Peachblows quotable at 65@70c on track. Poultry was in some request. A good deal of old and poor stock is still on the market; fresh offerings of choice are in demand. Game was dull and lower, with large offerings. Green fruits were in moderate request at former prices.

Highwines were dull and steady at the decline noted yesterday, there being very few operators in attendance, on either side. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 88c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were inactive on 'Change, the offerings being still confined to the street, where they are taken by city butchers. A few shippers bid $4.75 per 100 lbs for good lots, but none were offered.

Provisions were slow, with a decidedly dull feeling on the part of buyers, in sympathy with an easier tone in the market for live hogs; it being reported from the Stock Yards that buyers held off for lower prices. Mess pork was dull, and averaged a shade easier. Lard was steady at the quoted prices of yesterday, but not so strong as last evening. Meats were steady, and in moderate demand; while green hams were in urgent request, all the offerings being freely taken, both spot and for future delivery. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork—Old held at $14.50@14.75; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.25; do seller December, $12.00@12.25; do seller January, $11.90@12.00; do seller February, $12.00@12.15; do seller March, $12.25@12.37½; do seller April, $12.25@12.50; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash, 7¼@7⅝c for new; do seller December, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller January, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller February, 7⅛@7⅝c; do seller March, 7⅝@7¾c. Short pickled hams, 8½@10¼c, and green hams at 7@7½c seller November; 7½@7⅝c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3½@3¾c; do rough sides, 5c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5¼c; do short clear, 5¾@6c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4c for shoulders; 6c for short ribs, and 6¾@6¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4¾c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6@6½c for Cumberlands; 6@6¾c for short ribs, or longclear; 6¾c for short clear; 8¾@8¾c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 7¼@8¼c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, at $12.25; 750 tcs lard at 7¼c; 700 lbs do (last evening), at 7¾c; 200 tcs do (loose) at 26.70 per 100 lbs; 1,750 tcs do, seller December, at $7.31½; 350 boxes shoulders, seller January, on private terms; 20,000 lbs green rough sides, at 5c; 10 boxes long clear, at 5¾c; 500 boxes long, and 500 boxes short clear, seller January, at 6¼c; 20,000 lbs green hams (long), at 7½c, 9,000 lbs and 120,000 lbs green hams, at 7¼c; part seller January; 30,500 pcs do (15 lbs), at 7c; 20 pkgs white grease, at 6c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Beef, brls	....	2,309
Pork, brls	157	35,149
Cut meats, lbs	922,292	3,166,829
Lard, lbs	129,840	2,477,879

The shipments of pork since October 26, foot up 74,877 brls; nearly all old pork.

The following are the returns of hog packing to date, from the principal points: Chicago, 212,896; Cincinnati, 145,000; St. Louis, 127,000; Louisville, 114,000; Milwaukee, 70,000; Kansas City, 27,000; Indianapolis, 41,360; Peoria, 15,000; Des Moines, 8,000; Eureka, Ill., 3,000; Delphi, Ind., 1,000.

The packing to date one year ago, was 264,156 at Chicago; 210,000 at Cincinnati, and 63,984 at Milwaukee.

Flour was less active, but firm at the prices of yesterday, the demand being fully equal to the offerings, especially on choice spring extras. The shippers were not around to any considerable extent, but local buyers took hold freely. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 31 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $7.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 500 brls spring extras (Olo Bets) at $7.25; 200 brls do (Ellsworth) at $7.25; 100 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.15; 200 brls at $6.00; 179 brls do unsound at $5.00; 350 brls do, private terms; 85 brls buckwheat at $3.00; 100 brls rye at $3.90; 85 brls do at $3.85. Total, 2,129 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $13.50; 10 tons do at $13.00, both on track.

The following are the closing quotations:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.25@ 5.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.00
Spring superfines	3.60@ 4.25
Rye flour	3.60@ 4.00
Buckwheat flour	.... @ 3.05
Bran	11.00@13.50
Middlings	11.00@13.00

Wheat was moderately active and irregular, at an average of prices which was a shade higher than that of yesterday. The market was very dull and rather weak, till towards noon, when it improved on the receipt of news from New York that wheat was held higher there,—a circumstance probably due to the suspension of transportation on the Erie Canal. There was no trading for this month, except a few pickings-up of car lots for mills for local milling and some for rail shipment. The latter was principally the lower grades; and prices varied widely, according to location, the receipts on North Side houses being severely discriminated against by shippers, owing to the greater difficulty of getting cars to load there. Trading for next month was fair; that for January more active, relatively, than heretofore, while cash No. 2 was somewhat depressed by the fear of large receipts on Monday, from parties having it delivered to them on December trades. Seller December opened at $1.09, declined to $1.08¾, advanced to $1.09¾, and closed firm at $1.09¾. Seller January sold at $1.10@1.11, closing at $1.10¾. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.18. Other grades closed at the following prices for car lots, not on the North Side; $1.09¼ for No. 2 spring; 99c@$1.00 for No. 3 do; and 90c for rejected do. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09¼; 22,200 bu do, at $1.09; 66,000 bu do, at $1.08¾; 28,200 bu do, at $1.08⅝; 5,000 bu do, at $1.08¾; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 1,200 bu do, at 99¾c; 800 bu do, at 99c; 800 bu do, at 98¾c; 8,400 bu do, at 98c; 1,200 bu do, at 97¾c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 92c; 2,400 bu do, at 87½c; 2,400 bu do, at 87c. Total 93,600 bu.

Corn was dull, and averaged about ¾c lower than yesterday, though reported firmer in New York. There was very little shipping demand, and the short interest for December seemed to have been about filled up previously, leaving very little call for anything on the Board, and an especial aversion to cash corn, which did not seem to be wanted at all in the latter part of the session, and closed dull at 31¾c asked. Seller December sold at 31¾@31¾c, and seller January at 31¾@31¾c, both closing with the inside bid. Rejected was taken rather freely, but closed dull, with 29c the best bid. Cash sales were reported of 43,000 bu No. 2 at 31¾c; 55,800 bu do at 31½c; 800 bu rejected at 30c; 1,200 bu do at 29½c; 1,600 bu do at 29c; 400 bu ear at 40c, delivered; 400 bu do at 34c on track. Total, 103,200 bu.

Oats were quiet and weak. The market opened with a show of strength, and a few bids were made at the outside quotations of yesterday. But it was soon evident that sellers were more numerous than buyers, though New York was quoted firmer, and the market weakened, closing at the inside prices of the session. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 24½c; seller December sold at 24½@25c; seller January at 24¾@24¾c; seller February at 25c, and seller April at 25¾c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 24¾c; 16,200 bu do at 24¾c; 1,800 bu do at 24½c; 1,200 bu do at 24½c; 1,200 bu do at 24c; 600 bu rejected at 23c; 600 bu do at 22½c. Total, 22,800 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and was again a shade firmer, in spite of the dulness of other markets. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu (gilt edged receipts in December) No. 2 at 57¾c; 800 bu do at 57¼c; 2,000 bu do at 57c; 400 bu rejected at 55c. Total, 5,200 bu. No. 2 closed firm at 57c.

Barley was rather less active, but averaged ¾c higher than yesterday, under a moderate demand from the short interest for car lots, while a few were wanted for shipment. No. 2 opened at 61½c, and declined to 61c at the close. Regular No. 2, or seller December, closed at 60c. No. 3 was steady at 51c for receipts in ordinary houses, 56½c for Central, and 51½@52c for Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts.

Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 64c; 2,800 bu do at 61½c; 4,000 bu do at 61¾c; 5,600 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu No. 3 at 52½c; 3,200 bu do at 52c; 1,200 bu do at 51½c; 10,800 bu do at 51c; 2,400 bu do at 50¾c; 800 bu rejected at 49½c; 1,200 bu do at 43¾c; 4,800 bu do at 43c; 4,000 bu do at 42½c; 400 bu by sample at 85c, delivered; 400 bu do at 80c, on track; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 45,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was fairly active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.09¾@1.09⅞, seller December, closing at $1.09¾, and $1.11⅛ @1.11¼ seller January, closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 31¾c seller December, and 31¾c seller January. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Nov. 30.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,850	19,051	474
Tuesday	1,589	38,806	833
Wednesday	1,108	21,899	1,409
Thursday	1,009	25,976	1,721
Friday	2,427	11,956	1,490
Saturday	700	9,000	....
Total	9,250	126,138	5,929

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	720	2,672	200
Tuesday	....	4,472	358
Wednesday	837	5,457	564
Thursday	809	1,782	587
Friday	868	4,390	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	3,234	19,713	1,709

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ₩ 100 lbs.....37½c
To Dunkirk, ₩ 100 lbs.....35c
To Cleveland.....25c
To Toledo and Detroit.....20c

SHIPMENTS WESTWARD.

Cattle, ₩ car.....20,000 lbs
Horses, ₩ car.....20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ₩ car.....22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ₩ car.....14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-